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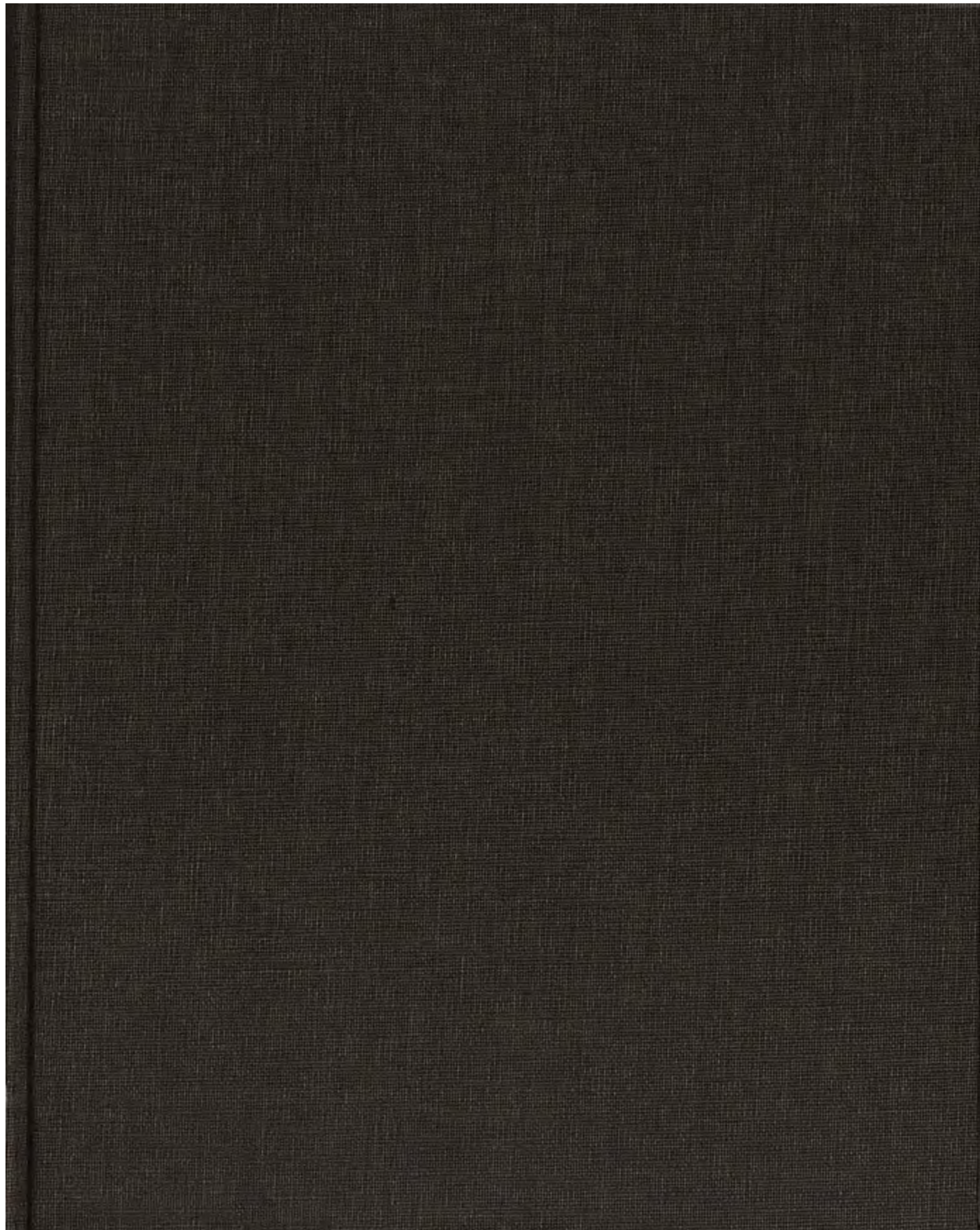
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FROM

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL
OF ECONOMICS

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRICAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

LETTER FROM
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

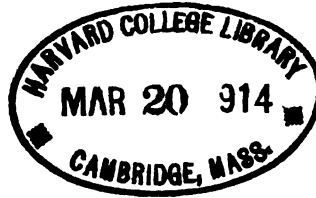
TRANSMITTING

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 12, 1914,
A REPORT ENTITLED "GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF
ELECTRICAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION," PRE-
PARED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT



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From the
Quarterly Journal
of Economics

BOUND JUL 8 1914

REPORTED BY MR. FLETCHER.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 13, 1914.

Resolved, That Senate Document Numbered Three hundred and ninety-nine, Sixty-third Congress, entitled "Government Ownership of Electrical Means of Communication," be reprinted with the accompanying papers and illustrations submitted by the Postmaster General in response to Senate resolution Numbered Two hundred and forty-two, and that one thousand additional copies be printed, of which five hundred shall be for the use of the Senate document room and five hundred for the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office, to be sold by him as provided by law.

Attest:

JAMES M. BAKER, *Secretary.*

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1914.
HON. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
President of the Senate.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have received Senate resolution No. 242, reading as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate the results of the investigation he has been making regarding Government ownership and control of means of communication with a view to the acquisition by the Government of the telegraph and telephone facilities, to be operated as an adjunct to the Postal Service, and that in connection therewith he send to the Senate all of the data and information that has been acquired by means of such investigation, together with a copy of all reports that have been made thereon by any committee or persons appointed by him for the purpose of making such investigation.

In compliance with the demand of this resolution I am transmitting herewith the report entitled "Government ownership of electrical means of communication," prepared at my direction by a departmental committee consisting of the First Assistant Postmaster General, the chief clerk of the department, and the superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances of the Bureau of the First Assistant. The report carries as appendices the statistical data assembled and utilized by the committee in the course of its labors and an historical résumé of the agitation for Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone.

I also direct your attention to the following paragraph on this subject in the annual report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year 1913:

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

A study of the constitutional purposes of the postal establishment leads to the conviction that the Post Office Department should have control over all means of the communication of intelligence. The

first telegraph line in this country was maintained and operated as a part of the Postal Service, and it is to be regretted that Congress saw fit to relinquish this facility to private enterprise. The monopolistic nature of the telegraph business makes it of vital importance to the people that it be conducted by unselfish interests, and this can be accomplished only through Government ownership.

The act of July 24, 1866, providing for the Government acquisition of the telegraph lines upon payment of an appraised valuation and the act of 1902 directing the Postmaster General "to report to Congress the probable cost of connecting a telegraph and telephone system with the Postal Service by some feasible plan" are evidences of the policy of this Government ultimately to acquire and operate these electrical means of communication as postal facilities, as is done by all the principal nations, the United States alone excepted.

The successful operation of the parcel post has demonstrated the capacity of the Government to conduct the public utilities which fall properly within the postal provision of the Constitution.

Every argument in favor of the Government ownership of telegraph lines may be advanced with equal logic and force in favor of the Government ownership of telephone lines. It has been competently decided that a telephone message and a telegram are the same within the meaning of the laws governing the telegraph service; and therefore it is believed that the statute enabling the Government to acquire, upon the payment of an appraised valuation, the telegraph lines of the country, will enable the Government to acquire the telephonic network of the country. While it is true that the telephone companies have not complied with the requirements of section 5267, Revised Statutes, this can not be held to nullify the intent of the law, since the nonperformance on the part of the Government of any of its constitutional privileges in no wise surrenders the right to exercise these privileges whenever the best interests of the Nation demand.

Since June last the department has been conducting a careful investigation to determine the desirability and practicability of extending the Government ownership and control of means of communication, with a view to the acquisition by the Government of the telegraph and telephone facilities, to be operated as an adjunct to the Postal Service. The Postmaster General is now engaged in reviewing the data collected, and later, if desired, will submit same to the appropriate committees of Congress for their consideration.

Very sincerely,

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRICAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

REPORT TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT COMPOSED OF DANIEL C. ROPER, FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL; M. O. CHANCE, CHIEF CLERK, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT; J. C. KOONS, SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1913.

Hon. A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

SIR: In pursuance of your order No. 7187, dated June 7, 1913, the undersigned committee has the honor to submit herewith its report and recommendations on the desirability and practicability of extending the Government ownership and control of means of communication.

RELATION OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS TO THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The founders of this nation were keenly alive to the importance of keeping exclusively under Government control all means of communication, and therefore provided in the Constitution that "the Congress shall have the power * * * to establish post offices and post roads."

The framers of the Constitution probably never dreamed of postage stamps, railway postal cars, canceling machines, pneumatic tubes, telegraphs, telephones, aeroplanes, and radio equipment. They specified nothing concerning means of transportation or methods of distribution, but wisely left to future generations a broad provision under which they would have the right to avail themselves of such improved means of communication as might be discovered and developed. It was clearly their intention that the Government should control all means for the transmission of intelligence.

Under Government control the Postal Service of our country has prospered, expanded, and developed to its present high state of working and economical efficiency, adopting in the course of its growth practically every means of transmitting intelligence except electricity. The service has gone hand in hand with the advance guard of civilization. Its facilities have been extended to the smallest and remotest towns and villages in our land, not with regard to cost or with an eye to profit, but with the sole purpose of serving the needs of the people irrespective of wealth or position.

The United States alone of the leading nations has left to private enterprise the ownership and operation of the telegraph and telephone facilities.

In 1843 this Government aided in the construction and assumed as a part of its postal duties the operation of

the first electric telegraph. But on March 4, 1847, because of the unwillingness of Congress to authorize any extension of the service then in operation and because of a deficit in the postal finances, the control of this facility was surrendered to private hands. However, in 1866, Congress, aware of the danger of permitting this service to remain under private control in view of its intimate relation to the postal service, asserted that the facility was within the purview of the constitutional provision for the postal establishment, and enacted legislation looking to the acquisition by the Government of all telegraph lines.

With an indecision that is to be regretted the fulfillment of this commendable purpose was deferred for a period of five years in order that the telegraph monopoly might during that time be indemnified by the continued enjoyment of its exorbitant rates for the loss of its grip upon the public means of transmitting intelligence.

The relation of the telegraph to the postal service can not be better described than by quoting the following clear and succinct statement of Postmaster General Howe in his report for the fiscal year 1882:

The business of the telegraph is inherently the same as that of the mail. It is to transmit messages from one person to another. That is the very purpose for which post offices and post roads are established. The power to establish is not limited to any particular modes of transmission. The telegraph was not known when the Constitution was adopted. Neither was the railway. I can not doubt that the power to employ one is as clear as to employ the other.

Numerous other Postmasters General of the United States have advocated the acquisition of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country, and their comments and recommendations are epitomized in the historical résumé which accompanies this report as Appendix A.

What has been said in favor of Government ownership and operation of the telegraph applies with equal force to the telephone service. As in the case of the telegraph, this Government might properly have taken up and operated in connection with the postal service the first telephone system of the country. This judgment is confirmed by the experience of the British Government.

Section 4 of the British telegraph act of 1869 provides that—

The postmaster general by himself or his deputies and his and their respective servants and agents shall have the exclusive privilege of

transmitting telegrams within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, except as hereinafter provided; and shall also within that Kingdom have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, or delivering telegrams, except as hereinafter provided.

In a lawsuit to determine the question the highest courts of Great Britain held, on December 20, 1880, that a telephone is a telegraph, and a conversation by telephone is a telegram within the meaning of the telegraph act, and that the authority enabling that country to operate the telegraph enabled it also to operate the telephone.

The telegraph and telephone systems have long been recognized as necessary adjuncts to a complete postal service. As with all other privately controlled public utilities, these facilities have been extended in our country only in proportion as the service to be performed has insured substantial dividends for the stockholders. Under private ownership, therefore, the telegraph and telephone are for the classes. Under Government ownership, through the postal machinery, which is conducted in the interest of the whole people and already reaches every man's door, the benefits of these facilities could be extended to the masses.

It is obvious that the longer the acquisition by the Government of these facilities is deferred the greater will be the cost. Moreover, it is economic waste to permit private enterprise to build up vast properties that must eventually be taken over by the Government in resuming its constitutional monopoly at a cost out of all proportion to the value of the parts of such properties that may be utilized to advantage in the postal system.

The study of this subject has disclosed that the telegraph and telephone systems of the country are so inextricably allied that any consideration of the one must necessarily include the other. Your committee has therefore been under the necessity of prosecuting its inquiry beyond the province contemplated by your order and accordingly its report covers both.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

According to the best available data, the telegraph plant of this country in 1912 included about 247,000 miles of pole line carrying about 1,800,000 miles of wire. The capitalization of the land wires, segregated, is estimated at \$150,000,000; including the ocean wires and submarine cables, the capitalization probably would amount to \$220,000,000. So far as the public generally is concerned, the entire telegraph service is owned and operated by two companies, their lines practically duplicating each other in most sections of the country.

Telegraph facilities have not been extended to the small towns and villages along with the Government postal facilities, nor has the cost of the service been reduced in the inverse proportion that would seem to be warranted by the increasing volume of business trans-

acted. Neither has the volume of business in this country, in proportion to the population, been as great as in countries where this facility is owned and operated governmentally. This fact unquestionably is attributable to prohibitive rates and the failure of the companies to extend the service to territory which promises small profits.

An official report of the postmaster general of Great Britain in 1911 shows that between 1869 (the year the British Government took possession of the telegraphs) and 1900 the number of messages handled in that country increased thirteenfold, while the population increased but 30 per cent. During the same period the population of the United States increased 100 per cent, and yet the number of telegraph messages handled increased but eightfold.

In 1912 the number of messages handled in this country was barely in excess of one per capita; in New Zealand, where the telegraphs are owned and operated by the Government, the number was more than eight per capita.

Statistics show that although the United States outranks all other countries in postal transactions per capita, in respect to telegraphs it is outranked by eight other countries.

All of the important countries, the United States, Canada, and Mexico excepted, have bound themselves by an international agreement to observe uniform regulations in the administration of their telegraph service. These regulations, with a view to affording the people the most efficient service at the lowest cost, require the use of the latest and best improvements in the telegraphic art and prescribe the manner and method of receiving, transmitting, and delivering telegrams and the rates of tolls to be collected. The privately owned telegraph companies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, to the detriment of the people, have remained outsiders to these international rules and regulations.

The United States recently became a party to an international agreement with respect to radiotelegraphy, and in this service bound itself to observe many of the rules and regulations governing the telegraph service in foreign countries. On account of the close relation which must exist between the land telegraph companies and the radio companies great confusion is now resulting from the fact that the United States is bound to observe modern rules and regulations in its radio service, but is compelled to use archaic forms and regulations in its land service because of the attitude of the commercial telegraph companies.

At the International Radio Conference at London in 1912 the delegates from the United States signed the treaty only with the humiliating condition in the protocol that, as the telegraph lines in the United States were owned by private companies, this country must abstain from all regulations concerning tariffs.

EFFECT OF TELEPHONE ON TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The postmaster general of Great Britain reported in June, 1911, that in 1907 the telegraph traffic of that country commenced to show a diminution, owing to the growing use of the telephone. The like effect in the United States is shown by statistics. The statement below shows the average daily telephone connections of the associated Bell companies between the years 1900 and 1910 and the annual number of messages transmitted by the Western Union Telegraph Co. during the same period.

	Average daily telephone connections of the associated Bell telephone companies.	Number of messages transmitted annually by the Western Union Telegraph Co.
1900.....	5,817,514	63,187,783
1905.....	13,912,551	67,477,320
1906.....	16,940,000	71,847,082
1907.....	18,624,000	74,804,551
1908.....	18,942,397	62,371,287
1909.....	20,342,435	68,053,439
1910.....	22,294,010	76,126,406

It will thus be seen that during the decade to which the foregoing figures relate, while the population of our country was increasing approximately 18 per cent (actually 17.8 per cent), the average daily telephone connections increased 287 per cent and the number of telegraph messages only 18 per cent. The use of the telephone in all walks of life is steadily increasing, while the use of the telegraph is relatively stationary, and therefore decreasing.

(Statistics showing the traffic of the independent telephone companies and the Postal Telegraph Co. are not available, but investigation indicates that the figures used above represent fairly the relative importance of the telephones and telegraphs.)

The telegraph companies have already lost for the most part the short-distance business owing to the development of the toll-telephone service, and they probably will lose much of the long-distance business when the toll rates become adjusted on a cost basis. Statistics of the telegraph and telephone traffic in foreign countries show that the number of long-distance telephone communications greatly exceeds the number of telegrams. In Germany, for example, the ratio is 6 to 1. Certainly the general trend in the use of wire communication favors the telephone at the expense of the telegraph.

This was undoubtedly foreseen by the telegraph companies some years ago, for it is understood that before the acquisition of the Western Union Co. by the American Telegraph & Telephone Co. the former contemplated improvements in its system whereby the telephone would be added to the telegraph service, and this attitude on the part of the Western Union Co. was an underlying reason why its property was acquired by the Bell interests.

Telephone circuits generally consist of two wires, known as metallic circuits. It is a simple and inexpen-

sive operation to superimpose the telegraph feature on each wire. On the other hand, the telegraph circuit in this country is commonly a single wire with earth return. A large percentage of this is iron wire, which can not be used satisfactorily for long-distance telephone purposes. Therefore, to add the telephone feature to such a circuit would necessitate not only the duplication of the entire wire equipment in order to provide the required metallic circuits, but the substitution of copper wherever iron wire is used. It will thus be seen that although it is practicable and economical to superimpose the telegraph feature on existing telephone circuits, the cost would be prohibitive to do the reverse.

On many of the long-distance telephone lines owned by the American Telegraph & Telephone Co. the telegraph feature has been superimposed and the same wires are to-day carrying both telegraph and telephone communications simultaneously.

TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS INADEQUATE FOR POSTAL NEEDS.

The acquisition of the telegraph service of the country would necessitate taking over the duplicate plants of the two companies controlling this service with their duplicate expenses of maintenance. Unquestionably one could be made to serve the same territory. Furthermore, and of great importance, is the fact that even the entire plants of these two companies would be inadequate for the purpose of the Government, because their facilities have been extended only to profitable territory. Should the Government resume control and operate this service, it would be with the object of extending the facilities in the interest of the people, and hence regardless of profit.

Assuming that the poles of the present telegraph systems would sustain the increased number of wires necessary to superimpose the telephone feature, the expense of constructing, equipping throughout with copper wire, loading the same, and providing the extra circuits required could not be estimated at less than \$75,000,000. Add this to the estimated value of the telegraphic land lines (\$150,000,000) and it will be seen that the cost would be equal to \$225,000,000, or \$25,000,000 in excess of the estimated value of the interurban and long-distance telephone network. The expense of equipping the latter system for telegraphy would involve only the cost of the instruments, and would therefore be negligible.

In view of the foregoing it is the opinion of your committee that it would be unwise from a commercial standpoint for the Government to acquire the telegraph systems of the country.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Scientific American Reference Book for 1913 contains statistics showing that in 1912 there were about 18,179,000 miles of telephone wire in operation in this country, serving 8,362,000 telephones. About 2,800,000 miles of this were interurban and long-distance wires and

the remainder, about 15,400,000 miles, served the city and town exchanges. Over 70 per cent of this entire mileage is controlled through stock-majority ownerships by an association known as the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. These (Bell) lines constitute about 12,421,000 miles of exchange wires and about 2,189,000 miles of toll wires. More than half of this system is underground.

Mr. Theodore N. Vail, president alike of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the associated Bell telephone companies, in his announcement of policy states:

"There is a road to every man's door; there should be a telephone to every man's house. * * * Under common control * * * it must be sufficiently strong to constitute practically one system, intercommunicating, interdependent, universal."

This statement is merely a concurrence in the accepted economic doctrine of the monopolistic tendency of the telephone business. The history of this business clearly establishes the futility of competition as a means of regulating its conduct in the interest of the people. Mr. Vail, therefore, naively agrees to the preamble of the economist and fails to follow the line of thought to its inevitable conclusion. The division of opinion between him and practically all of the economists who have given this subject their attention is upon the question whether the monopoly should be public or private. The decision of this question must rest upon which is better for the public welfare.

There is a radical difference between the policies of a public and a private monopoly, both as regards the extension of service and the fixing of rates. In the extension of service the determining factor with the Government is the needs of the people; with the private monopoly, the consideration of profit. The effect of the application of these two policies to similar public utilities is shown by comparison between the present universal extension of the mail facilities and the limited extension of the telegraph and telephone facilities. The private monopoly has no incentive to extend its facilities to unprofitable territory, but the Government must serve all the people. This universal service is accomplished by the equalization of rates. In fixing rates, the policy of this Government is to superimpose no charge for taxation, but only to see to it that the service as a whole is self-supporting. The private monopoly, on the other hand, must make a profit, and in providing for this tends to increase its rates to the highest point that will not, by so greatly restricting the volume of business, impair the aggregate profit. The effect of the policy of private monopoly is aptly described by Prof. Holcombe in his *Public Ownership of Telephones on the Continent of Europe*. He states:

The forces of demand and supply will operate under a régime of monopoly, as under one of free competition, but the results will not be the same. In the latter case the interests of the monopolist will ordinarily lead him to fix his rates at a level which is intended to yield him the maximum of profit. Having adopted a tentative schedule of rates, he carefully observes the extent of the demand for his services

at those rates and readjusts them, if need be, until the actual sale of his services verifies his calculations. *His purpose always is to make as large as possible the surplus that remains after deducting from his gross receipts all the expenses of rendering the service.* Consequently, under a régime of unregulated private monopoly, rates are certain to be exorbitant.

In the telephone business, to this disadvantage from the viewpoint of the community of monopolies in general, must be added further special disadvantage. *Not only is there no protection against exorbitant rates, but also there is no security that the distribution of the total charges between the different classes of telephone users will be made on a basis calculated to promote the widest utility of the service, such as it is. For the criterion of a sound monopolistic rate policy is not the greatest utility of the service, but the greatest profit of the monopolist.* Unfortunately, the two do not coincide. There will, for example, be no incentive to extend the service to wider circles of users, unless such an extension will increase the gross receipts more than it will increase the operating expenses. The enhanced profits, therefore, which the monopolist will obtain from those users whose demand for the service is least elastic will not be put into extensions for the benefit of those whose demand is more elastic, and to whom, consequently, a small reduction in price would mean a great increase in satisfaction. Monopoly rates will not enable the community at large to derive from the telephone service the maximum of satisfaction. Therefore they are not reasonable rates.

The Bell companies, under the guidance of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., whose president has been quoted, are working assiduously toward their admitted object—a nation-wide monopoly of the telephone business. This company avails itself of every means of stressing the desirability of having this immense project under the control of one organization, and the necessity for uniform equipment, uniform engineering, and uniform operating practices is scrupulously observed. Only one make of equipment is authorized for use on all of these Bell lines—that manufactured by the Western Electric Co., one of the Bell properties.

In extending their system the Bell companies have refused to connect with other companies on the ground that this would incorporate into their service telephones, switchboards, wires, and other apparatus not in uniformity with those used by them and that such dissimilarity of equipment would result in poor service. They have likewise refused to make such connections on the ground that one central organization *must have control* over the entire system. This attitude on the part of the Bell system has deterred the development of independent systems and has seriously crippled those which have been started.

Unquestionably, from the engineering viewpoint the attitude of the Bell companies is proper, for it is very necessary in the interest of the most efficient service that the entire telephone network be under one management. In the interest of the people, however, it is highly desirable that this management be vested in an unselfish agency like the Postal Service, where the policy would be universal extension at cost rather than limited extension at the maximum of profit.

It is needless here to enter into the manifold advantages and benefits that would accrue to the people from a universal telephone service. The telephone has now become an indispensable aid to business and a means of social

intercourse to which all classes properly aspire. As it has done with the mails, it is the duty of the Government to make this facility available to all of its citizens without discrimination.

There is only one other alternative: The enforcement in accordance with law of a condition of competition in the telephone and telegraph business. Without considering whether this could be done effectually in the case of an enterprise inherently so monopolistic, it is sufficient to note that while the execution of such a plan would be fraught with difficulty, its effect would not be to improve service and reduce rates, but the reverse. Competition applied to this public utility has clearly been shown to result in waste and inefficiency due to duplication. Not artificial restraint, but natural development under Government control is the true policy for the public interest.

Maps showing the routes and stations of the telephone systems and those of the Postal Service in this country are strikingly similar, except as regards extent. Hence, in the profitable territory we have three agencies—the mail, the telegraph, and the telephone—engaged in the business of transmitting intelligence and differing only in the modes of transmission.

The Postal Service maintains about 64,000 offices and stations and employs about 290,000 persons. The telephone service maintains about 50,000 offices and employs about 200,000 persons. Were these two services merged and operated under Government control it would be feasible to transfer a large number of the telephone offices to post-office buildings, and thus greatly reduce the aggregate expense for quarters. Furthermore, as the majority of the telephone employees are operators, who require no special technical training, the merging of the two forces would result in a material reduction in the total number of employees required. Furthermore, it is understood that the automatic and semiautomatic equipment is rapidly approaching perfection, and should this be accomplished the adoption of such equipment would bring about a still further reduction in force.

Your committee has no doubt that the institutional efficiency of the telegraph and telephone services in this country would be increased by Government ownership. The statistics in the appendixes hereto show that in the United States compared with other countries the number of telephone calls per employee is relatively low, while the number of mail pieces per employee is relatively high.

The magnitude of the telephone service has led your committee to consider the feasibility of gradually acquiring the network of the country in segments, leaving the remainder to be operated commercially under licenses issued by the Postmaster General. For this purpose the property has been divided into three groups, as follows:

- (A) Long-distance and toll lines.
- (B) Exchange systems.
- (C) Farmer lines.

(A) LONG-DISTANCE AND TOLL LINES.

The long-distance lines of the country are those which form the connection between important cities. They are owned and operated by the American Telegraph & Telephone Co. independently of the associated Bell companies. The failure of the independent companies to secure connection with these lines has been the principal reason for their inability to successfully compete with the Bell companies. This long-distance service was formerly kept quite separate and distinct in some places from the service of the associated Bell companies, but to-day the wires usually terminate in a separate panel on a main switchboard in the Bell offices.

Few engineering difficulties would be encountered in the acquisition and operation of the long-distance lines as a separate system. They are in excellent condition and are maintained and operated by skilled employees, some of whom it might be advisable for the Government to retain, at least until the consolidation of the post and telephone offices would permit the Postmaster General to make changes and adjustments in the personnel.

The acquisition of only the long-distance lines would necessitate immediate expenditures on the part of the Government to transfer their terminals from the Bell offices to the post offices. In cities where the local commercial telephone companies own the underground conduits it would be practicable and economical for the Government to lease sufficient pairs of wires from the local companies to lead the long-distance lines to the post-office switchboards. The local commercial telephone companies would run wires from their own exchanges to the Government board and thus secure their outlet to neighboring cities.

The toll lines are those centering in city exchanges and running therefrom to near-by towns and villages, to distant suburbs of the cities, and to factories or even residences some distance outside of the local exchange limits. These lines are connected with a separate section of the exchange switchboard. Their acquisition by the Government would be of great value in increasing the efficiency of the long-distance system. No unusual engineering difficulties would be presented in separating these lines from the commercial exchange plant, although they are more closely related to city exchanges than are the long-distance lines.

In some instances it might be difficult to distinguish between a certain toll line in the strict sense of the term and a part of the city exchange system. Therefore, it would be well to designate as "interurban" all long-distance and toll lines, as is done abroad, and include in this class only such lines as really connect cities, towns, or distant communities. This would clearly define the scope of the transfer in the acquisition by the Government of all interurbans.

No trouble should be experienced in the villages and small towns in transferring the toll lines to the Government because the toll telephone is usually the only one in the village and the transfer would simply involve the removal of the instrument and wire from the general store to the post office.

In the community where a struggling little exchange is maintained, serving a few telephones in town and a few on near-by farms, the separation of the toll lines from the existing system would make the town exchange unprofitable and, therefore, the owners would desire to turn it also over to the Government. Provision should be made for the acquisition in such cases of these small exchanges. If the exchanges were not taken over it would be necessary to install switchboards in the post offices and lead the interurban wires thereto on poles. These small switchboards are simple and no great technical knowledge is required to operate them. The operator might perform other duties according to the number of calls per day. The lineman or inspector would keep the lines and equipment in working order and a post-office employee could be easily taught to manipulate the board.

In cities where commercial companies are maintaining remunerative exchanges which involve a large number of instruments, cooperative relations would have to be maintained between the Government and the city exchanges. In such cities the toll lines, like the long-distance lines, would be connected with the post-office switchboards. This may or may not involve underground conduits, according to the municipal regulations.

The superimposing of the telegraph feature on the telephone service (both long-distance and toll) might be gradually brought about at small cost. The long-distance lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. can be, and in some instances actually are, used for telegraphy simultaneously with telephony. There is no reason why the toll lines should not be utilized in the same way. The addition of the telegraph feature to the interurban telephone system of the country would much more than duplicate existing commercial telegraph systems.

(B) EXCHANGE SYSTEMS.

The exchange systems are those which render exclusively local service. In the event it is deemed unwise to take over the telephonic network in its entirety, it is the opinion of your committee that the exchange systems should not be acquired until after the acquisition of the interurban lines. Meanwhile they should be permitted to operate under licenses issued by the Postmaster General.

(C) FARMER LINES.

Farmer lines are certain independent lines built in rural communities by private organizations, mutual associations of farmers, or by individuals for the purpose of connecting the farms with the nearest town or

village. These lines involve about 600,000 miles of wire and are owned by about 19,000 different organizations, associations, or individuals. Generally they are not well built or efficiently maintained. In some localities the Bell companies have encouraged farmers to build these lines themselves, permitting them to string the wires on poles, trees, fence posts, etc., and furnishing them with connections with Bell switchboards and toll lines under the condition that they purchase Western Electric equipment. The desirability of the Government's acquiring these lines in their present condition is seriously questioned. It is believed that it would be preferable to license them under regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.

If it be deemed wise for the Government to take over at the outset only a part of the telephone structure, this should be done with the fixed policy and expressed intention of eventually acquiring the whole commercial network.

There are two clear and sufficient reasons, both from the viewpoint of expediency and desirability, for acquiring the complete network at the outset. Universal extension of service and equitable adjustment of rates can be attained only when the entire service is under one management.

1. A movement toward the acquisition of only a part of the plant—the toll lines, for example—would meet with all the opposition the Bell companies could bring forth, and it would be supported by the strongest possible arguments—the engineering and economic principles referred to. The toll lines and the exchange service are so intimately associated that in many places the same employees serve both. To separate these services would be uneconomical. Furthermore, the separation of the toll and long-distance lines from the exchange service would entail an immediate expenditure for new switchboards, cables, poles, etc.

2. The operation of only a part of the plant is fraught with the obstacles encountered by the British Government when it endeavored to do this. The private companies, realizing that it would be only a question of time when the entire plant would become Government property, would assume an apathetic attitude and allow their plants to run down and become inefficient. Or they might assume a hostile attitude and use every possible means of preventing the efficient conduct of the service in order to discredit the postal management. This attitude could well be assumed even while operating under licenses issued by the Postmaster General.

COST AND PAYMENT.

According to the best available data the capitalization of the long-distance and toll lines represents approximately \$200,000,000 and the capitalization of the entire commercial network (exchange service, toll, and long-distance lines) approximately \$900,000,000. The cost to

the Government would be less than the appraised value, since it would be undesirable for the Government to purchase the real-estate holdings of the telephone companies, such as exchange and office buildings, etc. Sufficient space in these buildings for the exchanges could be leased until accommodations could be provided in the post offices and stations.

While it would be necessary to acquire title and possession of the network by a single process of statutory appropriation, and on the same day, it by no means follows that payment for the properties would or could be made in the same total or single manner. There are altogether some three thousand companies or distinct legal proprietorships of the telephone service. Even the Bell companies, whose holdings comprise approximately three-fourths of the entire network of the country, number more than 200. Therefore, as many distinct payments would be made as there are different proprietorships. Moreover, these payments would extend over a sufficient period in which to make the appraisals and enable the courts to adjust such legal questions as may arise. The payments would be distributed throughout a period of several years, and thus ample time and opportunity to market the bonds would seem to be assured.

It is not believed that any serious difficulty would be encountered in financing the proposition, as the extinction of the securities of the superseded companies by Government acquisition would be likely to create a demand for an equal amount of other securities, and it would be but natural that a large amount of the bonds issued from time to time by the Government would be purchased by the former holders of telephone securities. In this connec-

tion attention is directed to the financing of the United States Steel Co., the Panama Canal, and the acquisition of railways by Japan and by Switzerland.

The data assembled by the committee in the course of its investigation, which constituted the basis of its study and conclusions, are set forth in Appendixes A to H, inclusive, that accompany and are hereby made a part of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your committee has reached the conclusion that the only way to afford to the people the complete and modern postal facilities that the Constitution makes it the duty of the Government to provide is to put into effect the following recommendations:

1. That Congress declare a Government monopoly over all telegraph, telephone, and radio communication and such other means for the transmission of intelligence as may hereafter develop.
2. That Congress acquire by purchase at this time at appraised value the commercial telephone network, except the farmer lines.
3. That Congress authorize the Postmaster General to issue, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, revocable licenses for the operation, by private individuals, associations, companies, and corporations, of the telegraph service and such parts of the telephone service as may not be acquired by the Government.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL C. ROPER.
M. O. CHANCE,
J. C. KOONS,
Committee.

APPENDIXES
TO
GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRICAL MEANS
OF COMMUNICATION.

REPORT
TO THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL

BY A
SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
COMPOSED OF
DANIEL C. ROPER, FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.
M. O. CHANCE, CHIEF CLERK POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
J. C. KOONS, SUPERINTENDENT DIVISION OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

(NOVEMBER 25, 1913.)

APPENDIXES.

The data set forth in these appendixes were secured from the following official publications: *Statistique Generale du Service Postal, Journal Telegraphique (et Telephonique), Statistique Generale de la Telephonie, 1896-1910, Tarifs Telephonique, 1905*, (all published by the International Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland); Reports of the British Post Office; New Zealand Year Books; Telephone Census, 1902 and 1907 (U. S.); Telegraph Census, 1902 and 1907 (U. S.); Reports of the Post Office Department (U. S.); Bureau of Labor Reports on Telegraph Companies (1909); and on Telephone Companies (1910); Reports of the United States Industrial Commission, 1901; and reports of congressional committees; and from the following unofficial publications: Reports of the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Bell telephone companies, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Reference was had also to the published works of Profs. Holcombe (Harvard), Ely (Wisconsin), Adams (Michigan), and other authorities.

The statistics of the United States are for the year 1912 in the case of the Postal Service, for the years 1907 and 1912 in the case of the telephone service, and for the year 1907 in the case of the telegraph service; all foreign statistics are for the year 1910, except in one instance that is noted.

APPENDIX A.

HISTORICAL RESUME OF THE AGITATION FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE IN THE UNITED STATES.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution "to establish post offices and post roads."

It has been competently decided and long accepted that the power thus delegated to the National Government was that of transmitting intelligence and not merely of employing the then known means of transmitting intelligence. For the exercise of this power the Post Office Department was created. It was at first a small crude office, inadequate for even the primitive needs of the eighteenth century. Mail of all kinds, including letters, was carried by private expresses, and it was not until 1845 that the Government assumed its constitutional monopoly of the transmission of intelligence, by prescribing penalties for the infringement of it.

The Government has not been alert to incorporate in its system new means of administering the service intrusted to it, but has, necessarily perhaps, permitted private enterprise to supplement its service and to blaze the trail into untried fields of usefulness. It is well understood that the powers of the Federal Government, so long as not exercised by it, may be assumed by the States and even by individuals. It is equally well understood that such powers, though long unused by the Federal Government, are never by that circumstance alienated. Vested rights can not possibly be acquired within the field of Federal prerogative.

The Government does not now perform the full postal function assigned to it by the Constitution, though the Post Office Department has grown and developed into an efficient organization with a vast field service reaching everywhere and is fully capable of controlling and operating every known instrumentality for the transmission of intelligence. Two essentially postal agencies, the telegraph and the telephone, are owned and controlled by commercial companies. The private operation of these agencies is a far greater impairment of the postal revenues and a far more serious handicap to the universal and impartial extension of the postal service than was the operation of private expresses for carrying letters and packets against which the legislation of 1845 was effectually directed.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH: 1843.

The electrical discoveries and inventions of Morse and others were first practically applied to the transmission of intelligence by the Government. On March 3, 1843, Congress appropriated \$30,000 to test the practicability of the electromagnetic telegraph. A line was stretched under the direction of Prof. Morse between Washington and Baltimore, and on May 24, 1844, communication was opened. Three days later the proceedings of the Democratic convention, sitting at Baltimore, was reported in Washington by means of an instrument installed in the east end of the Capitol.

The Congressional Globe reports the following proceedings in the Senate on June 5, 1844:

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department inclosing Prof. Morse's report of the completion of the electromagnetic telegraph from the city of Washington to the city of Baltimore, as authorized by the act of March 3, 1843. The Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim* in making this communication says: " * * * the perfect practicability of the system has been fully and satisfactorily established by the work already completed. * * * "

The report (that is, by Prof. Morse) details the operation in bringing the experiment to a successful issue, and states " * * * that of the \$30,000 appropriated by Congress, \$3,400 remains unexpended and will probably suffice for current expenses till Congress sees fit to extend the experiment."

POSTAL NATURE OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The postal nature of the telegraph was from the beginning clearly apprehended. In the appropriation act of August 10, 1846, it is provided that "the proceeds of the telegraph between Washington city and Baltimore be, and the same are hereby, directed to be placed in the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the Post Office Department in the same manner as other revenues from postage."

There were not lacking in that day far-sighted men who clearly saw the significance of the new invention and the political folly of relinquishing Government ownership and control. Henry Clay advocated Government ownership of the telegraph in 1844, saying: "It is quite manifest it is destined to exert great influence on the business affairs of society. In the hands of private individuals they will be able to monopolize intelligence and perform the greatest operations in commerce and other departments of business. I think such an engine should be exclusively under the control of the Government."

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL JOHNSON: 1845.

The then Postmaster General, Hon. Cave Johnson, in his annual report for the fiscal year 1845 urged that the control of so valuable an agency for the diffusion of intelligence should be left in the hands of the Government, where its operation would be conducted for the benefit of the public. Unfortunately, he was unable to foresee that such operation would ever become a source of revenue rather than of expense, and his pessimism regarding the financial phase of the telegraphic service undoubtedly had much to do with defeating the very recommendation that he urged on the broad ground of public policy. His complete statement on this subject is as follows:

The electromagnetic telegraph, invented by Prof. Morse, and put in operation between the cities of Washington and Baltimore under appropriations made by Congress, was placed under the superintendence of the Postmaster General by a clause in one of the appropriation acts of the 3d of March last. It had been in use the previous year under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, but had been conducted more with reference to the testing of its capabilities and such experiments as tended to perfect and improve its operations. Having been transferred to the Post Office Department, I at once adopted regulations to bring it into constant service as a means of transmitting intelli-

gence accessible to all, and prescribed the rates of postage. The copy of the order, which accompanies this report, marked "No. 11," will show the regulations and the rates of postage adopted. One-half of the rates of postage suggested by Prof. Morse was adopted by me, under the hope that it would greatly increase its revenues. It went into operation on the 1st of April, having expended \$680.15 before the charge of postage commenced. From the 1st of April to the 1st of October the expenditures amounted to \$3,244.99, making the whole expenditure \$3,925.14, whilst the revenues for the six months amounted to the sum of \$413.44.

In estimating the expenditures of this line the salary of Prof. Morse, perhaps, ought not to be added. It was fixed by the regulations of the Treasury, and continued in estimates upon which the last appropriation was founded; and his time has been devoted to the general interests and improvements of the telegraph, and a portion of it spent in Europe, where, in his judgment, it could be more successfully done than here.

I deem it my duty to bring to your notice the fact that the subject of telegraphic communications, in their fullest extent, as made available by means of this extraordinary invention, is forcing itself upon the attention of the public. The proprietors of the patent securing the exclusive use of the telegraph have, since the last Congress, taken the most active measures to establish lines of communication between the principal cities of the Union. Their success will introduce a means of communicating intelligence amply sufficient for a great variety of purposes and greatly superior in dispatch to those of the public mails, and must secure to itself much of the business that has heretofore been transacted through them, and to that extent diminish the revenues of the department.

It becomes, then, a question of great importance. How far will the Government allow individuals to divide with it the business of transmitting intelligence—an important duty, confided to it by the Constitution, necessarily and properly exclusive? Or will it purchase the telegraph and conduct its operations for the benefit of the public? Experience teaches that if individual enterprise is allowed to perform such portions of the business of the Government as it may find for its advantage, the Government will soon be left to perform unprofitable portions of it only, and must be driven to abandon it entirely or carry it on at a heavy tax upon the Public Treasury. In the hands of individuals or associations the telegraph may become the most potent instrument the world ever knew to effect sudden and large speculations—to rob the many of their just advantages and concentrate them upon the few. If permitted by the Government to be thus held, the public can have no security that it will not be wielded for their injury rather than their benefit. The operation of the telegraph between this city and Baltimore has not satisfied me that under any rate of postage that can be adopted its revenues can be made to equal its expenditures. Its importance to the public does not consist in any probable income that can ever be derived from it; but as an agent vastly superior to any other ever devised by the genius of man for the diffusion of intelligence, which may be accomplished with almost the rapidity of light to any part of the Republic, its value in all commercial transactions, to individuals having the control of it, or to the Government in time of war, could not be estimated. The use of an instrument so powerful for good or for evil can not with safety to the people be left in the hands of private individuals uncontrolled by law.

Order No. 11, to which reference is made by Mr. Johnson, is dated March 29, 1845, and prescribes the salaries of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, superintendent, and his assistants; provides rules for the administration of the service, and that—

For the transmission of each dispatch there shall be paid in advance, at the office from which it is sent by the applicant, one-quarter of 1 cent for each telegraphic character. Upon the reception of a dispatch at either office it shall be the duty of the officers to have the same translated in a fair handwriting, carefully enveloped and sealed, and the magnetic characters immediately destroyed, and to place the dispatch in the hands of the penny post for delivery, who shall be entitled to receive the same compensation therefor as for the delivery of letters transmitted now by mail.

In consideration of the facilities allowed by the railroad company to the superintendent and his assistants in attending to the business of the telegraph, it is further ordered that the free use of the telegraph be conceded to said company for the transmission of communications relating to the business of their road.

PROPOSAL OF PROF. MORSE.

Prof. Morse himself was impressed by the propriety of Government ownership of his invention and offered his patent to the Government for \$100,000, saying that it was

"an engine for good or evil, which all opinions seem to concur in desiring to have subject to the control of the Government, rather than have it in the hands of private individuals or associations." It is to be regretted that this proposal did not receive favorable consideration at the hands of Congress, but it is to be noted that his own right to the exclusive telegraph idea was disputed by other inventors and was to be the subject of protracted litigation, so that the purchase of his patent did not present to Congress the clear-cut alternative that was to be desired in expending a large amount of Government funds for an intangible idea the value of which was at that time problematical.

CONGRESS AUTHORIZES SALE OF GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH: 1846.

The telegraph service between Washington and Baltimore was not self-supporting, and appropriations for its maintenance were made but grudgingly by Congress. Every attempt to secure legislation authorizing the building of additional lines failed. On June 19, 1846, the culmination of this short-sighted legislative policy was reached in the act of that date, appropriating—

For defraying the expenses of the magnetic telegraph from the city of Washington to Baltimore, \$4,000; this appropriation to be available, if need be, before the commencement of the next fiscal year: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to let, for a limited time, the aforesaid telegraph to any person who will keep it in operation for its earnings; or he may, under direction of the President of the United States, sell the same.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL JOHNSON: 1846.

In his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1846, Postmaster General Johnson reiterated his contention for a Government-owned telegraph:

In my last annual communication I brought to your notice this extraordinary invention of Prof. Morse for the transmission of intelligence; its importance in all commercial transactions to those having the control of it; and to the Government itself, particularly in a period of war. I then expressed the opinion that an instrument so powerful for good or for evil could not, with safety to the citizen, be permitted to remain in the hands of individuals uncontrolled by law. Another year's experience gives additional weight to the opinions then expressed.

Telegraphic lines have been established from New York to Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington City; and others are in contemplation from this city south and from Buffalo west, and will be extended to the principal cities of the Union in a few years. It now enables those controlling it to transmit intelligence instantaneously between the different cities where it has been established, and to the important commercial points in the South and West several days in advance of the mails. The evils which the community may suffer, or the benefits which individuals may derive from the possession of such an instrument, under the control of private associations or incorporated companies not controlled by law, can not be overestimated.

I may further add that the department, created under the Constitution and designed to exercise exclusive power for the transmission of intelligence, must necessarily be superseded in much of its most important business in a few years if the telegraph be permitted to remain under the control of individuals. It is the settled conviction of the undersigned that the public interest, as well as the safety of the citizen, requires that the Government should get the exclusive control of it, by purchase, or that its use should be subjected to the restraints of law. Entertaining these opinions, I addressed a letter to the president of the association owning the patent right, to ascertain, as far as practicable, the probable cost if Congress should be inclined to make the purchase. A copy of the reply is herewith communicated, marked "E."

The association is willing to dispose of the right to the Government, but is unwilling to enter into any negotiation upon the subject without authority first given by Congress. I also caused inquiries to be made, from the best sources of information, as to the cost of construction, the expense of keeping up the lines, the profits, and the capability of such lines for the transmission of intelligence. I have received replies, giving minute and detailed statements upon the subjects referred to, which remain on the files of the department for the use of Congress, should they be deemed necessary.

SALE OF THE GOVERNMENT LINE: 1847.

Nothing came of all these recommendations, however, and on March 4, 1847, the Postmaster General, confronted by a depressing condition of the postal finances and despairing of legislative support in prosecuting the enterprise as a part of the Postal Service, effected the sale of the Government line.

This was the period of the Mexican War and of intense political rivalry and sectional controversy. It was also a period of unparalleled expansion. Railroad building and other internal improvement was being prosecuted with dizzy acceleration. The wilderness of the West had become a kaleidoscope of development that was exhilarating and bewildering. In the midst of a host of seemingly greater issues Congress neglected the telegraph.

"WILD-CAT" DEVELOPMENT.

But if the Government was slow to enter into the new enterprise, promoters and speculators eagerly seized upon the opportunity and organized companies for the extension of telegraphic communication. Questionable financial methods and unsubstantial building was characteristic of many of these companies, their object being rather to sell stock than to perform any real service to the public.

RISE OF THE WESTERN UNION AND THE ACT OF 1866.

By 1866 these early "wildcat" concerns had been absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Co., and an object lesson of the monopolistic tendency of the business was clearly presented. The widespread use during the war of telegraphic lines and equipment by the Signal Corps had shown forcibly the public nature of the utility and the practicability of Government management. In that year Congress enacted the legislation in regard to the telegraph that is still in force:

AN ACT To aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any telegraph company now organized, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any State of this Union, shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by act of Congress, and over, under, or across the navigable streams or waters of the United States: *Provided,* That such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads. And any of said companies shall have the right to take and use from such public lands the necessary stone, timber, and other materials for its posts, piers, stations, and other useful uses in the construction, maintenance, and operation of said lines of telegraph, and may preempt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands subject to preemption through which its said lines of telegraph may be located as may be necessary for its stations, not exceeding 40 acres for each station; but such stations shall not be within 15 miles of each other.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That telegraphic communications between the several departments of the Government of the United States and their officers and agents shall, in their transmission over the lines of any of said companies, have priority over all other business, and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any company acting under this act to any other corporation, association, or person: *Provided, however,* That the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property, and effects of any or all of said companies at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That before any telegraph company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by this act, such company shall file their written acceptance with the Postmaster General of the restrictions and obligations required by this act.

Approved, July 24, 1866.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL: 1867.

Postmaster General Randall, in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, referred to the fact that the subject of connecting the telegraphic system of the country with the Postal Service had attracted public attention, and that it had recently transpired that the telegraphic system of Great Britain had been put in charge of the British post office department. After stating that it was a matter of very great importance which ought to be thoroughly investigated by Congress, he expressed the opinion that the most efficient mode of examination of the subject would be the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the working of the new arrangement in Great Britain and into its feasibility in the United States and report to Congress.

REPORTS OF POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL: 1869 AND 1871.

In his report for the fiscal year 1869 Postmaster General Creswell referred to the fact that his predecessor (Randall), under date of January 9, 1869, had addressed the Speaker of the House of Representatives in relation to the postal telegraph, inclosing a communication on the subject from Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Boston, and stated that he should defer making any recommendation concerning it until a greater degree of efficiency could be attained in the Postal Service as then constituted.

Mr. Creswell again refers to the subject in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, and after discussing the progress of the regulation and control or the ownership and management of telegraph systems in foreign countries, referring particularly to the operation of the system under the Government in Great Britain, which became effective February 5, 1870, he makes the following comment:

These facts, all tending with overwhelming force in one direction, demonstrate conclusively the utility of the postal telegraph for both Government and people.

Some may hesitate to adopt it in this country because of the great extent of our territory, the paucity of our population in certain large sections, and the great expense involved in extinguishing the rights of telegraph companies. The first two are the same objections that were urged for many years against all ameliorations of our Postal Service; nevertheless postages have been cheapened and made uniform and at the same time the postal system has been maintained and improved. Rightly viewed, the extent of the country is a strong argument in favor of a postal telegraph and the additional facilities and uniform rates it will afford. It is only in countries of large extent that the value of instantaneous or nearly instantaneous communication can be appreciated. Who that desires to convey or acquire any information would hesitate between sending a telegram from New York to California in 7 minutes for 20 cents and sending a letter in 7 days for 3 cents? Our sparse population is rapidly growing more dense by the acquisition of one million and a quarter of people per annum. As railroads are extended across the plains and through the mountains they banish solitude and reclaim the wilderness with a celerity unknown to men of the last generation. The emigrant of to-day moves as part of an organized community. The railroad preserves for him a channel of constant supply, and the telegraph keeps unbroken the communication between the new and the old homestead. Before many years we shall hear complaints, not that we have too much land, but rather that we have not land enough. It is true that a large sum of money will be required for the purchase of the present telegraph lines and their appurtenances. But if this be a difficulty, delay only magnifies it, for, admitting that the Government must at some time become the exclusive proprietor of the telegraphs, it is clear that every year will add to the amount of purchase money it will have to pay. The companies now in existence will extend their operations and new companies will be organized from time to time, all of whom would demand compensation for a surrender of their privileges and property. I therefore deprecate further delay as injurious to the public interests.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GRANT: 1871.

In transmitting to Congress this report of the Postmaster General, President Grant wrote:

The suggestions of the Postmaster General for improvements in the department presided over by him are earnestly recommended to your special attention; especially do I recommend favorable consideration of

the plan for uniting the telegraphic system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced and the service as well, if not better, rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade, and, above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interest, are always benefited by a rapid intercommunication.

"WASHBURN" AND "HUBBARD" PLANS BEFORE CONGRESS: 1871-2.

In the meantime the 5-year period stipulated in the act of 1866 had expired and two distinct propositions were being urged in Congress. The first of these, indorsed by the President and the Postmaster General, was originated by Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and was twice submitted by him in the form of a bill. Mr. Washburn's plan contemplated that the Government should take possession and own the entire telegraph system of the country and operate it as a part of the postal system.

The second proposition was known as the "Hubbard" plan, from its having been originated by Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Boston. The details of this plan were included in December, 1872, in a bill entitled "A bill to connect the telegraph with the Postal Service, and to reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph." The plan proposed the incorporation of a private company to which should be granted special privileges by the Government, in return for which it should contract with the Post Office Department for the transaction of the telegraphic business of the country at certain specified rates. In other words the plan proposed some such contract relation between this company to be incorporated and the Postal Service as exists between the railroads and the Postal Service.

The division of opinion on the part of those who favored a union of the telegraph with the Postal Service between these two plans of contract and ownership was a source of strength to those who opposed both plans. In a speech in the House of Representatives on January 27, 1872, Congressman Beck said that he believed—

Gen. Washburn in his report made it clear that the Hubbard scheme would accomplish nothing, while Mr. Palmer, in his report in behalf of that bill, made it clear that the Government's ownership plan is fraught with evil only.

The popular demand for better and cheaper telegraph service had been stimulated by the acquisition in Great Britain in 1870 by the Government of all telegraph lines and the immediate betterment of telegraphic conditions in that country, but for the reason indicated and others no legislation was secured.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL: 1872.

In the report of Postmaster General Creswell for the year 1872 he deals at length with the subject of a Government telegraph. His discussion is introduced with a reference to his action in fixing rates for Government messages under authority of law, the protest on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the subsequent modification of the rates first proposed. Following this he adds—

Grave difficulties have arisen from time to time between the Government and certain of the telegraph companies, which have declined and still decline to furnish such facilities as are deemed essential to the perfect success of the Signal Service.

In my opinion, a Government telegraph affords the only safeguard against the continuance of such evils. While the embarrassment consequent on the attitude of the telegraph companies toward the Government demand prompt attention, it is but one of the many considerations which point to the adoption of a postal telegraph as a measure of immediate public necessity.

When, through the liberality of Congress, the first telegraph line had been constructed and the partial success of the invention demonstrated,

the question arose whether the Government should purchase the patent or relinquish to private parties the line which it had built. The reasons why the Government should assume control of this new means of transmitting intelligence were forcibly set forth in various letters of the inventor and in a report of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

The following paragraph of the report must now be read with peculiar interest:

"The committee might easily add to the views and arguments which they have now presented others of a highly commanding character, especially those which relate to the extreme value of which the magnetic telegraph would be in the emergencies of war, and its singular adaptiveness to render our system of government easily and certainly maintainable over the immense space from the Atlantic to the Pacific which our territory covers. Doubt has been entertained by many patriotic minds how far the rapid, full, and thorough intercommunication of thought and intelligence so necessary to a people living under a common representative Republic could be expected to take place throughout such immense bounds. That doubt can no longer exist. It has been resolved and put an end to forever by the triumphant success of the electromagnetic telegraph of Prof. Morse, as already tested by the Government."

Owing to the slowness of the public to recognize the advantages of the new invention and the doubts cast on the feasibility of its operation over long distances, the course recommended by the committee was not adopted, and the line, built and for some time maintained at Government expense, was turned over to the holders of the patent. Since that day the above predictions have been gradually approaching realization, and many evils, unforeseen by this committee, have grown up under corporate management of the telegraph system.

After comment on the rivalry of the telegraph with the mail, the defects and abuses of the telegraph under corporate management and oppressive tariffs, the report continues—

But perhaps the greatest evil of the American system in this regard is the utter lack of restraint upon the companies as to their charges. When the "exclusive right," or patent, referred to in the report above quoted, expired it was believed that competition would afford a remedy for the evils which were even then oppressively felt by those who had occasion to use the telegraph. Events, however, have shown this belief to have been unfounded. Although new companies have from time to time sprung up to divide the profits of telegraphy, they have generally proved short lived, and their reductions of tariff have been but temporary and within narrow limits. The vast extent of the lines of the companies now consolidated under the name of the Western Union has enabled them to reduce rates between places reached by the opposition to a point which barely enables the latter to meet expenses without seriously impairing their own revenues. Incredible as it may appear, the official statements of the Western Union Co. show that their average receipt per message has been increased 11 cents, or nearly 20 per cent, since 1867, notwithstanding the undoubted reductions of tariff between important points. Whether this is due to the augmentation of rates between offices not reached by competition or to some other cause I do not know.

Not only has competition thus failed to affect the great mass of the telegraphic business, but in addition there are evidences of a combination between the competing parties which has recently resulted in an advance of rates between points reached by the wires of both. The table (telegraphs, 5) gives a few specimens of rates in operation previous to and since the 1st of May, 1872, which were fixed by agreement between companies formerly rivals. The movement is perfectly natural and from the companies' standpoint justifiable; for it can not be expected that a tariff which is perhaps highly profitable to one company will pay on a divided business the more than doubled expenses of two, even if the capital invested in the opposition system could afford to wait for its dividend until the lines were so extended as to secure a fair share of patronage.

The report then refers to certain abuses of the system, such as the improper use of telegraphic information, free messages, favoritism to customers, and the oppressive influence of telegraph companies upon newspapers. Referring to discussions in Congress upon the subject, the report continues—

The considerations above noted have long appealed to Congress for the establishment of a postal telegraph. The importance of the measure has been urged from all points of view—by State legislatures, by boards of trade, by commercial conventions, by the independent press, and by private persons, many of whom have been prominently identified with the practical workings of the telegraph in this and other countries. The legislation of Congress, which had previously been confined

to the liberal encouragement of the telegraph in private hands, was directed after the close of the rebellion toward its assumption by the Government as part of the Post Office Establishment. Strenuous opposition was manifested to this proposal. The reasons alleged against its adoption were principally—

1. That the telegraph was essentially a private interest, and should not be controlled by the Government, especially in a Republic.
2. That under our political system a Government telegraph would be a dangerous instrument in the hands of the party in power, increasing its patronage and permitting it to scrutinize and delay the messages of the opposition.
3. That Government management, though more expensive, would be less efficient, and that the public would not be so well served thereby.
4. That the cost of the postal telegraph would be more than the finances of the country would permit, particularly if, as was claimed, it could not be made self-supporting.

The first three of these objections were not deemed sufficient to counterbalance the advantages which the proposition offered. It was contended, and with effect, that the business of telegraphing was substantially the same as letter carrying, and that no reason could be advanced in favor of governmental management of the one which did not apply with equal force to the other; that the incorporation of the telegraphs with the post office would not at first add largely to the number of officials, and that the technical training and experience which these officials must have in order to perform their duties at all would preclude their selection for political reasons; that the simple precaution of timing the receipt, transmission, and delivery of messages would prevent their delay, and that their secrecy could be as effectually guarded by Government under restraint of law as it ever has been by private parties; that the same motives for efficient management exist on the part of salaried officials, whether in the employ of the Government or of a widely extended corporation; that the people could exert a much greater influence on a Government department, through Congress and through the press, than they can upon a company managed in the interests of its stockholders, notwithstanding the legal responsibility of the latter; that the consolidation of competing lines and the removal of the offices into the post offices would cause a large reduction in the expense of management; and that the employment of one staff for both postal and telegraphic service at perhaps two-thirds of the stations, besides further reducing the expenses, would enable the department to pay better salaries than are now received by either class of employees, and secure greater efficiency. The fourth objection, supported as it was by statistics claiming to show that governmental telegraphs in Europe were not self-supporting, weighed strongly against immediate action on the proposition for a postal telegraph in this country.

Reference is made to the provisions of the telegraph act of 1866, leading up to the following statement:

The time having now come, in my opinion, when the benefits of a Government telegraph should be secured to the people, it is desirable that advantage should be taken of the provisions of this act and the lines of some or all of the above companies brought under control of this department. The other objections to such a course having, it is believed, been fully answered, it only remains to be shown that the expense of acquiring a comprehensive system of lines can be easily borne, and that the system, once acquired, can be so managed as to realize from the receipts of the telegraph itself sufficient, after meeting all expenses, to pay the interest on the purchase money, provide for all necessary annual extensions, and gradually to recover the principal, even at the greatly reduced rates which prevail in foreign countries. While the limited data at my command will not permit me to give detailed estimates, my information on the subject is sufficiently accurate to enable me to lay before you the following general plan. Before it can be elaborated, it is necessary that I should be authorized to appoint the appraisers provided for in the act of 1866, and, in addition thereto, that a commission should be appointed, to consist of three members, conversant with the subject, to examine the different systems of telegraphy, and to prepare a scheme for submission to Congress with the report of the appraisers.

Mr. Creswell then states his views as to what is involved in the enforcement of the act of 1866, including the desirability and possibility of increasing telegraphic facilities, the possibility of a reduction in rates, the probable increase in business, the estimated revenue and expenditures, and the necessity of a Government telegraph in time of war. He then discusses the proposed incorporation of "The Postal Telegraph Co.," presenting objections to the plan proposed, which contemplates the establishment of a telegraph company to work its lines in connection with the Post Office Department.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL: 1872.

Postmaster General Creswell, in his report for the year 1873, again reiterates his views on a postal telegraph, which are summed up in the following paragraph:

The necessity for an efficient and cheap mode of telegraphic communication, which shall be beyond the control of private monopolies, and within the means of all, is daily becoming more apparent. Under the present management the use of the telegraph by the masses of the people is almost prohibited, by reason of arbitrary rates, unnecessarily high charges, and a want of facilities. This assertion is verified by the testimony of the president of the Western Union Co., who stated before a committee of Congress that, out of 40,000,000 of our population, only 1,000,000 use the telegraph at all. This is certainly an anomalous condition of affairs among a people the first in the world for intelligence and business activity. It may, however, be regarded as settled that, while under the control of private companies, whose chief object is to make a profit for their stockholders, and whose skill and labor are expended in efforts to advance the prices of their stock, and to enforce the highest rates to which the public can be made to submit, the telegraph will never become a general medium of correspondence. A Government postal telegraph is the only means by which the full advantage of this great invention can be secured; for, wherever the telegraph is under Government management, it is operated at its minimum cost, and the people receive the benefit in low rates of transmission and in greatly extended facilities.

He then discusses at some length the development of the telegraph and the possibilities of its development, and takes the position that there are but two parties to the controversy, "on one side the people, on the other the Western Union Telegraph Co.," and quotes the following from a report of the president of the Western Union Co., dated October 8, 1873:

The scale of rates fixed by competition on the most important routes and between the principal cities has been applied recently to the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, so that the inducement to subscribe capital for the extension of competing lines in order to secure the benefit of competing rates no longer exists. At the rates now established it is impossible for any competing company to realize profits, and some of them are known to be, and all are believed to be, operating at a loss. As a result, the extension of competing lines has ceased, and it is not believed that capital can be found wherewith to inaugurate new enterprises in any quarter. The time is not distant, therefore, when the Western Union Co. will be without a substantial competitor in the conduct of a business which, notwithstanding the enormous growth of the last seven years, still is in its infancy. With the increase of lines already provided and now in progress, the capacity of which the duplex apparatus hereinbefore spoken of will be able to double at small cost, it is believed that the constantly increasing volume of business, the growth of which will be stimulated by the present low and uniform rates, can be successfully handled with a less annual investment in new construction than has heretofore been necessary; so that with competition checked and in process of being extinguished, the percentage of expenses may be reduced, and the patience of the stockholders be rewarded at an early day by the resumption of regular dividends.

After discussing the policy of the company, referring particularly to the frank statement of the president that the judicious use of complimentary franks among national, State, and municipal authorities has been the means of saving to the company many times the money value of the free service performed, Mr. Creswell concludes with the following:

The telegraph should be made a part of the postal system without further delay. As Congress does not seem inclined to exercise the discretion given in the third section of the act of July 24, 1866, to appoint appraisers to value the "lines, property, and effects" of the companies now in operation, and as the Western Union Co. appears to be unwilling to make a voluntary sale at a fair price, I recommend that provision be made by law for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph, and for the construction of all such lines as may be needed, under the direction of competent officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army. The experience they acquired during the War of the Rebellion would enable them to do the work in the most economical and satisfactory manner.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL MAYNARD: 1880.

The matter of Government control of the telegraph system of the country does not appear to have been again

discussed in reports of the department until the report of Postmaster General Maynard for the year 1880. He refers to a visit to the British post office and to the success of the operation of the telegraph system by the postal service of that country, and inquires—

Is it not time for us to renew the inquiry whether it is wise to leave this important instrument of correspondence in charge of corporations whose primary object is gain to the managers and stockholders, and the convenience of the public secondary only?

REPORT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOWE: 1882.

In the report of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, Mr. Maynard's successor, Mr. Howe, refers to the consideration which was given in the past to the question by Postmasters General and committees of Congress, who have urged that the Post Office Department should take exclusive possession of the telegraph service, and states that he is forced to the conclusion "that the time has fully come" when the telegraph and postal service should be embraced under one management. In summarizing the arguments presented he states, among other things, the following:

The business of the telegraph is inherently the same as that of the mail. It is to transmit messages from one person to another. That is the very purpose for which post offices and post roads are established. The power to establish is not limited to any particular modes of transmission. The telegraph was not known when the Constitution was adopted. Neither was the railway. I can not doubt that the power to employ one is as clear as to employ the other.

If the union of the two services did not improve that of the telegraph at all, I think it would improve the postal service in some important respects. It would necessitate the employment of telegraph operators for postmasters in many offices. That would result in giving to the administration of not a few offices men who have learned to do one thing in place of those who have never learned to do anything. If the two offices were united, whenever a mail did not arrive on time the public thronging the post office would learn, not merely that the mail had not arrived, but when it would arrive.

But a union of the two services would, I believe, improve the telegraph more than it would the postal service.

I prefer no accusation against the administration of the former service. Admitting it to be honest and efficient, the fact remains that it is not cheap, and under corporate control it can not be cheap. Rent for both services would cost but little more than the cost for one. So of fuel and of light. Where there is now a free delivery of mail, telegraph messages could be delivered at less cost by the post office than by a corporation. Besides, if the business was controlled by the Government there would be but a single management for the whole. The business is now charged with the cost of many different managements. One direction is cheaper than several.

Mr. Howe refers to the evil possibilities of continuance of the control of this facility by private interests, which would not exist if under Government control, and concludes with the following:

It may be objected, and has been, that the measure proposed would largely extend the roll of Federal officials. That increase has doubtless been exaggerated. At a very large percentage of the offices the telegraph operator would not supplement the postmaster, but would supplant him. Besides, I know of no law but necessity limiting the employment of officials. The Government is not wise which employs a single officer not needed. It is unwise if it refuses to employ thousands when they are needed.

Within the life of this generation this Government employed more than 2,500,000 officers. They were all armed. They did not destroy the country; they saved it. It is not difficult to find individuals who employ 1,000 men and find profit in it. It does not become 50,000,000 to shrink from employing 100,000 if they have need for their services.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL GRESHAM: 1883.

The discussion of this subject by Postmaster General W. Q. Gresham, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1883, is particularly interesting because he presents the legal phases of the subject and concludes that Congress has the constitutional power to assume control of the

telegraph, either by the acquisition and operation of the existing lines or the construction of lines which would operate in competition with existing companies. The salient portions of his discussion are as follows:

The subject of telegraphy in connection with our postal system is one of special and increasing interest. It has in all its aspects and relations been so fully discussed in the reports of this department, as well as in Congress and by the press, as to obviate the necessity of an elaborate presentation of it in this report. I may, however, remark that the impression widely prevails that our means of telegraphic communication should not be limited to such as are furnished by private companies which enjoy a monopoly and claim to be exempt from Government control in their relations with the public. Several substitutes for the present system have been suggested: (1) The acquisition and operation of the existing lines by the Government. (2) The construction by the Government of lines which it will operate in competition with existing companies. * * * (The portion omitted relates to a plan for the creation of a company which will supply lines of telegraph to be operated by the Government.) * * *

I merely state in the most general form the leading features of each of these plans. It will be perceived that they are essentially different. The first two contemplate that the Government shall own and operate the lines, including all the necessary apparatus; and the third that a company shall be employed to perform the required service at a stipulated compensation.

The Constitution confers upon Congress the power to "establish post offices and post roads," "to regulate commerce among the several States," and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the expressly granted powers.

The question arises whether, under such comprehensive terms, the proposed changes in the postal system are warranted by the Constitution. So far as the clause relating to post offices and post roads is concerned, the subject has received careful consideration by committees of the House of Representatives. In speaking of the modes of transmitting intelligence which have been introduced since the adoption of the Constitution, the Committee on Ways and Means, in a report submitted to the House more than 40 years ago, makes the following just remarks:

"But though not anticipated or foreseen, these new and improved modes were as clearly within the purview of the Constitution as were the older and less perfect ones with which our ancestors were familiar. * * *

"The same principle which justified and demanded the transference of the mail on many chief routes from the horse-drawn coach on common highways to steam-impelled vehicles on land and water is equally potent to warrant the calling of the electromagnetic telegraph in aid of the post office in discharge of its great function of rapidly transmitting correspondence and intelligence."

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House in 1875, in an elaborate report in which the constitutional provision is discussed with marked ability, reached the same conclusion.

Our court of last resort, in *Pensacola Telegraph Co. v. Western Union Telegraph Co.* (96 U. S., 1, 9), holds as follows: "The powers thus granted are not confined to the instrumentalities of commerce or the postal service known or in use when the Constitution was adopted, but they keep pace with the progress of the country, and adapt themselves to the new developments of time and circumstances. They extend from the horse with its rider to the stage coach, from the sailing vessel to the steamboat, from the coach and the steamboat to the railroad, and from the railroad to the telegraph, as these new agencies are successively brought into use to meet the demands of increasing population and wealth. They were intended for the government of the business to which they relate, at all times and under all circumstances. As they were intrusted to the General Government for the good of the nation, it is not only the right but the duty of Congress to see to it that intercourse among the States and the transmission of intelligence are not obstructed or unnecessarily encumbered by State legislation."

From the best consideration which I have been enabled to bestow upon the subject, I have reached the conclusion that Congress has the constitutional power in providing for the Postal Service of the country to avail itself of all the facilities devised by the inventive genius of modern times for transmitting messages and intelligence, and that it has full authority to adopt either of the first two plans which I have mentioned.

The third section of the act of July 24, 1866 (14 Stat., 22), secured to the United States, at any time after the expiration of five years from that date, the right to purchase at an appraised value "the lines, property, and effects" of any or all the companies which, in the mode prescribed, availed themselves of the benefit and privileges conferred by the act. All the leading companies have accepted the act. Independently, however, of its provisions, the United States Government, by the exercise of its right of eminent domain, has the undoubted authority to appropriate property within the respective States for its own uses and to enable it to perform its proper functions. "Such an authority," says the Supreme Court, in *Kohl v. United States* (91 U. S.,

367, 371), "is essential to its independent existence and perpetuity." In whatever mode the existing lines be acquired, full compensation for them must be made.

From the earliest period it has been assumed, and in later times judicially determined, that the power of Congress over the postal system extends to the absolute prohibition of the business of carrying letters upon established post roads or roads parallel thereto. It, therefore, follows that if the telegraph be adopted as a branch of the postal service, all competition therewith may be prohibited.

The commerce clause of the Constitution, so far as it bears upon this question, remains to be considered. It has been determined by the Supreme Court that the telegraph is an instrument of commerce, and as such is subject to the regulating power of Congress. "A telegraph company," says the court in *Telegraph Co. v. Texas* (105 U. S., 460, 464), "occupies the same relation to commerce as a carrier of messages that a railroad company does as a carrier of goods. Both companies are instruments of commerce, and their business is commerce itself. They do their transportation in different ways, and their liabilities are in some respects different, but they are both indispensable to those engaged to any considerable extent in commercial pursuits." That clause does not, however, authorize the regulation of the business of transmitting messages by telegraph between points wholly within a State.

The establishment and operation of a postal telegraph as a monopoly or in competition with private companies would, it is insisted, reduce rates which are now exorbitant and protect the public against the abuses and evils deemed to be inseparable from the service as it exists. In either event an enormous expense must be incurred. But without dwelling upon that consideration, it is clear that an efficient execution of either plan will necessarily involve the employment of a multitude of operators, messengers, mechanics, and laborers, and thus largely add to the patronage of the Government. An increase of that patronage beyond what is indispensable to the public service is to be deprecated and avoided, and it is one of the dangers which threaten the purity and duration of our institutions. In Europe the telegraph is under the control of the public authorities. With us the administration is the Government in action, and may, for the time being and for all practical purposes, be considered the Government itself. In seasons of political excitement, and to some extent at other times, is there not ground for serious apprehension that the telegraph, under the exclusive control of the dominant party, might be abused to promote partisan purposes and perpetuate the power of the administration? But if it could be kept entirely free from such influence, I should hesitate to sanction a measure providing that the United States shall become the proprietor of telegraph lines, and operate them by its officers and agents.

As to telegraphic service wholly within the several States, unless the power to establish post offices and post roads be successfully invoked, the existing rates are beyond governmental control. The opinion has been advanced that inasmuch as Congress has authority to take charge of the telegraph as a part of the postal system, it may do nothing in that direction and yet prohibit citizens and private companies from engaging in the business, unless they comply with prescribed terms and conditions. It is said that the greater power necessarily includes the less; or, in other words, that the absolute power to prohibit includes the limited power to regulate. This doctrine has evidently no application. It is only by exercising the power in some of the modes already discussed, or in some other appropriate way, that the Government can prescribe terms upon which competition will be permitted or prohibit it altogether. When a line is neither owned, controlled, or operated by the Government, nor in its behalf, a telegraph company in the transaction of so much of its business as is confined within the limits of a State is beyond the reach of Congress.

I have endeavored to maintain the authority of Congress to assume control of the telegraph because it has been and still is seriously disputed. The existing companies operate their lines solely for the purpose of making money, and while it is doubtless true that their rates, as a whole, are unreasonable, yet in view of what has already been said, I do not think the evils complained of are so grievous as to call for congressional intervention.

BILL AND ARGUMENTS OF SENATOR HILL IN UNITED STATES
SENATE: 1884.

One of many bills introduced from time to time in Congress in the attempt to overcome the legislative inertia on the subject of postal telegraph was that presented on January 14, 1884, by Senator Hill of Colorado. Senator Hill's bill provided for the establishment of a system of postal telegraphs in the United States, and in supporting it he said that Governments everywhere had undertaken the management of the telegraph business and that—

In performing it they mainly act as agents of society, for the promotion of its happiness and prosperity, and not for their own aggrandizement. Even the direct raising of revenue is no longer a prime object, but only an incident of the service. The limits of political boundaries which confine the other functions of government have been by mutual consent broken over by the postal system, and it is now operating as a mighty force to bind together in amity the nations of the world. Upon Governments considered as mere instruments for the preservation of the peace the effect of cheap and frequent postal communication has been to bring the people into closer relation, thus diminishing the chances of foreign and domestic troubles, and to make more easy the maintenance of their ordinary powers by stimulating and giving greater play to the productive forces from which the revenues to support these powers must be provided.

He pointed his opinion that Government supervision of the telegraph would result in great benefits by a reference to the enormous increase in the postal business in this country and in Great Britain after a reduction in the rate of postage and the consequent quickening of commerce and business as well as the brightening of the ties of social life.

The Senator stated that the direction of the first system of postal communication in this country was assumed by the Continental Congress in ordinances which declared its functions to be "the communicating intelligence with regularity and dispatch from one part to another of these United States." And by the Articles of Confederation the power of "establishing and regulating post offices from one State to another" was expressly committed to Congress. Although post roads were not mentioned in the Articles of Confederation, the power to establish them was necessarily presumed, and by the act of October 18, 1782, an extended system of postal communication was put in operation. In the first draft of the Constitution there was a clause "Congress shall have power to establish post offices," but the words "and post roads" were added by a vote of the majority of the State delegations, and the amendment was afterwards unanimously concurred in. In the first permanent act of Congress "to establish post offices and post roads within the United States," passed February 20, 1792, provision was made for the Postal Service "in packet boats or vessels passing by sea to and from the United States or from one point to another therein." The act of February 27, 1813, authorized the Postmaster General "to contract for carrying the mails of the United States in any steamboat or boats which are or may be established to ply between one post town and another post town." Penalties for the nondelivery of the mails within a certain time by persons employed on such boats were provided by the act of February 27, 1815, and by the act of March 23, 1823, it was enacted—

That all waters on which steamboats regularly pass from port to port shall be considered and established as post roads, subject to the provisions contained in the several acts regulating the Post Office Establishment.

Senator Hill cited various other acts as evidence of the power of the Government to designate different methods of transportation as post roads.

In connection with the effort of the Government to acquire land in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the erection of a Federal building, the Supreme Court, to whom the matter was brought, ruled—

When the power to establish post offices and to create courts within the States was conferred upon the Federal Government, included in it was authority to obtain sites for such offices and for courthouses, and to obtain them by such means as were known and appropriate. The right of eminent domain was one of these means well known when the Constitution was adopted and employed to obtain lands for public uses. Its existence, therefore, in the grantee of that power ought not to be questioned. (*Kohl v. The United States*, 91 U. S. R., 372.)

Senator Hill claimed that under this ruling there was no doubt that the courts would hold that the Government could acquire lands in the respective States to enable it to establish post roads in the States, even if it should be decided to designate telegraph lines as post roads. He stated that a reduction of telegraph rates under Government ownership would prove of inestimable value to the great mass of people who are unable to take advantage of it at present, due to the high rates charged. He called attention to the fact that if there was such a large increase in business in most of the foreign countries (where the distances are short) upon a reduction in rates, the amount of business in this country would be proportionately larger, due to the greater distances and the consequent saving in time by the use of the telegraph.

REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO SECURE LEGISLATION.

The attempt of Senator Hill to secure the desired legislation was unsuccessful, as have been some two dozen similar attempts since 1871. At least three-fourths of these bills have been favorably reported on by House and Senate committees.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER: 1889.

In 1889 Postmaster General Wanamaker, in reporting on an effort to secure reduced telegraph rates for the Government, says:

At the same time the Postmaster General sought consideration, first, for an exceptional rate for the department messages believed to be warranted by the rates to others and the assistance rendered by the Government to the telegraph companies under the act of 1866; and second (incidentally and not connected with the subject of fixing rates), he endeavored to obtain consideration for a proposition to establish, not for Government business but for the people at large, a limited service at lower rates, using the post offices, stations, and ordinary deliveries of the post offices, according to a plan to be prepared for submission to the Fifty-first Congress. The idea was to connect the telegraph wires with all the free-delivery offices and to take messages at or about one-half the current rates, delivering by letter carriers by regular deliveries.

With no other liability for telegraphic messages than that for the ordinary mail; with no necessity for booking messages, or auditing and keeping cash accounts; by using postage stamps in payment as for letter postage, the cost of the service would be reduced and the rate could be fairly reduced on telegraphic messages. The delivery of such telegraphic messages in another city on the day they originated seemed to me to offer an accommodation that vast numbers of people would avail themselves of, especially for communications of a social and family nature, if the service could be performed at lower rates. The equipment of the post offices seemed to be all ready to do this cheaper service.

The negotiations were not fruitful, except in a general public discussion of the subject of telegraphy.

Mr. Wanamaker then states how he arrived at the rates fixed and submits correspondence with the telegraph companies which contains valuable information applying to conditions existing at that time. Continuing his report, Mr. Wanamaker says:

I confess to a disappointment in that the negotiations with the Western Union Telegraph Co. did not lead to a scheme which I hoped to submit with this report for your approval, whereby the people at large could have the benefit of telegraphic service at popular rates. It is stated that merchants, bankers, and newspapers are now the principal customers of the telegraph companies in this country. The statistics of the telegraphic system of continental countries show that a large proportion of the customers (50 per cent is stated by some persons) are family and social messages, and not from business sources. With a lower telegraphic rate and with stations at the windows of the post office, to which ladies are accustomed, an entirely new class of business would grow up, affording great convenience to many not now in the habit of using the wires. The telegraph is defined to be "an instrument for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible." This definition would apply equally to the post office, and is in fact the object for which the post office was established.

The great propriety and advantage of a united service can not be questioned from a point of convenience and economy to the people. There is no reason whatever why the night messages of the telegraph companies should not be delivered as postal matter by the first morning delivery of the carriers. This is proper post-office business, and would add to the profits of the department. The vast network of wires covering the country could easily reach many of the village post offices and benefit more people than by stopping at the railroad stations, which are often a mile or more distant from where the people live. An experiment could be easily and quickly made to ascertain whether the demand for cheaper telegraphic service exists as is claimed. It could be done without any outlay of money by the Government, and with no interference with existing telegraph interests, inasmuch as it would create, as stated, a new class of business. Moreover, many people becoming acquainted with the uses of the telegraph would wonder how they ever managed to get along without it, and would find themselves using the swifter service as well as the limited, and financially guaranteed messages would continue to be confined to and carried by the existing corporations.

A contract should be made with telegraph lines now in operation or that may be hereafter built, under advertisement and public bid, at the most favorable rate that can be obtained in the same manner as the Post Office Department now contracts with railroad companies for the carrying of letters and postal cards, connecting the wires with free delivery and other designated post offices, and receiving messages to be delivered in each instance at the next carrier delivery after their receipt in the city to which they are sent. Some of the free-delivery offices deliver mail ten times a day, some six, and few less than four. A Washington message to New York or Boston, announcing that the sender is leaving by train and is to be met at the station, or any kind of message which will be in season if delivered the day of starting, would fall into one of several regular deliveries at the office connected by telegraph in the other city. The slower service would answer all purposes for numbers of people. No additional expense is required for office or clerk hire. One expert telegrapher could be selected when the postal clerks are appointed. If there was sufficient telegraphic business wholly to employ one man's time, so much the better. A clerk could be assigned for this particular work and the service would be that much more likely to be profitable. Repeating the fact of no other responsibility in this limited telegraph bureau than that for ordinary mail; no expensive system of copying and recording by using postage stamps for payments; no cash accounting needed—the low expenses would justify low rates for the people's benefit. It is believed that a rate of 1 cent a word would make a self-sustaining service and in a short time be a source of profit. If each money-order office sent but three messages per day there would be 27,000 messages, which would be a good business. Connecting the money-order offices by wire, payments of money could be telegraphed by private code to various points free, or at a trifling cost, and add to the convenience of many people.

I respectfully ask that such legislation be enacted as is necessary to empower the Postmaster General to enter into contract with responsible parties for a term not exceeding five years, with a privilege of renewal, on conditions favorable to the Government, for the purpose of establishing a limited post and telegraph service.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER: 1890.

In 1890, Mr. Wanamaker again urges the control of the telegraph by the Post Office Department through contracting with telegraph companies to furnish lines, instruments, and operators, and to transmit messages at rates fixed by the Government, all of which would go to the contracting company except 2 cents per message, which would be retained by the Post Office Department to cover the expense of collecting and distributing. He argues that the people have the right to the use of the plant of the Postal Service as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic correspondence and for the instant transmission of postal money orders, and in answer to certain objections to Government control of the telegraph, says—

Certain, limited classes are against this consolidation, but the masses of the people are strongly for it. It is not possible to take an accurate census of those favoring or opposing it, but any disinterested person may discover the trend of feeling that has set in. That man must be willfully blind who does not see the vast and rising tide of public sentiment against monopoly. Here is a purpose of the people, and no man or set of men can turn it aside. In one form or another the public imperatively demands cheaper telegraphy, and the Post Office Department can supply it at less cost than any corporation, unless the latter has rent, light, and fuel free, and carriers and clerks without pay. It has been argued that it is not the business of the Government to operate

the telegraph, but the Government of this and every other country controls the mail service and stoutly claims that the general welfare is promoted by managing the transmission of correspondence. In pursuing that object it puts on mails at great cost, cheapens postage, and constantly adds facilities for ready communication. The general welfare will be similarly promoted by going one step further and giving the quickest of all modes of communication, namely, cheap telegraphic facilities, as it does mails, at points not profitable for private capital to reach, as well as at all other points. If mails were only run to self-sustaining or profit-making points, the extent of the service would be cut off 40 per cent. The postal system is not a scheme for profit. If it were, newspapers and books would pay their proportionate cost and either a large annual surplus would appear in these reports or the free delivery would be extended universally. The Postal Service is the Government's kind hand, protecting and promoting the correspondence of its people, and communication by telegraph as well as by mail is essential to its best development.

An objection urged by the above-referred-to class of persons against the assumption of any telegraph business by the Government is that the telegraph would be in the hands of the party in power and liable to corrupt use in times of political excitement. This is more specious than sound. The Postal Service is in the hands of the party in power and liable to the same abuse. Stringent laws and penalties hedge around the postal system, jealous eyes watch it, and it is ever open to public observation and inquiry. The telegraph business, in the hands of private individuals, is not so hedged about and it is much more likely to be used for corrupt purposes.

Another specious objection is that the Government ought not to compete with existing companies. But the people have rights and interests as well as the telegraph companies. In 1866 it was proposed to assume control of the telegraph lines; but it was then held by these companies that they should be permitted to realize some profit on their investments, and by act of Congress five years were allowed for that purpose, since which time the people have paid rates (in many cases and at many points excessive) that have earned over \$100,000,000, which has been divided among stockholders or added to telegraph plants. The companies have been permitted to enjoy these valuable franchises for a quarter of a century instead of five years. Even now it is not proposed to take these properties out of the hands of their owners, but to open to them and to the public the privilege of bidding for telegraph service on a modified scale, which will not, it is practically certain, interfere with the service now existing.

It is sometimes maintained that the telegraphic service can be performed more cheaply by private hands. If this objection is good, it holds against all kinds of Government work. The public revenue ought to be collected by private hands. The laws ought to be administered by contracting parties. A banking firm ought to manage the Treasury, and the postal business should be handled by a syndicate. The question is, What is the best and safest for the public interest, as well as what can the general public afford to use? No one believes that the mail service would have been so widely extended by any private corporation that had to pay dividends to its stockholders. One-cent postage would never come if the post-office business were in the hands of a money-making corporation. It is for the interest of a private company to extend its business only so fast and so far as it is profitable; it is the aim of the Government to extend its service wherever it is actually needed. These further objections are made: Large outlays of money and an increase of Government patronage. Both fall to the ground, because, under the plan proposed, it is not intended to buy or build telegraph lines, but to contract with existing companies, or such as may hereafter be established; and such contracts would provide not only telegraphic lines, but instruments and clerks to operate them, except at small offices, where the postmaster or one of his clerks would also be paid by the telegraph company to act as operator. Therefore, there could be no drafts on the Treasury or additions to the civil list, except as the general service grew, and it is growing every day now. The contracting telegraph company would furnish lines, instruments, and operators, and transmit the messages at rates fixed by the Government, all of which would go to the company except 2 cents per message, which would be retained by the Post Office Department to cover its expense in collecting and distributing.

In brief, this is the plan proposed. There would be no outlay of money, no appointments of clerks, and no financial liability. The persistent misstatement of the facts at the outset led to some misunderstandings on the part of a small portion of the public. The actual plan is surely entitled to a just statement and a fair consideration. If there is a better one it will be quickly discovered and adopted. Many boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and trade and labor organizations throughout the country have, during the past year, passed resolutions demanding postal telegraph in this or some other form. The subject was considered by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House, but was not acted upon beyond granting hearings to the parties interested. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate reported the bill unanimously.

A few facts from the last official report of the postmaster general of Great Britain, dated August 11, 1890, controvert the somewhat accepted opinion that the English system of postal telegraphy is a great expense to the Government and a failure. The increase in the number of inland and foreign telegrams was 8.5 and 8.1, respectively. The number of telegrams on the business of railway companies, transmitted without charge by the post office under obligations incurred when the use of their system was acquired by the Government, increased nearly 17 per cent. Press telegrams are transmitted at very low rates and at considerable loss to the revenue. In spite of this free and losing business, however, the English postal telegraph was practically self-supporting in 1887-88, showed a large profit in 1888-89, and cleared over \$500,000 in 1889-90. This, to be sure, is making no charge for interest on the outlay; but it may be answered that the full interest on the cost of the plant can not be fairly charged to the expense account, because, as is universally admitted, the Government paid an excessively high price for the old telegraph lines.

The relation of the receipts and expenditures of the English system during the past three years is given in the following table:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1887-88.....	£1,992,949	£1,899,083
1888-89.....	2,129,965	2,041,261
1889-90.....	2,863,536	2,252,210

It is to be observed that the business of the English newspapers, as well as the foreign, railway, Government, and ordinary business, was done, and done acceptably, though at a loss to the revenue; and it may be repeated that this real Government telegraph system, in spite of its large free and undercost business, pays its way, leaving a gradually increasing surplus to be applied to interest account on the investment, which is unusual in Government works. The telegraph scheme which I advocate could never fail to pay its way from beginning to end, because the very fact that a postal-telegraph stamp had been put upon a telegram would imply that the expense of collecting, transmitting, and delivering the telegram had been paid in advance. The limited plan, in other words, collects as it goes for exactly what it does. To draw another parallel from the English system, which is necessarily not so free from the red tape of Government control as the contract scheme would be in this country, it may be pointed out that the general telegraph business, whether commercial, social, or press, could be handled more expeditiously than under the present entirely private system, because the delay in accounting would disappear with the advent of the postal-telegraph stamp.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER: 1891.

Taking up this subject again in 1891, Mr. Wanamaker urges Government control of the telephone system, as well as the telegraph system, and deals particularly with reference to the objection that such course is unconstitutional:

The Federal Constitution declares that Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads. (Const. U. S., art. 1, sec. 8.) The general interpretation of this has been that it not only confers the power but makes it a duty, to establish a suitable and efficient postal service throughout the country, and while it holds a monopoly of the postal service it is bound to adopt all the means that invention and experience have discovered to transmit intelligence between the people. The Hon. Walter Clark, associate justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, in an admirable paper addressed to me some time ago on this subject, to which I am indebted for several suggestions or quotations that follow, says in substance that nothing in this clause of the Constitution restricts Congress to the use of particular methods.

The framers of the Constitution, when they instituted the Postal Service, probably never dreamed of postage stamps, registered letters, free delivery, railway post-office cars, canceling machines, and the modern conveniences in use to-day to dispatch the mails. All details were left succeeding generations to work out according to the needs of the times. Who could suppose that mails in this age might go entirely upon horseback or by coach, as they did 100 years ago? The man who attempted to manage a large business to-day by the old methods would be bankrupt in a short time. Sir Rowland Hill proved in England that cheaper and uniform postage was feasible. Thereafter similar measures were approved by Congress for this country. Steam came into use as a motive power, and Congress quickly ordered it to be employed as an agency of the Postal Service. Every other improvement that appears is favorably considered and applied if practical to the postal work.

The one potent agency and the only one that remains beyond our reach is electricity. Its practical value has been known for half a

century, but the department stands in relation to it where it stood 50 years ago. The business of the entire world is to-day so dependent upon electricity that its withdrawal would seriously affect almost every interest that exists; yet the chief servant of all the people, the post office, which by its equipment is able to make the largest and most beneficent use of it, is so limited in its authority that it can only adopt the slower methods and a man out of money in San Francisco must stop six days and pay \$10 board while he waits on the mail to bring a \$20 money order from New York. The reason is known to all men.

To say that Congress has refused to sanction its use in the Postal Service because such an act would be unconstitutional is not true. From many pages of legal authorities the contrary appears. The clause of the Constitution is understood to be mandatory upon the National Government to provide a postal service, since in the face of that provision neither of the States, corporations, or private companies may do so. Therefore, it might be more truly said that it is unconstitutional for the Government not to adopt, in the fulfillment of its duty to the people, the best modes of transmitting correspondence that appear in each age.

The first telegraph was operated by the Post Office Department, and it was an evil hour for the people when, against the protest of the Postmaster General, it was surrendered. I want to see the two great servants for the people—the post office and the telegraph—reunited, and the telephone brought in to enhance the value of the combination. Public interests, private needs, and the popular will call for these agencies to perfect the great postal system of this country. The longer their employment is delayed the greater the aggravation and injustice to the people, and the costlier it will be to secure them. Sixty-four million of people are taxing themselves to-day, and to the amount of \$70,000,000 annually, to maintain the post-office plant, and are denied the right to vitalize this magnificent machinery with the mightiest force which science has given to render that machinery most effective.

It is a surprise to other great nations that America should lag behind in a form of enterprise that is no longer an experiment, and a cause of remark that the people do not rise up to demand cheaper telegraph, through the convenience and economies of the Post Office Department. Great Britain and Ireland enjoy a rate, uniform like postage, of sixpence for 12 words to any distance. Germany has about the same rate, and in Austria the rate is lower. In France and Belgium the rate is under 10 cents (half a franc) for 10 words, between any two points; and at these rates it is said the telegraph is a profitable adjunct to the postal system.

Is it creditable to our statesmanship to support the postal system at such large expense and fail to use it at its full capacity when other nations have utilized this agency for the benefit of the people with such signal success? To ascertain that the people want it one only has to ask the first 100 intelligent men he meets to find an almost unanimous demand for cheaper telegraphy. Every new settlement in our distant Territories, every extension of the boundaries of our growing cities, every increase in the trade and commerce of the country make the telegraph more and more indispensable to the people in cheaper messages of few words for the poor, who sometimes have need for messages of anxious affection or urgent affairs, and in messages at present rates, but of twice as many words, for the rich, who are conducting business enterprises. For the quick transfer of money from money-order offices it is imperatively necessary.

The electric current belongs to the people by right and is bound to become their servant, not of a class, nor of one sixty-fourth part of the population, as at present. So soon as the post office can blend it with its own system, and use its own forces already under pay, telegraphic rates will be reduced. Most adroit opponents of postal telegraph couple with it a like regulation of the railroads, but the Government already employs the railroads as post roads, and the form in which it is proposed to contract with telegraph companies is precisely the same as that by which we have employed railroads ever since they were built. The business of the railroad is to carry freight and passengers, which is foreign to the purposes of a post office. This is not true of the telegraph or telephone, both of which, by their very nature, are limited to the service of cheap and rapid exchange of communication between the people, and this is what the post office was founded for.

To propose to include in the problem the transfer to Government ownership of bake shops or breweries or anything else is an attempt to conceal the real issue, unless it can be shown that such agencies are necessary to enable the Government to perform its constitutional functions. Any argument that can justly be made against the union of the telegraph with the post office applies with equal force against the administration of the post office itself by the Government.

In the very nature of things, if the post-office work were turned over to-day to any monopoly operated for private profit, there would be hundreds of large sections of the United States deprived of post-office facilities altogether to save the enormous expense now incurred in reaching the remote points. The postage between large cities would be afforded at present rates, but in all the country districts postage rates would advance, and rise higher and higher, according to distance from railroads. Who would choose to go back to the postal system of long ago? Why should we meekly suffer a telegraphic system based on similar principles? Without restating the arguments in my former

reports, which I still consider unanswerable, in favor of bringing the telegraph and post office together, I reaffirm them all with increased emphasis, and upon the same lines, and add, further, my belief that the time has come to join to the post office the use of the telephone.

In America, in 1870, 10,646,000 telegrams were transmitted, or about one to every four of the population. Under the corporate system fewer telegrams were sent in England than in America, but after the union of the telegraph with the postal service the number rapidly increased, and now nearly twice as many are sent in England as in America in proportion to population. In the year 1884-85, 33,278,000 telegrams were transmitted in Great Britain; in the year 1890-91, 66,400,000, an increase of 100 per cent in six years. In America, in 1885, 42,096,000 telegrams were transmitted; in 1891, 59,148,000, an increase of only 46 per cent. Now, contrast the business of the post office of the two countries during the same time. The increase in the number of letters and pieces transmitted in our post office was 1,718,728,895, or 65 per cent; in Great Britain the increase was 616,310,383, or 81 per cent.

The growth of the telegraphic business in America is much less rapid than the postal service, or the railroad or steamships, or any other large public business. The reason is evident, for the telegraph is the only public business carried on by private parties without competition, unless the telephone should be considered public business. There is more need of the telegraph in America than in England, as our population is more widely dispersed, and its value depends on the time gained over the mail. In England it is reckoned by minutes, but the rates are so low that its use is general, and it is rapidly increasing. In America the time saved is counted by hours and days, but the rates are so high that it is used mainly by speculators. The growth of the telegraph is much less rapid than in England.

There are about 64,329 post offices in this country and 20,098 telegraph offices, a large proportion in railroad stations remote from business centers where the service is performed by railroad officials. The business of the post office and telegraph depends largely upon the facilities offered to the public. Where there is neither post office nor telegraph office there will not be any correspondence to speak of. Give the same community proper facilities and a large correspondence will develop. In England the telegraph offices are accessible to the people. In America the average distance to telegraph offices from the post office is about 7 miles, as proven by recent reliable reports. If each of the 64,329 post offices transmitted only three telegrams a day it would amount to 70,000,000 a year, or nearly 20 per cent more than are now sent. The larger proportion would be in addition to those now sent, for a new business would be created by the new facilities. Who can doubt that on an average four telegrams would be sent per day from these offices?

Over seven times as many messages are sent to-day as were sent 22 years ago, and yet the population has not nearly doubled. Many petitions were presented to the last Congress in favor of a postal telegraph, and but very few in opposition. Many newspapers believe that they are dependent upon the Western Union Telegraph Co. for news and naturally oppose the postal-telegraph system, but a larger number of papers of lesser circulation favor the postal-telegraph system. It is emphatically a measure of the people and for the people, and is not and has not and can not be made a party measure.

The union of the two systems has been advocated at different times by Postmasters General of each of the two great political parties. A bill providing for this union unanimously passed the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads at the last session of Congress, and though the bill was defeated in the House committee there was no division on party lines.

The rapid transmission of correspondence is a part of the business and proper duty of the Post Office Department, and it does not fulfill its functions or perform its full duty until it operates the telegraph, the most rapid means of transmission of intelligence. The press is more deeply interested in the union than the people, because it is dependent in large measure for telegraphic news.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER: 1892.

In the concluding report of his administration as Postmaster General for the year ended June 30, 1892, Mr. Wanamaker, beginning with a reference to a statement made by Hon. Cave Johnson, Postmaster General in 1846, again urges the adoption of his plan to contract with some telegraph company to connect post offices by telegraph, commencing with the most important offices and proceeding gradually in the order of probable usefulness, reducing the cost of telegrams by the use of post-office buildings, the use of telegraph stamps, the collec-

tion of messages in street or house boxes and the delivery by carriers, contracting with the company to perform service with its own operators for a fixed sum per message which the department would charge the people, adding a 1-cent stamp for local delivery and a special-delivery stamp when instant delivery is desired. He advances no new argument, but makes the following significant statements which closely approximate, if they do not describe exactly, the conditions existing to-day:

It was said long ago that the telegraph must be a monopoly, and so is the postal system; but the difference is that one is operated for private gain and the other for the public good. The Government follows a settler across the plains and into the mines, and establishes a post office in order that his family may have letters and newspapers and be more content in a frontier home. The telegraph goes where it can find paying business only; and so it falls out that only a sixtieth part of the people of the United States, owing not to the need but to the inconvenience and the charges, employ the telegraph. The post office helps to settle, serve, and satisfy the country—literally to make the country, and of all its adjuncts the most important—that which would afford the quickest mode of communication between families near and far—apparently can not be made available in any way.

The fact is that in some respects the telegraph seems to get farther and farther away as capital and power of the great corporation increase. Many telegraph companies have been established from time to time, but to-day there are but two independent companies. All but one have been in some form identified with the one corporation, and the one to be excepted, that is not yet known to have surrendered, is admittedly operated in concert with the other by joint traffic agreement. Practically, so far as the public is concerned, there is but one telegraph company, and however ready parties might be to invest capital in a company to erect lines and contract with the Government for a low-rate limited postal telegraphic service, the fear of bankruptcy by reason of such formidable opposition debars all such enterprises. It is not alone the powerful syndicate of owners of the telegraph company that must be met and persuaded, but there are other interests connected with the telegraph business that stand out against all measures looking to a telegraphic service in any form by the Government.

Mr. Wanamaker quotes from the annual report of this corporation for June 30, 1892, and makes the following comment:

This enormous business, producing gross revenues nearly one-third as large as the entire revenue of the Post-Office Department, increases every year. Last year the increase was \$672,078, and each year the amounts added to the surplus make the property more and more valuable, as there will probably be stock dividends in the future as in the past. I am pleased to have the company's official statement proving that the agitation for postal telegraph has not, as some argued, impaired the value of "vested rights."

All these facts are stated here for two reasons:

- (1) To show the growing power and increasing independence of the rivals of the Post Office Department in the messages carrying business,
- (2) Respectfully to suggest the propriety of an inquiry into the cost upon which telegraphic charges are based, in the interest of the people who expect the Post Office Department to treat all questions that concern correspondence.

He then discusses the possibility of reducing the rates, and says:

The increase of business on lower rates would be so large that the profits of the telegraph company, in my judgment, would not be diminished. It can not be questioned but that the Government, by reason of what it would save in the use of existing postal machinery, could easily by this time have offered much lower rates than the present telegraph charges if it had continued to operate the lines it began. The people think much more about these things than they are commonly supposed to, and they are restive under conditions which they feel that the Government should change. As early as 1844, Henry Clay was advocating ownership of the telegraph. He wrote:

"It is quite manifest it is destined to exert great influence on the business affairs of society. In the hands of private individuals they will be able to monopolize intelligence and to perform the greatest operations in commerce and other departments of business. I think such an engine should be exclusively under the control of the Government."

DISCUSSION OF POSTAL TELEPHONE BY POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER, 1891 AND 1892.

Mr. Wanamaker was the first Postmaster General to advocate Government ownership of the telephone service.

ice. In his annual report for 1891 he included the following statement:

A year from next March the telephone patent expires, and unless Congress acts promptly to authorize its adoption for communication among the people, it requires no stretch of the imagination to believe that in the next two years one immense syndicate will unite and control all the hundreds of telephone plants of the country, as the telegraph is now controlled, or the two will be united, and then for the next 20 years the most astute attorneys will be legitimately earning large salaries in indignantly opposing the so-called attacks of future Postmasters General upon defenseless vested rights.

One-cent letter postage, 3-cent telephone messages, and 10-cent telegraph messages are all near possibilities under an enlightened and compact postal system, using the newest telegraphic inventions. The advantages of tying the rural post office by a telephone wire requiring no operator to the railway station must be obvious. The benefits arising from telephonic connections with the post offices will easily suggest themselves in a hundred ways to those who want the entire people to share in common privileges. The rural population would be the greatest gainer. A telephone message from the post office to the railroad station miles away to ascertain if expected freight had come would save the farmer many a needless wagon trip over bad roads; news of approaching frosts could be promptly spread over the country districts and fruit-growing regions, and many a valuable crop saved.

The day's market price for cattle and grain and wool and produce may be obtained by the farmers direct by inquiry from others than by the buyer who drives up to the farm in his buggy. All these may seem homely purposes to dwellers in cities, but country life would lose some of its drawbacks by the extension of such facilities to those who bear their full share of the burdens of the Government, and receive, in postal respects at least, less than their share of its benefits.

It is not chimerical to expect a 3-cent telephone rate; the possibilities of cheapening the management of these new facilities are very great. All account-keeping could be abolished by use of stamps or "nickel-in-the-slot" attachments. Collection boxes everywhere in the cities, and many places in the country towns, would receive telephone and telegraph messages written on stamped cards like postal cards. Old soldiers and others could find employment as collectors, and frequent collections would abolish the present expensive messenger-boy system, that adds 2 cents to the cost of 90 per cent of city telegrams. In New York City alone there are 33 collections from letter boxes every day, and at certain hours in the most thickly settled part of the city the letter boxes are emptied every 10 or 15 minutes.

The delivery by letter carriers held to strict account would also be an improvement over the present system of messengers, who rarely hurry except in pictures. Who has not lost a train or missed meeting a friend by a message that started in ample time being delayed in delivery? The system recommended would not forbid private telephones or telephone exchanges in cities any more than it would exclude the use of the telegraph by railroads having their own lines. The plan contemplates only the convenience of the people in the use in common of their own post offices as the neighborhood station for telephoning and telegraphing. They have a right to claim this, as not a penny of additional expense is necessary for rents, heat, light, or attendants for telephonic service.

For telegraphing only an operator is needed when business justifies it, otherwise a telegraph message would be forwarded by phone to the nearest telegraph station.

Postmaster General Wanamaker refers again to his recommendation for a postal telephone in his report for the fiscal year 1892:

I pointed out in my last report that the telephone patents expired in March and that we should then probably see combinations and monopolies, as with the telegraph. Considerable discussion has resulted. It has only been equaled by the onslaughts on the other and many have found pleasure and logic too, as they suppose, in denouncing one and not the other.

At the small and suburban post offices electrical communication should be established with other post offices and with telegraph offices. Numberless advantages for local as well as distant service occur to anyone. Weather reports would be spread, announcements of meetings heralded, physicians called, and countless errands done. The use of the telegraph would be greatly increased; so with the use of the telephone. And with it all the volume of the mails would grow, and what is more, the Postal Service would really be fulfilling its constitutional purpose of transmitting intelligence.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL BISSELL, 1893.

The disastrous financial panic of 1893 and the consequent depression was reflected the following year in the annual report of Postmaster General Bissell, who took a

conservative attitude and deprecated not only the acquisition by the Government of the telegraph service but any new departure in the extension of the Postal Service. So impressed was Mr. Bissell with the need for retrenchment that he formulated the following argument well calculated to convince a people just emerging from the greatest economic catastrophe since the Civil War:

The suggestion has been made so frequently in recent years that the Government should provide and maintain a telegraph system which, if adopted, would naturally make it a part of the Post Office Department, that I have given the subject considerable study.

In its favor it has been argued that the business of the telegraph is inherently the same as that of the mail, to wit, to transmit messages from one person to another; that it could be conveniently annexed to the Post Office Department because of the latter's already existing organization of offices, free delivery, special carriers, and general officials, and that, through the saving of direct expenditures for many leading items of cost, the public would secure a quick and thoroughly reliable service at much lower than commercial rates.

It is further argued that the system ought to be adopted in this country because it has been in many others. My immediate predecessor in office seems to have spent a considerable amount of time in the study of this subject, reaching the conclusion, as have others, that the system should be adopted.

My study of the subject, coupled with my experience as an officer of the Post Office Department, leads me to a contrary conclusion. In some of the leading countries of the world the postal-telegraph is a source of profit, but not so in all of them; but even where profitable it is operated within the limits of postal territory long since defined. The conditions of the Postal Service in this country, however, are so widely different as to induce the belief that a postal-telegraph system in the United States would add enormously to the already large deficit of the Post Office Department.

I believe it to be the true policy for this Government to continue for a number of years the development of the Postal Service on present lines. We are far from reaching the full benefits that can be derived from the free-delivery system, the railway mail, the money-order, or even the star service. Until these benefits are greatly enlarged and perfected, and until our better classes of service are substituted for the more crude in vast areas of territory in which the latter are alone justified under existing conditions, additional features should not be adopted; at least such as would bring an additional burden to the department in the way of deficiency of revenue.

Moreover, I am not prepared at this time to say that a telegraph service could be fully accomplished without material changes supplementing the present post-office organization, and without incurring heavy additional expenditures. To undertake such a service simply through the instrumentality of the present organization would have a tendency at once to cripple the existing Postal Service, because its present organization is without a reserve; and this would result, in all likelihood, in an imperfect postal-telegraph, which would not be satisfactory to the public even at reduced rates.

The public would naturally expect better service and cheaper rates from governmental control, and there would have to be sufficient power vested in the Postmaster General to enable him to accomplish these results should the Congress legislate in favor of the telegraph service, even though it should involve the expenditure of amounts greater than the receipts.

It would seem that a comparatively small country, territorially, like Great Britain, with its large population, great commercial interests, and distribution of cities, would furnish as favorable conditions for the operation of a successful governmental telegraph system as any in the world; yet the report of the British Post Office Department to the House of Commons, dated November 27, 1893, shows the cost of the plant, up to the end of the fiscal year 1893, to have been \$52,930,388. Interest upon this amount, at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, is charged in the current account and amounts to \$1,455,584.

In the operation of the service there was a further loss of \$811,741 so that the total deficit for the year amounted to \$2,267,325. The deficiencies have been continuous since 1876 and have aggregated, since 1872, \$24,006,432, and in the last 10 years the average deficiency has been nearly \$1,700,000. In Great Britain the postal service proper yields a large revenue to the Government, and so, in one sense, it can be said that it can afford the luxury of a postal telegraph. Under our postal system, however, partly undeveloped as it still remains, a telegraph system would be operated at a great loss to the Government; and this burden, it seems to me, should not be added to the Post Office Department.

If the establishment of a telegraph plant in a compact country like Great Britain would cost over \$52,000,000, what would be the cost of establishing a plant for this country? I will not stop to make a computation; but one can see at a glance that the cost would be many

times that of the British plant and the annual interest charged many times \$1,455,584; and if the loss in operation were over \$800,000 in that country in one year I should think it would be many millions of dollars in a country the size of ours, with its unequal distribution of population.

There are in this country to-day two post offices separated from each other by post route more than 6,000 miles. It is true that we have, in round numbers, more than 170,000 miles of railroad post route, but I beg to call your attention to the fact that we still employ star service to the extent of 70,000 miles in excess of all the railroad and steamboat routes in the country combined.

I reach the conclusion, therefore, that as a business proposition the Government can not afford at this time to establish a postal telegraph system. I believe it would be very unprofitable in itself and that it would tend to retard the development of our existing postal system. It has been opposed by some on the ground that the Government has not the power under the Constitution to establish telegraph routes; others doubt the expediency of increasing the number of employees in the public service.

While I have considered the subject from a purely business and postal standpoint, still I may add the remark that if the Government were to establish such a system there would be limitless difficulty in determining the character, quality, and amount of service that should be accorded to the various sections of the country productive of wrangling and jealousy which might profitably be avoided unless some advantage could be attained greater than any that is ever likely to result from the establishment of a governmental telegraph.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE WALTER CLARK.

[An epitome of a pertinent article by Judge Walter Clark, entitled "Telegraph and Telephone," that was published about this time in the American Law Review.]

Article I, section 8, of the Constitution includes the provision to "establish post offices and post roads"; in 1836 Hon. John C. Calhoun, leader of the strictest constructionists in the United States Senate, said "It must be borne in mind that the power of Congress over the post office and the mail is an exclusive power"; and these words have been cited and approved by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *ex parte Jackson* (96 U. S. Reports, p. 784). The Supreme Court of the United States, in a unanimous opinion, has held that the telegraph came within the grant of power to establish the post office. That opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Waite, says:

The powers thus granted are not confined to the instrumentalities of the postal service known or in use when the Constitution was adopted, but they keep pace with the developments of time and circumstance. They extend from the horse with its rider to the stage coach; from the sailing vessel to the steamboat; from the coach and the steamboat to the railroad, and from the railroad to the telegraph, as these new agencies are successively brought into use to meet the demands of increasing population and wealth.

Justice H. B. Brown, one of the ablest members of the United States Supreme Court, says:

If the Government may be safely intrusted with the transmission of our letters and papers, I see no reason why it may not also be intrusted with the transmission of our telegrams and parcels, as is almost universally the case in Europe.

Congress placed the same construction on its powers by the act of 1866, which provides that all telegraph lines thereafter built shall be constructed under the notice, and only after the company signing a contract, that the Government may at any time take over such telegraph lines upon paying the value of its material. The telegraph (so far as used by the public for hire) unquestionably comes within the exclusive grant to the Government of operating the post office. The telephone and telegraph are simply the electric mail.

When the Government shall assume its duty of sending the mail by electricity railroad companies can still operate their own telegraph lines on their own business, and private telephone exchanges will still exist, just as the railroads and others may now send their own letters by their own agents (R. S., 3984), but not carry them for others for hire (R. S., 3982). Then, as now, the Government would only have the exclusive privilege of carrying mail for hire (R. S., 3990). This privilege of carrying mail for hire, whether sent by electricity, or steam, or

stagecoach, or on horseback, is an exclusive governmental function, and no corporation or monopoly can legally exercise any part of it.

There should be no dicker with private companies about leasing or purchasing. In 1866 they only asked for five years to close up, but when the five years were out they had formed the present great trust and have ever since defied the public. * * * Let the Government give the actual value of such wire and material as it may wish to use, and take complete and exclusive possession of the duties of a post office.

On January 29, 1870, all the telegraphs in the United Kingdom were acquired by the Government. Till then the districts paying best had ample service but at high rates, while whole sections off the lines of railway had no facilities for telegraphic messages. The Government at once extended the telegraph to all sections and reduced the rate to 1 cent a word. The following is the result:

In 1870, under private ownership, 7,000,000 individual messages and 22,000,000 words of press dispatches were annually sent. Now that the telegraph is operated by the post office the annual number of individual messages sent is 70,000,000 (10 times as many) and over 600,000,000 words of press dispatches (30 times as many) are used. This, at a glance, demonstrates the overwhelming benefit to the public of the change and their appreciation of it.

In London the telegraph has largely superseded the mail for all the small and necessary details of life, over 30,000 telegrams being sent daily in that city alone.

The service performed is with the utmost punctuality. It is calculated that the average time employed to-day in the transmission of a telegram between two commercial cities in England varies from 7 to 9 minutes, while in 1870 (under private ownership) 2 or 3 hours were necessary.

The rate of 1 cent a word includes delivery within the postal limits of any town or within 1 mile of the post office in the country. Beyond that limit the charge is 12 cents per mile of delivery of a message. The telegraph being operated as a constituent part of the postal service, it is not possible to state how much profit the Government receives from it, but the English Government does not consider that it should be treated as a source of revenue. It regards it as a means of information and education for the masses and gives facilities of all kinds for its extension in all directions.

According to English experience the transfer of the telegraph to the post office department would result in (1) a uniform rate of 10 cents for 10 words between all points, or possibly less; (2) an increase in individual messages of at least 10 for every 1 now sent; (3) an increase in press dispatches of 30 words or more for every 1 sent now; (4) a popularization of the telegraph for all uses, social or business; (5) an increase in the promptness of delivery, the average there being now 7 to 9 minutes as against 2 to 3 hours formerly; (6) no section would be destitute, but at each one of our 70,000 post offices there would be a telephone or telegraph. By adopting the telephone at most post offices, instead of the telegraph, the increase in the number of post-office employees would be inconsiderable.

SYNOPSIS OF ARGUMENT PREPARED BY PROF. FRANK PARSONS.

Statistics from 75 of the principal nations of the world show that the Government owns and operates the telegraph in all except Bolivia, Cuba, Cyprus, Hawaii, Honduras, and the United States.

Henry Clay, Charles Sumner, Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. Grant, Senators Edmunds, Dawes, Chandler, and N. P. Hill, Gen. B. F. Butler, John Davis, Postmaster Generals Johnson, Randall, Maynard, Howe, Creswell, and Wanamaker, Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph; Cyrus W. Field, the founder of the Atlantic cable and a director in the Western Union Co.; James Gordon Bennett, Prof. Ely, Lyman Abbott, B. O. Flower, Judge Clark, Henry D. Lloyd, Dr. Taylor, T. V. Powderly, Samuel Gompers, Marion Butler, and other eminent men in every walk of life have championed Government ownership in America. Legislatures, city councils, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and labor organizations; numerous newspapers, and the Prohibitionist and Populist Parties, favor

it. Opposition is confined to the capitalists controlling the present private system of telegraphy. Senator Edmunds in 1883 introduced a bill to establish a postal telegraph; another in 1885, and another in 1887. Senator Dawes from 1873 to 1888 introduced four bills to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Altogether more than 70 bills have been introduced into Congress for the purpose of establishing a postal telegraph. Eighteen times committees of the House and Senate have reported on the question, sixteen times favorably and twice against. Of the two adverse reports, one was a 2-page document, mildly expressing the opinion of the committee that the telegraph monopoly should be regulated, but that public ownership was not best because of the increase of patronage and because the committee thought it would cost more to run it under governmental control. No evidence was taken, no investigation was made. The other adverse report was made in 1869, upon the ground that the five years of security given to the companies by the law of 1866 had not elapsed.

The Constitution intrusted to Congress the power "to establish post offices and post roads." This power is interpreted by the Supreme Court to mean the transmission of intelligence in any form and by any means. It is therefore the positive duty of the Government to use the telegraph as a factor in the postal service.

A large part of the people have no facilities for transmitting telegraph messages under the present private ownership plan. The advantages of a change are apparent when it is shown that the Western Union has 21,000 offices and the post office 70,000.

Telegraph rates in this country are 25 cents to \$1 for 10 words and 2 to 7 cents for each word in addition; the night rates are somewhat less. In Europe the usual rate is about 10 cents for 20 words and one-half a cent to a cent for each further word. The figures submitted by the Western Union to show that the distances in this country are much greater than in Europe were greatly exaggerated.

The Western Union claims that wages are much higher in this country than in Europe. On data furnished it appears that the average salary of operators in this country does not exceed \$333, while the average in Europe is \$320, but in many cases, Great Britain and France, for instance, the average salary of the operators is much greater than in this country. Besides, according to the Western Union, the operators in this country do twice as much work as European operators.

In attempting to justify its charges the Western Union claims that Europe operates the telegraph service at a loss. On the contrary, France, England, Switzerland, Sweden, Prussia, Belgium, and other countries make a profit, and Europe as a whole does the same. The Western Union ciphered out a loss for Europe by adding the cost of construction into the operating expenses. Rates are higher here because private enterprise aims at dividends, while public enterprise is satisfied to serve the people at about cost. In Great Britain the 18,000,000 messages sent in 1873 under public ownership cost the public just what 9,000,000 would have cost under the displaced private ownership. In the spring of 1895, Mr. Wanamaker stated that he thought a uniform 10-cent rate for 20 words, regardless of distance, could be established and yet leave the system self-sustaining. He based his opinion on the rates before the Western Union absorbed other companies and shut off competition.

The Western Union reports its stock at \$95,000,000, and bonds \$15,000,000—\$110,000,000 of capitalization. It claims 190,000 miles of

line, 800,000 miles of wire, and 21,360 offices. The figures, however, are false. Three-fourths of the offices are railway offices maintained by the railways. And the mileage appears to have been obtained by adding together the mileage of all the lines the Western Union has ever built, bought, or leased, a large portion of which has long since ceased to exist; and another portion, consisting of useless parallels constructed on purpose to be bought by the Western Union, remains on its hands as mere lumber. The total land plant in actual operation under Western Union control is probably less than 100,000 miles of poles and 400,000 miles of wire, and the larger part of this is not in good condition. The total value of the plant, offices and all, appears to be about \$20,000,000. Subtracting the \$15,000,000 of bonds we have \$5,000,000 of property which the stockholders own after paying their debts—\$5,000,000 as the total tangible basis of \$95,000,000 of stock. The evidence of all this is voluminous and convincing.

The present telegraphic system in America is indicted for its illtreatment of employees and a general abuse of the employing power—child labor; overworked operators; long hours and small pay for those who do the work; less wages to women than to men for the same work; favoritism and unjust distinctions between men in the same service; a settled policy of reducing wages and increasing work; denial of the right of petition, the right of organization, and the right to consideration because of long and faithful service. In 1890 the evidence was that the average pay of telegraph operators was \$40 to \$45 a month, that girls were employed in some instances as low as \$12 to \$15 a month, and quite a number were paid no more than \$20 to \$35. Abuse of the employing power such as listed above results in strikes and poor service, manifested in slowness, inaccuracy, insufficient facilities, failure to guard the secrecy of messages, etc. Examples are cited illustrative of these features. The Western Union Co. is charged with "discrimination between the messages of different customers, both as to rates and order of transmission." Instances are given. Monopoly of the news service results from private ownership of the telegraph. Reference is made to the censorship of the Associated Press under its arrangement with the Western Union.

11 Misgovernment and political corruption are evils to which the private telegraph contributes, through a distribution of franks to Government officials, both State and Federal.

Another evil of private ownership of the telegraph is the dangerous concentration of power and wealth in the hands of a few irresponsible persons. The Western Union in its compact with the newspapers reserves to itself the exclusive right of furnishing commercial and financial news to individuals and associations; and

For the purpose of giving fabulous fortunes to its inside managers and their friends the Western Union need not send untrue market quotations. It has only to give the true quotations a single hour, or less than that, in advance to those whom it means to favor and the work is effectually accomplished. No such power should be allowed to exist in this country; the temptation to abuse it is enormous and will sooner or later prove to be irresistible.

In the hands of private individuals the telegraph enables them to monopolize intelligence and to perform the greatest operations in commerce and other departments of business.

The present telegraph system is a menace to the national strength in time of war. The telegraph is one of the most important instruments of war and the Nation ought to own the system on military grounds, if there were no other reason.

Private monopoly means taxation without representation. The monopolist is able to charge more than his service would be worth in a fair competitive market. Government is a union of all for the benefit of all.

The argument for a national telegraph does not rest solely on the ground of unifying interests and removing private monopoly with its power of taxation for private purposes and without representation, but also on the ground of experience demonstrating its superiority, the movement of civilization in the direction of national cooperation in the conduct of affairs of national extent, the trend of thought and events in that direction in the United States, the overwhelming public sentiment in favor of a national telegraph, the constitutional duty of the Federal Government to use the telegraph in the conveyance of the people's correspondence, the aid a national system will give toward a better diffusion of wealth, a fuller development of business and social life, and a more perfect national coherence in peace and in war, the economies it will effect, the lower rates, improved service, wider facilities, better conditions of employees and the press, cessation of telegraph discrimination, fraud, and corruption, the impetus that will be given to civil-service reform, and many other advantages.

Economy, good service, and general satisfaction have characterized the national telegraph service abroad, while in this country the opposite is true.

The results of public ownership of the telegraph and telephone may be briefly stated thus. The rates are much lower than under the private system and the facilities better. A Government telegraph goes where private enterprise will not go. The popular use of the telegraph is vastly greater in Europe than with us. The proportion of social business is six, eight, ten times more than it is in the United States. The general service is more efficient, swift, and accurate than with us. The public telegraph has proved of incalculable value in the apprehension of criminals, being used much more freely by the Government than the very costly service of a private system is apt to be. * * * The employees are better treated and the aim is to improve their condition from year to year. There is no telegraph discrimination, no telegraph lobby. There is no watering of telegraph stock, no dividends on real or fictitious stock, no strikes of operators, no blackmailing lines or wasteful construction. There is no manipulation of market reports. The various governments display a progressive spirit, adopt new inventions, and lower the rates from time to time as fast as it seems to be practicable. As a rule, there is a margin of profit in spite of low rates, and the sum total of yearly results in Europe generally shows a surplus of receipts above the cost of operation in spite of the low rates and extended lines. At the least calculation the people of Europe save \$25,000,000 a year through government ownership of the telegraph.

Postmaster General Wanamaker advocated the plan of contracting with one or more telegraph companies to connect the post offices with telegraph lines, supply the instruments and operators, and carry messages at low rates as a part of the Postal Service. His idea was to begin by connecting all the free-delivery offices and gradually extend the lines to all post offices. A postal telegram could be deposited in any post office or post box, or in any telegraph office of the contracting company. The charge would be 10 cents for 20 words for 300 miles or less, not over 25 cents for distances up to 1,500 miles, not over 50 cents for any distance, nor more than 1 cent a word for words beyond the first 20. Two cents would go to the Government for its services in collecting and delivering the message and the rest would go to the telegraph company. New York capitalists were eager to contract with the Government on the Wanamaker basis or the basis of a uniform 25-cent rate regardless of distance. This plan avoids the objections usually urged against a public telegraph. It would not increase the Government patronage, nor require any public expenditure, nor limit private enterprise, and yet it would render the country an inestimable service by cheapening the telegraph and making it more accessible to the people. Its disadvantages are that it still leaves the rates higher than need be in order to give the private capitalists the profit they demand; that although the business would be essentially a public one, carried on in the post office and largely by means of its labor and capital, yet the profit would chiefly go to private parties; that it would extend the pernicious contract system, which is far more liable to abuse than the patronage; that it does not eliminate the antagonism of interest between

the telegraph management and the public; that it does not diminish but largely increases the telegraph stock to be gambled with and manipulated; that it leaves the telegraph workers to the mercy of corporate greed, etc.

The limited plan is vastly better than the present system. Mr. Wanamaker stated before the Bingham committee that the reason he had not advocated the Government ownership plan was because "there seemed to be an impression that you (Congress) do not want to make an appropriation." Senator Edmunds, before the Hill committee, in 1884, said:

It seems to me for the best interests of the country that any appliance with which its welfare is so intimately connected as is the instantaneous transmission of intelligence should be subject to no censorship, to no corporate will, to no question of how it is going to affect stocks or the standing of corporations or persons, but it should be free to all men, as the post office is, and like the post office, subject to no espionage. It is essential, I believe, at this time to the interests of the United States, and growing more and more so, in connection with great social questions, and the aggregations of vast sums of money under corporate power, that this Government telegraph, on the constitutional principle stated, should be undertaken independently and subject to no contracts or arrangements with parties.

Another way of handling the telegraph question would be to lease lines from private companies and operate them by the postal force. This would be better than the first plan, with a good civil service, since it accomplishes the same extension of facilities and still greater reduction of rates. The objections are that it would still pay out a considerable rental profit which had better stay with the people and it would retain the contract method to some extent.

A third plan would be for the Government to buy existing lines and connect them with the post-office system. One trouble with this plan is that existing lines are in large part of very inferior quality and the people would probably have to pay five or six times the value of the telegraph. In a speech on the floor of the Senate January 20, 1883, Senator Edmunds stated that he was not in favor of the Government purchasing existing lines, but that he favored the building of its own lines by the Government. Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, expressed himself in a similar manner, and in 1888 the Committee on Commerce stated that it was its belief that the Government should construct its own lines.

A fourth plan would be for the Government to ask private parties to build the lines, or supply the money for building them, on condition that said parties should receive a specified interest on their capital; that all profits beyond said interest should go toward paying off the principal, and that when it should be entirely paid the lines should revert to the Government free of debt—a sort of building loan association plan. It might be agreed that the operation of the lines during the period of payment by installments should be in the hands of the builders or of the Government, or of trustees for both. This plan requires no public debt, but the people lose on the interest, which is usually 6 or 7 per cent in such cases instead of the 3 per cent for which the Government can borrow.

A fifth plan would be for the Nation to build a telegraph system for itself. It may first build lines connecting the great centers of population, and the revenue thus obtained from year to year could be used to extend the lines, or it may establish a comprehensive plant at the start. The construction and maintenance of the lines could be placed in charge of the Engineer Corps of the Army. We educate at West Point men possessed of the latest scientific knowledge, and they would do the work excellently, saving the Government immense sums that the telegraph builders ask for supervision and profit.

The rank and file of the Army might also supply a part of the ordinary labor required for construction and maintenance.

Superintendence of the office work could be confided to the postal officers, with very little addition to the force. Mr. Wanamaker stated that in three-fourths of the post offices no additional attendant would be needed. In England the regular postal staff does the telegraphing in all the small offices. One-half of the regular staff in Belgium are telegraph operators.

A large saving would be made in rentals and the cost of heat and light. The Government would not have to pay dividends on watered stock or on the real investment. Costs of litigation, counsel fees, lobby expenses, and big salaries would be saved. There would be no building of useless lines nor wastes of competitive telegraphy, the money abstracted from the people by the discriminative use of the telegraph for speculative purposes would remain in their pockets, and the cheapening of communication would bring the whole people closer together, give them a better understanding of the markets, and develop the business transactions of the continent.

The Western Union claims that while there would be a large increase in business from a reduction of rates the expense would increase in proportion, but this statement is refuted by statistics furnished by the attorneys for the Western Union, which show—

	Number of years.	Per cent of increase in business.	Per cent of increase in expenses.
Germany.....	6	250	83
Belgium.....	5	252	61
Holland.....	5	142	62
Denmark.....	5	149	38
United States.....	5	80	37

It is estimated that where there is no material change in the plant or wages of employees, a 100 per cent increase in business occurring by reason of a reduction in rates is accompanied by an increased expense of not more than 33 per cent.

Judge Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, proposed that the legislature of each State should pass a law reducing the telegraph rates to 10 cents for 10 words between any two points within the State. A bill was introduced in the North Carolina Legislature to reduce the rates to 15 cents, but the Western Union, through a lobby, beat the measure by one vote. In July, 1897, the railroad commissioners took action and fixed the rate at 15 cents. The Western Union Co. have taken the matter into the Federal courts, declaring the new rate unreasonable, and it probably is, in that it is too high.

TESTIMONY OF PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

The following testimony of Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy and finance in Columbia University, is taken from the Report of the Industrial Commission for 1900:

Prof. Seligman considers that upon the basis of his three criteria of the desirability of Government ownership—namely, widespread social interests, amount of capital invested, and complexity of management—the argument for Government control of the telegraph is substantially as strong as for Government ownership of the postal service. (1) Unfortunately in this country the telegraph is not used by everyone; but this is because the charges are so much higher and the facilities so much less than in other countries, where the telegraph is managed by the Government. (2) As regards the capital invested, the requirements, though greater than in the case of the post, are yet very small as compared with other interests. The cost of putting up poles and stringing wires is relatively slight. If the existing companies were bought out,

There would be a capital outlay, but even then it would be insignificant when compared with the capital invested in ordinary enterprises or the means of transportation. (3) As to complexity of management, while the telegraph makes possible a somewhat higher demand than the postal service upon the skill of its managers, and while somewhat more effort is required to keep the service up to the level of the advances of science, the business is yet very simple as compared with others; for instance, with the railroads. The great end of individual initiative in industry in general is to turn all ability toward the reduction of cost by inventions, etc. Experience shows that "even such sleepy administrations as those of France and England" keep the telegraph service on a level with new inventions. That the post is a public service with us and the telegraph is not is an historical accident, due to the fact that the telegraph was not invented until 1844, and the postal service grew up in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries."

It appears further that Prof. Seligman would favor the purchase by the Government of the existing telegraph systems and would be opposed to governmental competition with private enterprises.

EXCERPTS FROM REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION: 1901.

Following is a synopsis of parts of the Annual Report of the Industrial Commission for the year 1901:

Testimony of Frank Parsons, president of the National Ownership League, pages 112-193; Albert B. Chandler, chairman board of directors of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., pages 193-206; Thomas F. Clark, vice president, Western Union Telegraph Co., pages 206-241; A. L. Randall, chairman International Typographical Union committee on Government control and ownership of the telegraph, pages 241-265; F. G. Roberts, member of the International Typographical Union, pages 266-274; and Romyn Hitchcock, consulting chemist and technologist, New York City, pages 890-896.

According to the testimony of Mr. Clark (Digest, CCIII), the Western Union Telegraph Co. in 1900 had 192,706 miles of poles and 933,153 miles of wire, with 22,900 offices; while for the same year the Postal Telegraph Co., according to Mr. Chandler, its president, owned or controlled 28,042 miles of poles and 169,236 miles of wire, not including its Atlantic cables, and maintained 20,781 offices. The Western Union Co. transmitted 70,000,000 messages of all kinds in 1900 and the Postal 16,524,444.

Prof. Parsons, referring to the capitalization and profits of telegraph companies, states (Digest, CCIV) "that of the \$95,000,000 of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Co. (in 1900) a very large part is water; \$60,000,000 of the stock represents less than \$10,000,000 of actual value, and \$35,000,000 represents largely stock dividends which can not be analyzed. The highest estimate any legislative committee that has investigated the matter has ever placed upon the amount of money paid in by the stockholders is \$16,000,000. * * * The railroad commissioners of North Carolina in 1897 had made an extensive examination and came to the conclusion that about \$5,000,000 was the actual value of the Western Union Telegraph Co., over and above its bonds. From the best information obtainable, says the witness, it appears that the plant could be duplicated for from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 at the outside."

Prof. Parsons says further that when an attempt was made in Ohio to increase the taxation of the Western Union lines the assessment was fixed, on the basis of two-thirds of the value, at \$2,000,000 for the 8,272 miles of line in the State.

"The company claimed that the property should be assessed at not more than \$647,000 and that the total cost, including all wires on a line, and including also the cost of stations and equipment, was on the average of \$103 per mile of poles. On this basis the total 190,000 or 200,000 miles of poles owned by the company would be worth about \$20,000,000."

Mr. Roberts quotes from the Washington Evening Star of 1893 to the effect that the paid-in capital of the Western Union Co. does not amount to over \$10,000,000, while its stock amounts to over \$80,000,000. The witness quotes also (Digest, CCIV) from the report of the executive committee of the National Board of Trade of November 15, 1882, which stated "that in 1858 the Western Union had a capital of \$385,700; that 8 years later the stock had increased to \$22,000,000, of which \$3,322,000 was issued in the purchase of competing lines and \$18,000,000 was issued in stock dividends; that afterwards when the United States Telegraph Co. was purchased by the Western Union, over \$7,000,000 of stock was issued, which was alleged to be five times the value of the property taken in; and that in the purchases of other telegraph companies occurring subsequently practically the same proportion of stock was issued in respect to real value as in the cases mentioned."

Mr. Clark denies the charge of overcapitalization of the Western Union Co., and states (Digest, CCV):

"The total capitalization of the Western Union Telegraph Co., including the stock, the collateral trust bonds, and all other bonds

and liabilities, amounts to \$131,364,665. On this basis the capitalization per mile of poles in the United States is \$703.80. Deducting the Atlantic cables from the wire mileage, the capitalization per mile of wire is \$141.70. * * *

"Figuring the capitalization from another standpoint, and deducting \$11,000,000 of assets from outside companies that are not telegraph companies and whose systems are not in any way comprised in its mileage, the capitalization of the Western Union is \$120,364,665, or \$645 per mile of poles and \$129.80 per mile of wire."

Mr. Clark further stated that the claim that the lines can be reproduced for \$120 to \$130 per mile is preposterous; that it cost the company \$100,000 per mile to construct the underground and pneumatic system for 3 miles in New York City; and that owing to varying conditions in the country it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the average cost of constructing a mile of poles with 1 wire or the cost per mile of wire and the cost of terminals.

It will be noted that Mr. Clark places the capitalization of the Western Union at \$645 per mile of poles, while it was claimed by the company during its litigation in Ohio that the total cost per mile of poles was only \$103.

Mr. Chandler (Digest, CCVI) states that he has known a good single-wire telegraph line to be built for \$150 per mile, and he has known single lines of telegraph in cities to cost \$10,000 underground.

Mr. Chandler stated that at the time of its acquisition in 1897 by the Commercial Cable Co., the Postal Telegraph Co. was capitalized at \$20,000,000, which covers its franchises, patents, and other requisites for carrying on a telegraph business.

Mr. Clark claims that according to the mileage given by the Postal Telegraph Co. in the United States it is capitalized at \$782 per mile of poles and \$121 per mile of wire.

(Digest, CCVI) Mr. Randall states that beginning in 1858, when its capital stock was only \$385,780, the Western Union Telegraph Co. paid in dividends during the next eight years nearly \$18,000,000; that the largest dividend declared by the company up to 1874 was 414 per cent; and that from 1858 to 1890 the average annual dividends amounted to about 300 per cent.

Prof. Parsons states that Postmaster General Wanamaker's investigation showed that stock in this company paid 300 per cent cash dividends per year from 1858 to 1890 and 150 per cent a year in stock dividends besides.

Mr. Clark states that (in 1900)—

"The annual gross earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Co. amount to nearly \$25,000,000, while the gross expenses are about \$18,500,000, which leaves a balance of something over \$6,000,000 for dividends on the stock, for interest on the bonds, and for sinking-fund purposes, with a small surplus. The expenses for a year are made up of operating and general expenses, amounting to over \$13,000,000; rental of leased lines, over \$1,500,000; maintenance and reconstruction, nearly \$3,000,000; taxes, a little over \$500,000; equipment, a little over \$300,000. The operating and general expenses for salaries amount to \$9,000,000, or practically 50 per cent of the whole expenses, which does not include the salaries for regular linemen, special line gangs, and general labor expenses."

Mr. Chandler states that the Postal Telegraph Co. earned and paid 4 per cent dividends previous to the sale of the property and has just about earned the interest that has been paid by the Commercial Cable Co. on the bonds since the acquisition of the property.

Mr. Randall (Digest, CCVII) believes in uniformity of telegraph rates; he does not think distance should be considered, as nineteenth-twentieths of the telegraphic business of the Western Union Co. is done within a radius of 1,000 miles of New York and rates on that business would pay for any deficiency in the revenues for longer distances.

Mr. Clark states that the commercial rates in some States are made up in different ways, the rate for a 10-word message being 25 cents for the whole State and special rates applying between States and large centers. The rates for local purposes all through the country, if not thus specially determined, are made up by a system of squares, a square being 50 miles each way, and the rate being 25 cents from any square to any two circles of contiguous squares. The highest rate charged for the country is \$1, which is from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and there is no rate less than 20 cents.

Mr. Chandler states that the rates of the Postal Telegraph Co. for messages of 10 words, exclusive of date, address, and signature, range from 20 cents, applying locally in a few cities, to \$1 from coast to coast, and that the average amount received per message during year 1900 was 34.2 cents. Rates are fixed on a zone system similar to that described by Mr. Clark.

Prof. Parsons states that the average telegraph receipts in this country are about 31 cents for ordinary messages.

(Digest, CCVIII), Mr. Randall and Mr. Roberts believe that the telegraph rates in this country are excessive.

Mr. Clark states that the average rate received for telegrams of all lengths by the Western Union Co. is 30.8 cents and the operating expense about 25.1 cents. These figures are obtained by dividing the total receipts and expenses by the number of telegrams. He asserts

that distances in European countries are very short compared with those in the United States, and that in this country no charge is made for the address and signature of the message, while in European countries these matters are counted as part of the message, so that while the rates of European countries would appear on their face to be much lower than the rates in the United States, it would be found upon examination that a message in the United States costing 25 cents would average 21 words long, and at the rate of 1 cent a word, which is common in European countries, this would cost 21 cents for a 10-word message.

Mr. Chandler makes a similar comparison of rates in European countries and the United States.

(Digest, CCIX), Prof. Parsons in support of his contention that the rates in this country are excessive states that—

"In Great Britain a message from any point to any other point in that country may be sent for 12 cents. From any point in the States of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, or New Jersey, to another point in the same State it is 25 cents. The average charge for all messages in Great Britain is about 15 cents, as against 31 cents in the United States."

Mr. Clark, vice president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. (Digest, CCX), submits a table showing for each of the European countries and the United States the number of people, the miles of telegraph lines and telegraph wires, the number of offices, the messages sent, the receipts, the number of people to the square mile, and the number of people to 1 mile of wire (in 1900) in support of his contention that superior telegraph facilities are provided in this country as compared with European countries. He states that there are 76 people for every mile of wire in this country, as against 130 people to every mile in Great Britain; 188 in Germany; and 699 in Russia. Prof. Parsons, president of the National Ownership League, replies that 1 mile of wire to 76 people in the United States against 1 mile to 130 people in Great Britain proves nothing except the relative sparsity of population in the United States.

Mr. Clark states that by reason of the amalgamation of other small companies with the Western Union that company has been enabled to effect a reduction in its rates from an average toll of \$1.047 received in 1868 to an average of 25.1 in 1890, but that he thinks a general reduction in rates throughout the United States is impracticable and would result in failure, for the reason that the physical capacity of the wires has been reached and increased business would necessitate large additional expense in the construction of other telegraph lines.

Mr. Chandler states that considerable reductions have been effected in the rates of the Postal Telegraph Co., brought about largely by the disposition to secure greater uniformity and to extend the limits within which specific rates prevail.

(Digest, CCXI), Prof. Parsons states that Postmaster General Wanamaker informed him that his investigation led him to believe that a uniform 10-cent rate in this country under Government ownership would be remunerative. He stated—

"There was a line of telegraph between Milwaukee and Chicago installed some years ago, on which a 10-cent rate was made, and the company paid back from 30 to 40 per cent of the receipts to patrons of the road after paying 7 per cent interest on the capital; subsequently it reduced the rate to 5 cents and still paid back from 25 to 40 per cent of the receipts to the patrons of the company, and the same time has doubled its stock, making it half water, thus showing some of the immense profits to be made in the telegraph service from low rates."

(Digest, CCXII), Prof. Parsons says:

"That England made a mistake when it bought out the telegraph companies by buying them all at once instead of one at a time, as Prussia had done with the railroad service. It also paid about four times as much as the lines were worth. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the rates were immediately lowered and the service increased and bettered in every way. Telegraph offices have been opened in the post offices and messages can be deposited in post-office boxes. The hours of labor have been shortened from 56 to 48 and 42, and wages increased. The public operation of the telegraph has brought about a harmony of interest. Press rates have been reduced to the lowest figure in the world to-day. The number of messages doubled in two years after the Government took possession and has subsequently very largely increased. * * * Where the rates are low and the facilities ample the masses of the people use the telegraph to a very great extent."

Mr. Clark states that the English telegraph is operated at a loss, brought about largely by extending the system without commercial considerations to remote and insignificant places to serve the interest of the comparatively limited number of people who use the telegraph, at the expense of all, and that if the same policy were pursued in this country, which is 25 times as large and not nearly so thickly populated, the same result would follow in an intensified degree.

In reply to this comment by Mr. Clark, Prof. Parsons states (Digest, CCXIII) that while there is a deficit in the operation of the English telegraph system, a deficit has not occurred in any of the other European countries, and it is believed that this condition was brought about by the mixing of the telegraph with the postal funds in such a way that a proper accounting of the respective expenses could not be

made; that telegraph experts in England have stated that if such a division of the mail and telegraph expenses were made, there would be no deficit. Moreover, that the railroads in England are permitted to use the telegraph free, which is a mistake. Prof. Parsons says that the English telegraph system is run as a means of disseminating information throughout the whole country and giving increased facilities of communication to all classes, as well as a means of increasing the trade and commerce of the Kingdom.

(Digest, CCXIV), Prof. Parsons states that he believes that under the Constitution of the United States, it is the duty of the Federal Government to establish a postal-telegraph system. He quotes from a report of the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the Twenty-eighth Congress, wherein it was asserted that the telegraph came under the same category as the post office as a governmental function. The Government is bound to supply the people with means of communication. The Postal Service was placed under the control of the National Government and with the increase of inventions and other means of communication they likewise should be administered by the General Government.

Mr. Roberts, a member of the International Typographical Union telegraph committee, does not think it necessary to argue the question of the right of the Government to own and operate the telegraph. He states that—

"The operation of the Post Office Department is the best evidence that the Government has the right; if it has the right to transport letters, it certainly has the right to handle telegrams. In 1866 the Western Union Telegraph Co. practically conceded this right to the Government, merely asking that Congress should permit it to operate the system for the term of at least five years, in order that the capital invested in the plant might not be destroyed."

(Digest, CCXIV), Mr. Hitchcock says that it is the duty of the Government under the Constitution to utilize the best available means for the transmission of correspondence, and it is therefore unconstitutional for the telegraph to be operated as a private monopoly. Of 75 countries the telegraph is owned and operated by the Government in all except Bolivia, Cuba, Cyprus, Hawaii, Honduras, and the United States.

Mr. Randall says that his general reason for advocating governmental ownership of the telegraph is his opposition to a monopoly of any sort; that the press rates are extortionate; large dividends are paid on watered stock (two-thirds of the Western Union being watered); and he believes that the taking over of the telegraph lines by the Government would merely be a return to original conditions, inasmuch as the first telegraph in America (from Washington to Baltimore) was built with an appropriation from Congress and was operated by the Post Office Department for three years.

(Digest, CCXIV), Prof. Parsons states "that when the English Government began to consider the absorption of the telegraph companies they used every effort to prevent the reform, and made all sorts of objections, every one of which has been answered by the results of the public system. There is really no force in the current objections to Government ownership aside from the patronage question, and that difficulty can be solved."

Mr. Hitchcock says (Digest, CCXV) "that a select committee of Congress in 1870 estimated that the annual saving by Government ownership of the telegraph would be at least \$1,500,000. Inasmuch as the receipts of the telegraph company are now (for 1900) four times what they were in 1870, the saving under the Government operation would be very much greater now, even if there were no improvements made in operation. By cutting off dividends upon watered stock alone the saving by Government management would probably be not less than \$4,000,000 per annum."

Mr. Chandler, of the Postal Telegraph Co., knows of no reason why the Government might not conduct the telegraph business and believes it would be practicable to introduce the telegraph into many country post offices and have both the mail service and the telegraph service operated by the same force, with a considerable saving in expenses.

Mr. Clark believes that there would be no advantage in Government ownership of the telegraph and does not think it practicable to use post-office employees as operators; that the Government could not make a more just division of rates than now exists, and that an extension of the telegraph to very small towns would prove unprofitable.

Mr. A. L. Randall (Digest, CCXVI) states that in 1893 the International Typographical Union of North America, at its forty-first annual session, held in Chicago, first advocated governmental ownership and control of the telegraph in resolutions offered by himself; and that a committee was appointed at this meeting to organize the country and in a short time petitions and resolutions bearing the signatures of 300,000 people came up to Congress and were referred to the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads which in 1894 accorded a hearing, at which the American Federation of Labor and other interests were represented. With only a few exceptions members of that committee and other Members of Congress admitted that it was not only the right, but the duty, of the Government to furnish the speediest and most efficient Postal Service possible, and that the telegraph is a necessary adjunct to the Postal Service. Mr. Randall

says further that almost every Postmaster General since 1848 has been in favor of governmental ownership of the telegraph and names some of them.

(Digest, CCXVII), Mr. Roberts states that the International Typographical Union of 35,000 members, and at its annual meeting in 1893 put itself on record as favoring governmental ownership of the telegraph, and this union has a permanent committee on this subject. He stated further that the American Federation of Labor was on record as favoring this reform.

Mr. Chandler thinks that in case the Government should take over the properties of the telegraph companies it should appraise the same, which exists in the form of contracts, franchises, and privileges, at a fair value; that great care would have to be taken, and time, for the change.

Mr. Hitchcock believes that the purchase of the properties of the existing telegraph companies by the Government would be inexpedient because the Government would be called on to pay many times the actual value of the plant; that the simplest course for the Government to pursue would be to enter into an agreement with the owners of some improved system, such as the Delany system, for the latter to construct the first line and operate it for six months or a year for their own profit at 10 and 15 cent rates for 50 and 100 word messages. If at the end of that time the plant is working satisfactorily, the Government should then be obliged to take over the line, paying an advance of 10 per cent on the cost of construction. He does not believe that the competition thus engendered would result in ruin to the Western Union Co., because there would be time for a natural readjustment to meet the changed conditions.

(Digest, CCXVIII, CCXIX, and CCXX), Mr. Roberts, Mr. Randall, and Mr. Hitchcock allege that the existing telegraph companies exert a news monopoly in favor of certain newspapers, and Mr. Clark denies the allegation.

(Digest, CCXX and CCXXI), Prof. Parsons and Mr. Roberts allege an influence of the telegraph company in politics by reason of the furnishing of franks to Government officials; Mr. Clark and Mr. Chandler refute this statement, saying that such franks are furnished merely as a matter of courtesy.

(Digest, CCXXI, CCXXII), Mr. Randall and Mr. Roberts state that the Western Union Co. suppresses inventions which tend to cheapen and quicken the service, and Mr. Clark denies the charge. Prof. Parsons also makes the same charge, as does Mr. Romyn Hitchcock.

Mr. Chandler states that the Postal Telegraph Co. has endeavored to use new and useful devices to the fullest extent. A great many so-called improvements, however, when brought into actual practice in comparison with appliances already existing, have been found wanting.

Mr. Randall describes a system of telegraphy invented by a gentleman named Anderson, and known as the Anderson Machine Telegraph, which he alleges was suppressed by the Western Union Co.

Mr. Hitchcock advocates Government ownership, making use of the improvements in telegraphy made by Patrick B. Delany, and furnishes a description of his invention (Digest, CCXXIII).

(Digest, CCXXIV and CCXXV), Prof. Parsons and Mr. Roberts accuse the Western Union of paying its employees poor wages and of grinding them down. Mr. Clark denies this, and states that the wages paid operators by the Western Union range from \$100 per month down according to the skill of the operator. Mr. Chandler states that the Postal Telegraph Co. pays its employees from \$35 to \$25 a month, according to their ability; that the average monthly salary is about \$60. Nine hours is counted a day's labor and 7 hours a night's labor.

POSTAL ACT OF 1901.

The postal act of January 22, 1901, contained the following provision:

The Postmaster General is directed, if he has sufficient available information to enable him to do so, to report to Congress the probable cost of connecting a telegraph and telephone system with the postal service by some feasible plan.

This direction of Congress does not appear to have been complied with.

REPORTS OF POSTMASTERS GENERAL PAYNE, CORTELYOU, AND HITCHCOCK.

The treatment accorded to the subjects of postal telegraph and postal telephones in the annual reports of Postmasters General Payne, Cortelyou, and Hitchcock are as follows:

The extension of the rural free-delivery service and the consequent increase in the use of the mails by the patrons residing along the rural routes, together with the extension of the telephone service into the farming districts of the country, has suggested the propriety of extend-

ing the privilege of the special delivery of such letters, or the contents thereof, by means of the telephone, it being proposed that a special stamp be provided covering the cost of such transmission, the use of which stamp would authorize the postmaster at the office of delivery to open such letter and telephone its contents to the person to whom it is addressed. It will be seen that if such plan is feasible, 24 hours' time will be saved in the transmission of important messages to many people residing along the lines of the rural-delivery routes. I would recommend that a small appropriation be made by Congress for the purpose of enabling the Postmaster General to investigate this subject. (Annual report of Postmaster General Payne for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.)

Progress toward these improvements will open the way for investigations to determine the feasibility of the adoption of many important policies of administration—reduction of postage, both domestic and international, postal savings banks, parcel post, postal telegraph and telephone, and others—the merits and defects of all of which should have in the not distant future the fullest consideration. (Annual report of Postmaster General Cortelyou for the fiscal year 1906.)

"The telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal service and operated in conjunction with the mail service. Such a consolidation would unquestionably result in important economies and permit the adoption of lower telegraph rates. Post offices are maintained in numerous places not reached by the telegraph systems, and the proposed consolidation would therefore afford a favorable opportunity for the wide extension of telegraph facilities. In many small towns where the telegraph companies have offices the telegraph and mail business could be readily handled by the same employees. The separate maintenance of the two services under present conditions results in a needless expense. In practically all the European countries, including Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, and Italy, the telegraph is being operated under Government control as a part of the postal system. As a matter of fact, the first telegraph in the United States was also operated for several years, from 1844 to 1847, by the Government under authority from Congress, and there seems to be good ground why the Government control should be resumed. A method has already been prescribed for taking over the telegraph lines by section 5267 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that the Government may, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase telegraph lines operating in the United States at an appraised value. It is hoped that appropriate legislation will be enacted in harmony with this law providing for the taking over by the Government of the existing telegraph systems at terms that shall be fair to their present owners. Every reason for the transmission of intelligence by mail under Government control can be urged with equal force for a similar transmission of telegraphic communications. Because of the more extensive organization maintained by the postal service and the freedom from taxation and other charges to which a private corporation is subject, the Government undoubtedly will be able to afford greater telegraphic facilities at lower rates to the people than the companies now conducting this business. Next to the introduction of a parcel post, for which there is already a strong popular demand, the establishment of a Government telegraph system offers the best opportunity for the profitable extension of our postal business." (Annual report of Postmaster General Hitchcock for the fiscal year 1911.)

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON: 1912.

Postmaster General Burleson has included in the Annual Report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the following statement:

A study of the constitutional purposes of the postal establishment leads to the conviction that the Post Office Department should have control over all means of the communication of intelligence. The first telegraph line in this country was maintained and operated as a part of the postal service, and it is to be regretted that Congress saw fit to relinquish this facility to private enterprise. The monopolistic nature of the telegraph business makes it of vital importance to the people that it be conducted by unselfish interests, and this can be accomplished only through Government ownership.

The act of July 24, 1866, providing for the Government acquisition of the telegraph lines upon payment of an appraised valuation, and the act of 1902 directing the Postmaster General "to report to Congress the probable cost of connecting a telegraph and telephone system with the postal service by some feasible plan" are evidences of the policy of this Government ultimately to acquire and operate these electrical means of communication as postal facilities, as is done by all the principal nations, the United States alone excepted.

The successful operation of the parcel post has demonstrated the capacity of the Government to conduct the public utilities which fall properly within the postal provision of the Constitution.

Every argument in favor of the Government ownership of telegraph lines may be advanced with equal logic and force in favor of the Government ownership of telephone lines. It has been competently decided that a telephone message and a telegram are the same within the meaning of the laws governing the telegraph service, and therefore it is believed that the statute enabling the Government to acquire, upon the payment of an appraised valuation, the telegraph lines of the country, will enable the Government to acquire the telephonic network of the country. While it is true that the telephone companies have not complied with the requirements of section 5267, Revised Statutes, this can not be held to nullify the intent of the law, since the nonperformance on the part of the Government of any of its constitutional privileges in nowise surrenders the right to exercise these privileges whenever the best interests of the Nation demand.

Since June last the department has been conducting a careful investigation to determine the desirability and practicability of extending the Government ownership and control of means of communication, with a view to the acquisition by the Government of the telegraph and telephone facilities, to be operated as an adjunct to the postal service. The Postmaster General is now engaged in reviewing the data collected,

and later, if desired, will submit same to the appropriate committees of Congress for their consideration.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Government ownership of the electrical means of transmitting intelligence is brought to the attention of the American people of 1913 with the indorsement of nearly every Postmaster General since the Civil War, with a score of favorable reports by committees of Congress, and by the example of practically every other nation of the civilized world. More than 70 bills have been introduced in Congress to accomplish it. Meanwhile the private operation of the telegraphic and telephonic facilities has resulted in a virtual monopoly by which the people are annually taxed vast sums for which they receive no adequate return.

APPENDIX B.

STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTION RELATIVE TO TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Many States have established commissions for the regulation of telephone, telegraph, and other public service companies. Some of the legislation in those States is set forth here as evidence of the general dissatisfaction with these services on the part of the people. The problems dealt with in this legislation so far as they concern telegraph and telephone service would be finally solved by Government ownership of the electrical means of communication.

[Excerpts from "Commission Regulation of Public Utilities," compiled by the National Civic Federation, 1913, and other sources.]

PHYSICAL CONNECTION OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

[Paragraph numbers refer to "Commission Regulation of Public Utilities."]

ARIZONA—CALIFORNIA.

1185. Whenever commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, shall find that a physical connection can reasonably be made between the lines of two or more telephone corporations or two or more telegraph corporations whose lines can be made to form a continuous line of communication by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections for the transfer of messages or conversations, and that public convenience and necessity will be subserved thereby, or shall find that two or more telegraph or telephone corporations have failed to establish joint rates, tolls, or charges for service by or over their said lines, and that joint rates, tolls, or charges ought to be established, commission may, by its order, require that such connection be made, except where the purpose of such connection is primarily to secure the transmission of local messages or conversations between points within the same city, or town (include "city and county" in California), and that conversations be transmitted and messages transferred over such connections under such rules and regulations as commission may establish and prescribe through lines and joint rates, tolls, and charges to be made and to be used, observed, and in force in the future. (Ariz.—Sess. Laws 1912, ch. 90, sec. 40; Cal.—Stats. 1911, ch. 14, sec. 40.)

1186. If such telephone or telegraph corporations do not agree upon the division between them of the cost of such physical connection or connections or the division of the joint rates, tolls, or charges established by commission over such through lines, commission shall have authority, after further hearing, to establish such division by supplemental order. (Same.)

KENTUCKY.

1187. Any association or corporation or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State and to connect the same with other lines, and said companies shall receive and transmit each other's messages without unreasonable delay or discrimination, and all such companies are hereby declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Telephone companies operating exchanges in different towns or cities, or other public stations, shall receive and transmit each other's messages without unreasonable delay or discrimination. The general assembly

shall, by general laws of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations, to give full effect to this section. Nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with the rights of cities or towns to arrange and control their streets and alleys and to designate the places at which, and the manner in which, the wires of such companies shall be erected or laid within the limits of such city or town. (Const., sec. 199.)

MICHIGAN.

1188. Whenever application shall be made to commission by any party in interest to order the physical connection of any local telephone exchange, operated by any person, copartnership, or corporation, with the local telephone exchange operated by any other person, copartnership, or corporation, in the same city or village, commission shall give due notice to the respective persons, copartnerships, or corporations owning such telephone exchanges of a hearing to be had upon such application; and, after such hearing and such other investigation made either by itself or its servants and agents, said commission shall determine, by its order duly made and entered upon its records, whether or not such physical connection is required by the public necessity or convenience in the case brought before it by such application. If commission shall decide that such connection is so required, the telephone companies affected by such order shall furnish and maintain all reasonable and proper facilities for the interchange of service between their respective exchanges affected by such order, including all necessary trunk lines, switchboards, wires, aerial or cable, crossarms, poles, or other fixtures; all necessary construction, maintenance, and equipment to be built and maintained in such manner, under such rules, and with such division of expense and labor as shall or may be required or provided by commission. Every telephone corporation affected by such order is hereby required to perform switching service for any other telephone corporation similarly affected by connecting its lines temporarily with the lines of the other telephone corporation, providing for the direct transmission of messages between subscribers, and shall request the connection of its lines with the lines of the other telephone corporation on request of any of its subscribers. Any telephone corporation which is required to perform switching service for another telephone corporation under the terms of such an order may demand and receive as compensation for such service the sum of 5 cents per message in addition to the regular service

charge, if any. The telephone corporation on whose line or lines messages originate shall be responsible to and make settlement with the terminal companies performing the switching service for it on its request and may demand and receive from its subscribers a fee of 5 cents per message in addition to the regular service charge if any for all messages sent by it to other telephone companies on request of such subscribers in accordance with the provisions of this act. Whenever a subscriber of any telephone company affected by such order of commission desires to talk with a subscriber of another telephone corporation so affected, who is connected with an exchange other than that in the city, village, or township in which the message originates, the switching service between the companies shall be done at whatever point may be designated by commission. The company at whose exchange messages of this kind originate may demand and receive from its subscribers the charge for switching service as provided above in addition to the regular toll charges of the companies over whose line or lines or affiliated line or lines the messages are sent; and the division of commissions and toll charges shall be made between the companies in such proportion as said commission may designate: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section in regard to switching charges shall not apply when two or more competing companies in any locality shall merge or consolidate their property and business in such locality under the direction of said commission, or when one competing company shall sell or lease its plant, property, and business to another company in the same locality, such merger, consolidation, sale, or lease, if with the approval of commission, being hereby declared lawful. Commission may make all such reasonable rules or orders as may be reasonable or necessary to carry out the intent of the provisions of this section, and refusal to obey such rules, orders, or provisions of this section shall be unlawful. (Pub. Acts 1911, No. 138, sec. 6.)

NEW MEXICO.

1189. All telephone and telegraph lines, operated for hire, shall receive and transmit each other's messages without delay or discrimination, and make and maintain connections with each other's lines, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by commission. (Const., Art. XI, sec. 16.)

NEW YORK.

1190. Commission may, by order, require any two or more telegraph corporations whose lines form a continuous line of communication or could be made to do so by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections or transfer of messages at common points between different localities which are not reached by the line of either company alone, to establish through lines between two or more such localities and joint rates or charges for service by or over said lines as commission may, by its order, prescribe. (Laws 1910, ch. 480, sec. 97 (3).)

1191. In case such through lines and joint rates be not established by the corporations named in any such order within the time therein specified, commission may, by order, establish the same and fix the just and reasonable rates and charges to be charged for such through service and declare the portion thereof to which each of the corporations affected thereby shall be entitled and the manner in which the same shall be secured and paid. (Same.)

OHIO.

1192. Commission may, upon complaint in writing by any person or on its own initiative by order, require two or more telephone companies whose lines or wires form a continuous line of communication or could be made to do so by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections or the joint use of equipment or the transfer of messages at common points between different localities which can not be communicated with or reached by the lines of either company alone, where such service is not already established or provided for unless public necessity requires additional service, to establish and maintain through lines within the State between two or more such localities. (Laws 1911, No. 325, sec. 66.)

1193. The joint rate or charges for such service shall be just and reasonable and commission may establish the same and declare the portion thereof to which each company affected thereby shall be entitled and the manner in which the same shall be secured and paid. (Same.)

1194. All necessary construction, maintenance, and equipment in order to establish such service, shall be constructed and maintained in such manner and under such rules with such divisions of expense and labor as shall or may be required by commission. (Same.)

OKLAHOMA.

1195. All telephone and telegraph lines operated for hire shall each, respectively, receive and transmit each other's messages without delay or discrimination, and make physical connection with each other's lines, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law, or by any commission created by this constitution or act of the legislature for that purpose. (Const., Art. IX, sec. 5.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1196. Commission shall require reasonable connections to be made and maintained, when practicable, between lines, stations, or exchanges for the transmission of intelligence for hire and fix and regulate reasonable rates, tolls, or compensation therefor, and also require reasonable connections to be made and maintained, when practicable, between any such lines, stations or exchanges, and the lines or stations of private individuals, firms, or corporations desiring such connections. (Laws 1904, No. 281, sec. 1.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1197. Every telephone company shall connect its lines with the lines of any other telephone company doing business in the same vicinity that makes application therefor, and shall afford all reasonable and proper facilities for the interchange and switching of messages between lines, for a reasonable compensation and without discrimination, and under such rules and regulations as commission may prescribe: *Provided*, That messages originating on any line shall have preference over messages originating on competing lines: *Provided*, That the maximum charges for switching shall not exceed 25 cents per month for each instrument on any rural party line so connected. (Sess. Laws 1909, ch. 289, sec. 8.)

1198. Commission shall have jurisdiction to compel the connection of different telephone lines in the State of South Dakota. Any telephone company desiring its

lines to connect with any other company's lines or exchange shall, whenever such connection shall be refused, make application to commission: *Provided, however,* That when any telephone line shall be constructed to the corporate limits of any city, town, or village, and shall be denied the privilege to construct its telephone line within such corporate limits, commission may, in its discretion, compel the construction of such connections by such company or companies interested therein, and the expense of such construction and connection shall be borne by the companies interested, in such manner as commission shall determine. Upon receipt of such application commission shall ascertain the facts in the case, and if, in their judgment, the public service demands said connection, and the lines of the applicant are in proper condition, said commission shall order such connections to be made, and shall apportion the expense thereof: *Provided, however,* That no wire shall be compelled to connect except at exchanges or station points. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any telephone company from connecting its line or lines with any other telephone company's line or lines by mutual consent. (Sess. Laws 1911, ch. 218, sec. 5.)

WASHINGTON.

1199. Whenever commission shall find that any two or more telephone companies whose lines form a continuous line of communication or could be made to do so by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections for the transfer of messages or conversations at common points between different localities which are not reached by the line of either company alone and that such connections or facilities for the transfer of messages or conversations at common points can reasonably be made and efficient service obtained and that a necessity exists therefor, or shall find any two or more telegraph or telephone companies have failed to establish joint rates or charges for service by or over their said lines, and that joint rates or charges ought to be established, commission may by its order require such connections to be made and that conversations be transmitted and messages transferred and prescribed through lines and joint rates and charges to be made and to be used, observed, and in force in the future and fix the same by order to be served upon the company or companies affected. (Laws 1911, ch. 117, sec. 73.)

WISCONSIN.

1200. Every utility for the conveyance of telephone messages shall permit a physical connection or connections to be made, and telephone service to be furnished, between any telephone systems operated by it and the telephone toll line operated by another such public utility, or between its toll line and the telephone system of another such public utility, or between its telephone system and the telephone system of another such public utility, whenever the public convenience and necessity require such physical connection or connections, and such physical connection or connections will not result in irreparable injury to the owners or users of the facilities of such public utilities, nor in any substantial detriment to the service to be rendered by such public utilities. The term "physical connection," as used in this section, shall mean such number of trunk lines or complete wire circuits and connections as may be required to furnish reasonably adequate telephone service between such public utilities. (Laws 1907, ch. 499, sec. 1797m-4, as amended by Laws 1911, ch. 546.)

1201. In case of failure to agree upon such physical connection or connections or the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be made, any public utility or any person, association, or corporation interested may apply to commission, and if after investigation commission shall ascertain that public convenience and necessity require such physical connection or connections and that such physical connection would not result in irreparable injury to the owner or other users of the facilities of such public utilities nor in any substantial detriment to the service to be rendered by such public utilities or other users of such facilities, it shall by order direct that such physical connection or connections be made and determine how and within what time such connection or connections shall be made and by whom the expense of making and maintaining such connection or connections shall be paid. (Same.)

1202. Such physical connection or connections so ordered shall be made and such terms and conditions upon which such physical connection or connections shall be made so determined shall be the lawful terms and conditions upon which physical connection or connections shall be made, to be observed, followed, and paid, subject to recourse to the courts upon the complaint of any interested party. Any such order of commission may be from time to time revised by commission upon application of any interested party or upon its own motion. (Same.)

1203. Whenever two or more public utilities for the conveyance of telephone messages shall connect in furnishing joint telephone service to the public and shall be required to furnish such service as provided in section 1797m-4, and shall refuse or neglect to establish joint toll or tolls, commission may after notice and a public hearing, as provided in sections 1797m-44 and 1797m-45, fix and establish by order such joint toll or tolls. (Same, sec. 1797m-30 (2), as amended by Laws 1911, ch. 546.)

1204. If the public utilities party thereto shall fail to agree upon the apportionment thereof within 20 days after the service of such order, commission may upon a like hearing issue a supplemental order, declaring the apportionment of such joint toll or tolls and the same shall take effect of its own force as part of the original order. (Same.)

JOINT OR THROUGH SERVICE AND CHARGES THEREFOR.

LOUISIANA.

1108. Commission shall require all express, telegraph, and telephone companies or corporations upon the demand of any person or persons, firm, partnership, or corporation to adopt and make and thereafter when necessary to change reasonable and just joint through rates and charges for the carriage of express matter and the transmission of messages by telegraph and communications by telephone between points in the State: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to mean that any telephone or telegraph company shall be required to connect its wires and apparatus with the wires or apparatus of any other telephone or telegraph company. (Stats. 1904, No. 24, sec. 2.)

1109. In the event of the failure of the railroads and other common carriers, express, telegraph, and telephone companies referred to in this act to establish reasonable joint through rates and charges for transportation of freight and express matter and the transmission of communications by telegraph and telephone, commission shall, upon the application of any person, firm, partnership, or corporation, adopt and make such reasonable and

just rates and charges for the transportation of freight carried over the lines of two or more connecting railroads or other connecting common carriers or for the transportation over the lines of two or more connecting express companies or the transmission of communications over two or more connecting telephone or telegraph lines; and all such rates and charges thus adopted, made, and established by commission shall go into effect within 30 days after the same shall have been promulgated by publication in the official journal of commission and written or telegraphic notice given to such companies. (Same, sec. 3.)

1110. Before the promulgation of such rates and charges thus adopted by commission, said commission shall notify the railroad and other common carriers, express, telegraph, and telephone companies interested of the proposed schedule of joint through rates to be promulgated by commission and shall allow them 30 days thereafter to agree upon a division of the charges provided for in such schedule. If such companies or corporations fail to agree upon a division and notify commission thereof, it shall, after a hearing of the companies or corporations interested, decide the matter and determine how such division should be made. (Same, sec. 4.)

MISSISSIPPI.

1128. In fixing joint tariffs of rates for connecting lines, commission shall determine the proportion to be charged by each of the railroads or other common carriers. (Code 1906, sec. 4842.)

NEVADA.

1141. Commission may make just and reasonable regulations for the apportionment of all charges between two or more companies jointly engaged in the transportation of freight, passengers, express matter, telegraph or telephone messages. (Stats. 1907, ch. 44, sec. 7, as amended by Stats. 1909, ch. 121, sec. 3.)

REQUIREMENT THAT UTILITIES SERVE APPLICANTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

2318. A person or corporation owning, controlling, or operating a telephone exchange or service in this Commonwealth shall, upon application of an individual or corporation and the tender of the charges or rental usual or customary for the class of service required, without discrimination for the same class of service rendered, furnish such individual or corporation with the use of a telephone and telephone service and connection with their respective exchanges and the subscribers thereto, if the applicant secures the rights necessary to make the connection applied for and pays to the telephone company in advance an amount sufficient to cover the actual cost of the extension, if said extension is more than 1 mile from any main exchange circuit of the said telephone company. (Acts 1906, ch. 433, sec. 13.)

VERMONT.

2326. A person or corporation owning, controlling, or operating a telephone exchange or service, on application of a person or corporation and tender of the charges of rental sum usual or customary for the class of service required, without discrimination for the same class of service rendered, shall furnish the person or corporation so

applying with the use of a telephone and telephonic service and connection with their respective changes and subscribers thereto: *Provided*, That such person or corporation secures the rights necessary to make the connections applied for and pays the telephone company in advance a sufficient sum to cover the actual cost of the extension, if such extension is beyond 1 mile from a main exchange circuit of such telephone company. (Pub. Stats. 1906, sec. 4872.)

TELEPHONE COMPANIES REQUIRED TO SERVE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS.

2336. Every person or corporation owning, controlling, or operating a telephone exchange or service shall, on application of any telegraph company, furnish such company with the use of a telephone or telephones and telephone service and connection with their respective exchanges and the subscribers thereto, without discrimination between telegraph companies as to such connections, service, or use of instruments furnished, or charges therefor, for the same class of service. (Conn. Gen. Stats. 1902, sec. 3915; Mass. Rev. Laws 1902, ch. 122, sec. 12.)

RAILROAD, EXPRESS, AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES REQUIRED TO HAVE TELEPHONE FACILITIES.

KANSAS.

2346. Commission may require and compel the furnishing of such service. Upon complaint to commission that any telephonic service with any railroad, telegraph, or express company's buildings, offices, or grounds is inadequate or in any respect unreasonably or unjustly discriminatory or that such service can not be had, commission shall investigate the same; and if upon investigation commission shall find that any telephonic service is inadequate or unreasonably or unjustly discriminatory or that such service can not be had, it shall determine and by order fix a reasonable regulation, practice, or service to be installed, observed, and operated in the future. Laws 1911, ch. 136, sec. 2.)

2347. Any common carrier which shall fail to comply with the order of commission in respect thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof shall be fined for each offense a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 within the discretion of the court. (Same, sec. 3.)

NEBRASKA.

2348. Provisions identical with paragraphs 2346, above, (Cobbey's Annotated Statutes, 1909, sections 10665 x 5, 10665 x 6.)

2349. Any common carrier which shall fail to comply with the order of commission in respect thereto shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof shall be fined for each offense a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days or both within the discretion of the court. (Same, sec. 10665 x 7.)

NORTH DAKOTA.

2350. Every railroad corporation or common carrier shall provide, furnish, and maintain in all of their freight and ticket offices in all towns, cities, and villages in this

State, where there is a local telephone exchange and where such service is available, reasonable and adequate telephone connections for the use and benefit of its patrons. (Laws 1911, ch. 252, sec. 1.)

2351. Any railroad corporation or common carrier violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for each offense, and it shall be the duty of the State's attorney upon orders from commission or upon complaint of any citizen to commence and prosecute all actions necessary for the enforcement of this act. (Same, sec. 2.)

VERMONT.

2352. Every railroad corporation shall grant to every person, firm, joint stock company, or corporation operating a public telephone line in the State and having at least 500 telephone connections equal and reasonable terms, arrangements, and facilities for the installation of telephone instruments on the lines, or connected with the telephone system of such person, firm, joint stock company, or corporation, in all depots, station houses, or offices of such railroad corporation in the State. A railroad corporation that violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and shall be further liable in an action on this statute for damages to the party injured thereby; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to street railways. (Pub. Stats. 1906, sec. 4489.)

VIRGINIA.

2353. Every railroad company having a ticket office or freight office in any city or town where there are at the time one or more public telephone exchanges, or at any place where telephone connection may be had, on reasonably moderate terms, with one or more telephone exchanges not more than 25 miles distant from such place shall constantly maintain in each of such offices direct telephone connection with each of such exchanges. (Laws 1906, ch. 298, sec. 1.)

2354. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to require such railroad company to build a telephone line, it being intended to require such company to put telephones in its offices where it can obtain them as they may be obtained for other business offices in the same vicinity; such railroad company shall cause to be promptly answered all calls made over such telephone connections during business hours. (Same.)

2355. Through such telephone connection, such railroad company shall cause prompt and correct replies to be made to all reasonable and proper inquiries received over such connection during business hours concerning the passenger or freight service of such road. (Same.)

WISCONSIN.

2356. Every railroad company shall furnish reasonably adequate telephonic connection with its offices, buildings, and grounds. (Laws 1907, ch. 614, sec. 1797 g-1.)

2357. Upon complaint to commission that any telephonic service with any railroad is inadequate or in any respect unreasonably or unjustly discriminatory or that such service can not be had, commission shall investigate the same; and if upon investigation commission shall find that any telephonic service is inadequate or unreasonably or unjustly discriminatory or that such service can not be had, it shall determine and by order fix a reasonable regulation, practice, or service to be installed,

imposed, observed, and followed in the future. (Same, sec. 1797 g-2.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLORADO (SESSION LAWS, 1913—TO BE SUBMITTED BY REFERENDUM).

SEC. 27. Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, shall find that a physical connection can reasonably be made between the lines of two or more noncompetitive telegraph or telephone corporations whose lines can be made to form a continuous line of communication by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections for the transmission of messages or conversations, and the public convenience and necessity will be subserved thereby, or shall find that two or more telegraph or telephone corporations have failed to establish joint rates, tolls, or charges for service by or over their said lines, and that joint rates, tolls, or charges ought to be established, the commission may by its order require that such connections be made, except where the purpose of such connection is primarily to secure the transmission of local messages or conversations between points in the same consolidated city and county, city or town, and that conversations be transmitted and messages transferred over such connection under such rules and regulations as the commission may establish and prescribe through lines and joint rates, tolls, and charges to be made, and to be used, observed, and in force in the future. If such telephone or telegraph corporations do not agree upon the division between them of the joint cost of such physical connection or connections or the division of the joint rates, tolls, or charges established by the commission over such through lines, the commission shall have authority, after further hearing, to establish such division by supplemental order.

SEC. 28. Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint of a public utility affected, shall find that the public convenience and necessity require the use by one public utility of the conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other equipment, or any part thereof, on, over, or under any street or highway, and belonging to another public utility, and that such use will not result in irreparable injury to the owner or other users of such conduits, subways, wires, tracks, poles, pipes, or other equipment or in any substantial detriment to the service, and that such public utilities have failed to agree upon such use or the terms and conditions or compensation for the same, the commission may by order direct that such use be permitted, and prescribe reasonable compensation and reasonable terms and conditions for the joint use. If such use be directed, the public utility to whom the use is permitted shall be liable to the owner or other users of such conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other equipment for such damage as may result therefrom to the property of such owners or other users thereof: *Provided*, That power companies shall not be permitted to use telegraph or telephone conduits or poles for transmission of electric current.

IDAHO.

House bill No. 21 provides that—

SEC. 38. Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, shall find that a physical connection can reasonably be made between the lines of two or more telephone corporations or two or more telegraph corporations whose lines can be made to form a

continuous line of communication by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections for the transfer of messages or conversations, and that public convenience or necessity will be subserved thereby, or shall find that two or more telegraph or telephone corporations have failed to establish joint rates, tolls, or charges for service by or over their said lines, and that joint rates, tolls, or charges ought to be established, the commission may, by its order, require that such connections be made, and that conversations be transmitted and messages transferred over such connection under such rules and regulations as the commission may establish, and prescribe through lines and joint rates, tolls, and charges to be made, and to be used, observed, and in force in the future. If such telephone or telegraph corporations do not agree upon the division between them of the cost of said physical connections or connections of the division of the joint rates, tolls, or charges established by the commission over such through lines, the commission shall have authority, after further hearing, to establish such division by supplementary order.

SEC. 39. Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint of a public utility affected, shall find that public convenience and necessity require the use of one public utility of the conduits, subways, tracks, wire, poles, pipes, or other equipment, or any part thereof, on, over, or under any street or highway, and belonging to another public utility, and that such use will not result in irreparable injury to the owner or other users of such conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other equipment or in any substantial detriment to the service, and that such public utilities have failed to agree upon such use or the terms and conditions or compensation for the same, the commission may by order direct that such use be permitted and prescribe a reasonable compensation and reasonable terms and conditions for the joint use. If such use be directed, the public utility to whom the use is permitted shall be liable to the owner, or other users of such conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other equipment for such damage as may result therefrom to the property of such owner or other users thereof.

ILLINOIS (PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION LAW, ACT OF 1913.

SE. 47. *Telephone and telegraph connections.*—Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, shall determine that public convenience and necessity require a physical connection for the establishment of a continuous line of communication between any two or more public utilities for the conveyance of messages or conversations, the commission may, by order, require that such connection be made. If such public utilities do not agree upon the division between them of the cost of such physical connection or connections the commission shall have authority, after further hearings, to establish such division by supplemental order.

SEC. 48. *Joint use of facilities.*—Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, shall find that public convenience and necessity require the use of one public utility of the conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other property or equipment, or any part thereof, on, over, or under any

street or highway belonging to another public utility, and that such use will not prevent the owner or other users thereof from performing their public duties nor result in irreparable injury to such owner or other users of such conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other property or equipment, or in any substantial detriment to the service, and that such public utilities have failed to agree upon such use or the terms and conditions or compensation for the same, the commission may, by order, direct that such use be permitted and prescribe a reasonable compensation and reasonable terms and conditions for such joint use. If such use be directed, the public utility to whom the use is permitted shall be liable to the owner or other users of such conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other property or equipment, for such damage as may result therefrom to the property of such owner or other users thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to extend the jurisdiction of the commission over the joint use of such facilities of public utilities mainly or primarily within a city and subject to the jurisdiction of such city.

MAINE.

The measure reported to the Senate on March 7, 1913, to be referred to the people for a referendum vote, provides that—

SEC. 39. Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, shall find that a physical connection can reasonably be made between the lines of two or more telephone companies or two or more telegraph companies, whose lines can be made to form a continuous line of communication, by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections, for the transfer of messages or conversations, and that public convenience and necessity will be subserved thereby, or shall find that two or more telegraph or telephone companies have failed to establish joint rates, tolls, or charges for service by or over their said lines, and that joint rates, tolls, or charges ought to be established, the commission may, by its order, require that such connection be made, except where the purpose of such connection is primarily to secure the transmission of local messages or conversations between points within the same city or town, and that conversations be transmitted and messages transferred over such connection under such rules and regulations as the commission may establish, and prescribe through lines and joint rates, tolls, and charges to be made, and to be used, observed, and enforced in the future. If such telephone or telegraph companies do not agree upon the division between them of the cost of such physical connection or connections or the division of the joint rates, tolls, or charges established by the commission over such through lines, the commission shall have authority, after further hearing, to establish such division by supplemental order.

SEC. 40. Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint of a public utility affected, shall find that public convenience and necessity require the use by one public utility of the conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other equipment, or any part thereof, on, over, or under any street or highway, and belonging to another public utility, and that

such use will not result in irreparable injury to the owner or other users of such conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other equipment, or in any substantial detriment to the service, and that such public utilities have failed to agree upon such use of the terms and conditions or compensation for the same, the commission may by order direct that such use be permitted, and prescribe a reasonable compensation and reasonable terms and conditions for the joint use. If such use be directed, the public utility to whom the use is permitted shall be liable to the owner or other users of such conduits, subways, tracks, wires, poles, pipes, or other equipment for such damages as may result therefrom to the property of such owner or other users thereof.

MISSOURI (PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION LAW, 1913).

SEC. 93, par. 3. Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, shall find that a physical connection can reasonably be made between the lines of two or more telephone corporations or two or more telegraph corporations whose lines can be made to form a continuous line of communication by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections for the transfer of messages or conversations, and that public convenience and necessity will be subserved thereby, or shall find that two or more telegraph or telephone corporations have failed to establish joint rates, tolls, or charges for service by or over their said lines, and that joint rates, tolls, or charges ought to be established, the commission may, by its order, require that such connection be made, except where the purpose of such connection is primarily to secure the transmission of local messages or conversations between points within the same city or town, and the conversations be transmitted and messages transferred over such connection under such rules and regulations as the commission may establish and prescribe through lines and joint rates, tolls, and charges to be made, and to be used, observed, and in force in the future. If such telegraph or telephone corporations do not agree upon the division between them of the cost of such physical connection or connections or the division of the joint rates, tolls, or charges established by the commission over such through lines, the commission shall have authority, after further hearing, to establish such division by supplemental order.

PENNSYLVANIA (ACT APPROVED JULY 26, 1913).

ARTICLE II. Duties and Liabilities of Public Service Companies. Section I: It shall be the duty of every public service company—

* * * * *

(u) If a telegraph corporation, or person engaged in the public telegraph business, to connect, whenever the commission may require it or him so to do, its or his lines of telegraph with the lines of any other such telegraph corporation, or person engaged in the public telegraph business; and thereupon it shall be and become the reciprocal duty of each of such connecting telegraph corporations, or persons, upon the payment of the usual charges to individuals for transmitting dispatches, as established by the rates and regulations of such telegraph corporations, or persons, or by the commission as hereinafter provided, to receive and to transmit dispatches from and for each other with impartiality and good faith, and likewise for any individual or individuals.

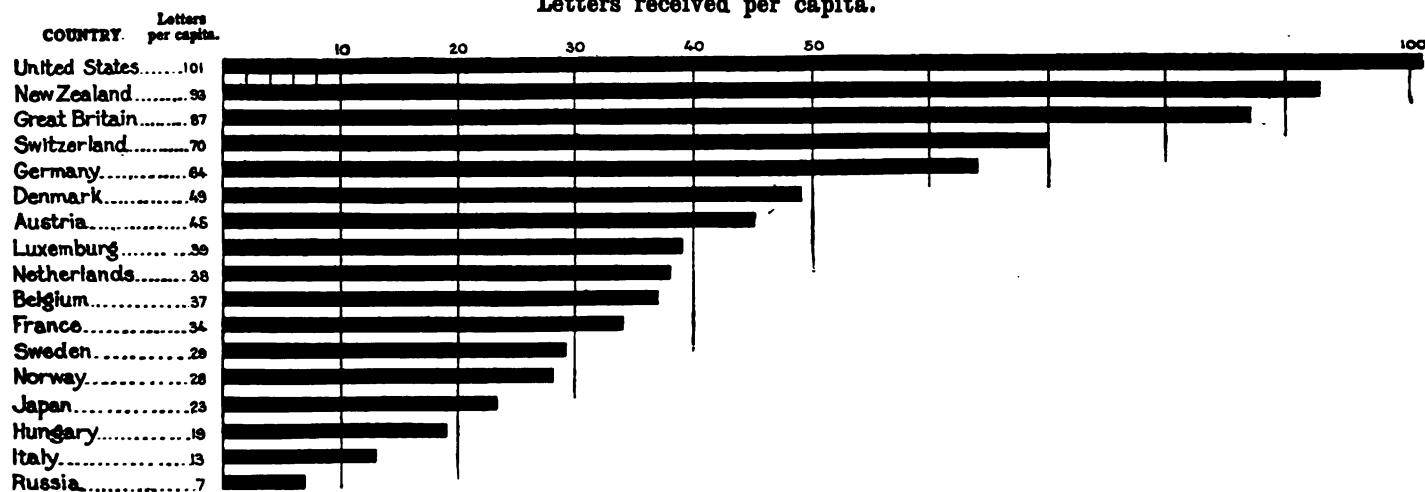
(v) If a telephone corporation, or person engaged in the telephone business, whose lines, together with the lines of another telephone corporation, or person engaged in the telephone business, form a continuous line of communication, between different localities, which are not reached by lines, facilities, or connections of either alone, and could be made to do so by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections between the several lines at common points, for the transmission of conversations between different localities, to jointly arrange for the interchange and transfer of conversations at such common points when it can reasonably be done, and efficient service can be obtained without injustice to either company and without substantial impairment or detriment to the service to be rendered by either company, and when necessity exists therefor, in order to supply through traffic communication between different localities not otherwise provided for by the companies in question, or either of them; and shall operate and conduct a joint through traffic over the several lines so connected, and shall make the proper rules and regulations governing the same, and shall establish just and reasonable rates and charges for the joint through service thereby rendered, and shall make among themselves an equitable apportionment of the costs and revenues appertaining to the joint facilities and service.

APPENDIX C.

Charts illustrating deductions from statistics
presented in Appendixes D and E.

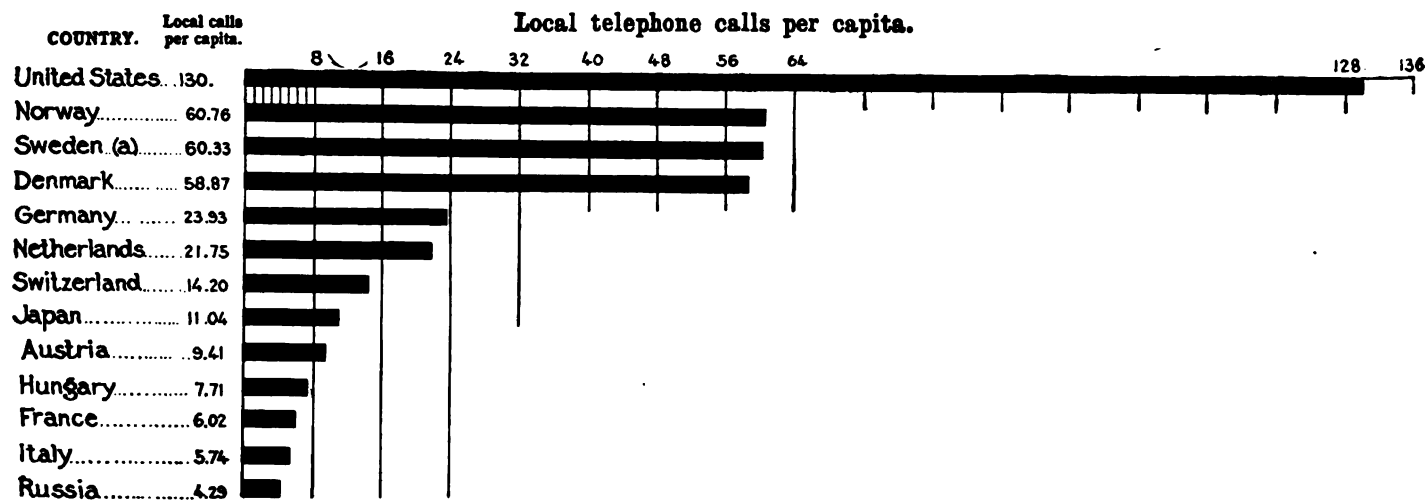
No. 1.

Letters received per capita.



No. 2.

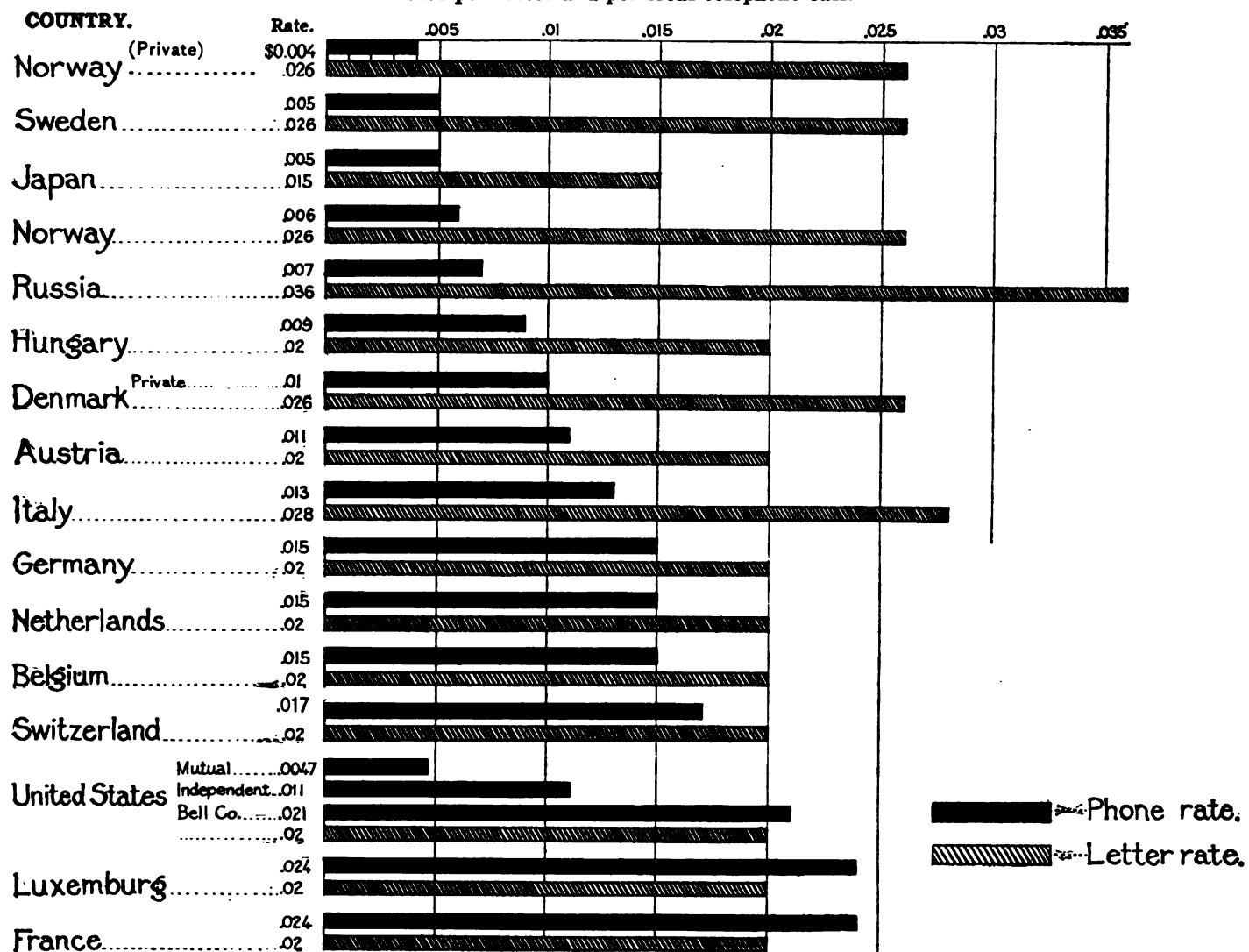
Local telephone calls per capita.



(a).. does not include private lines and mutuels.

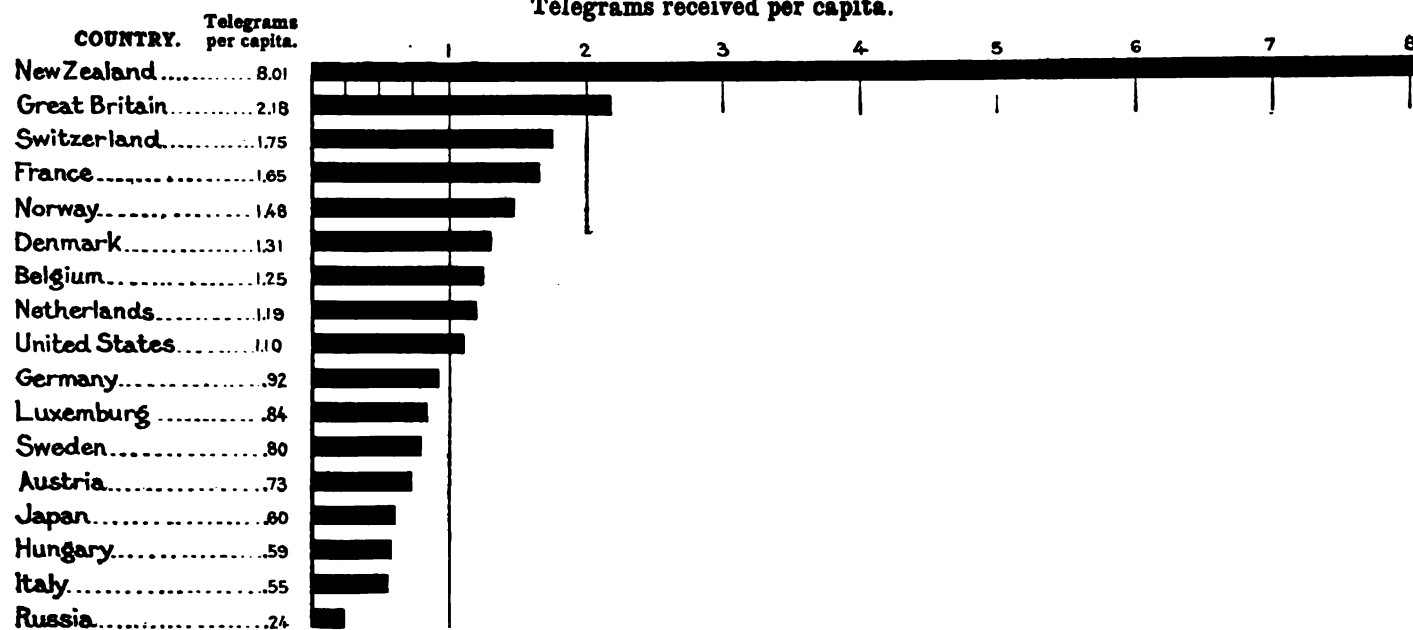
No. 3.

Rate per letter and per local telephone call.



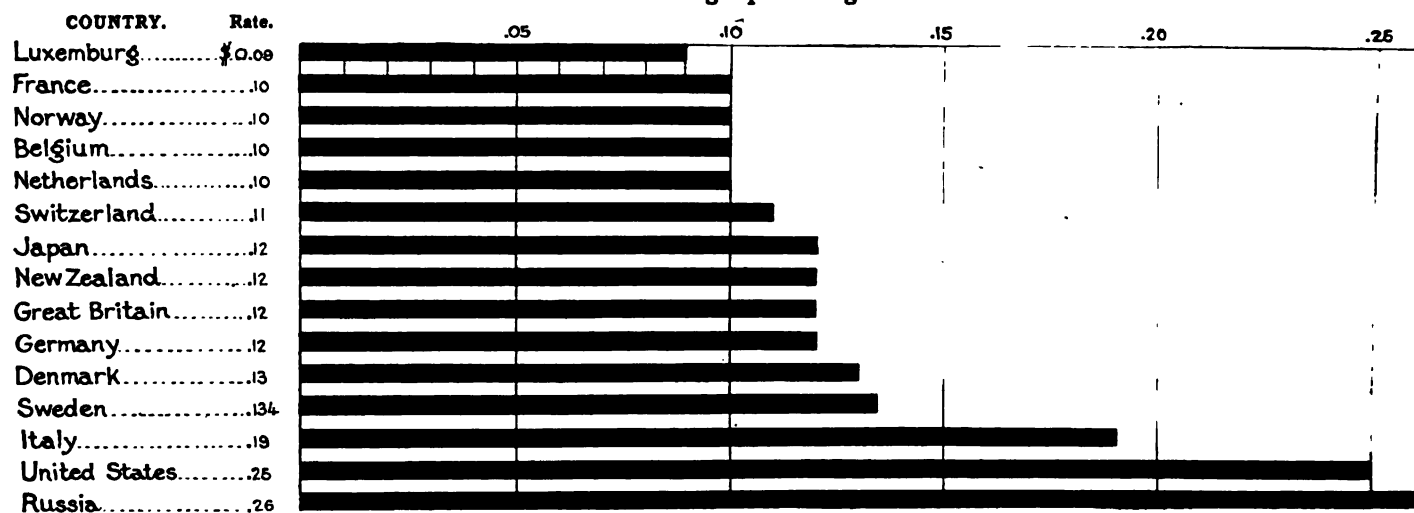
No. 4.

Telegrams received per capita.



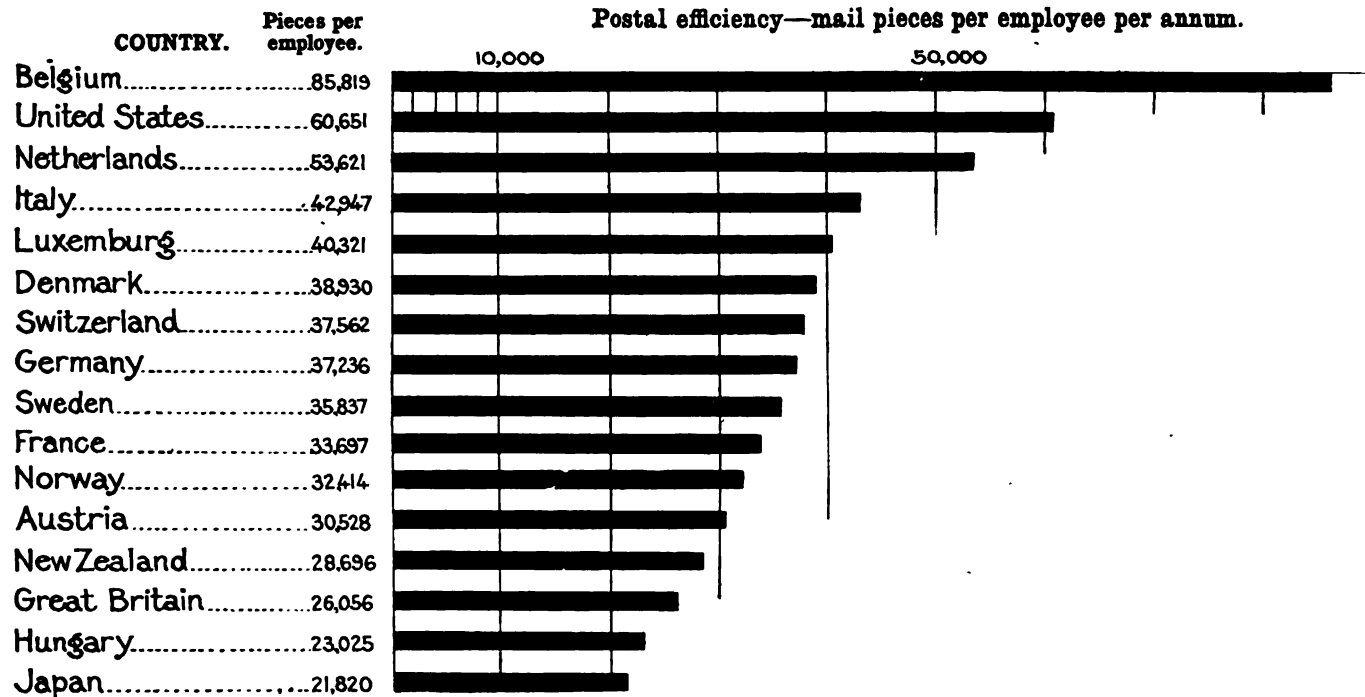
No. 5.

Minimum charge per telegram.



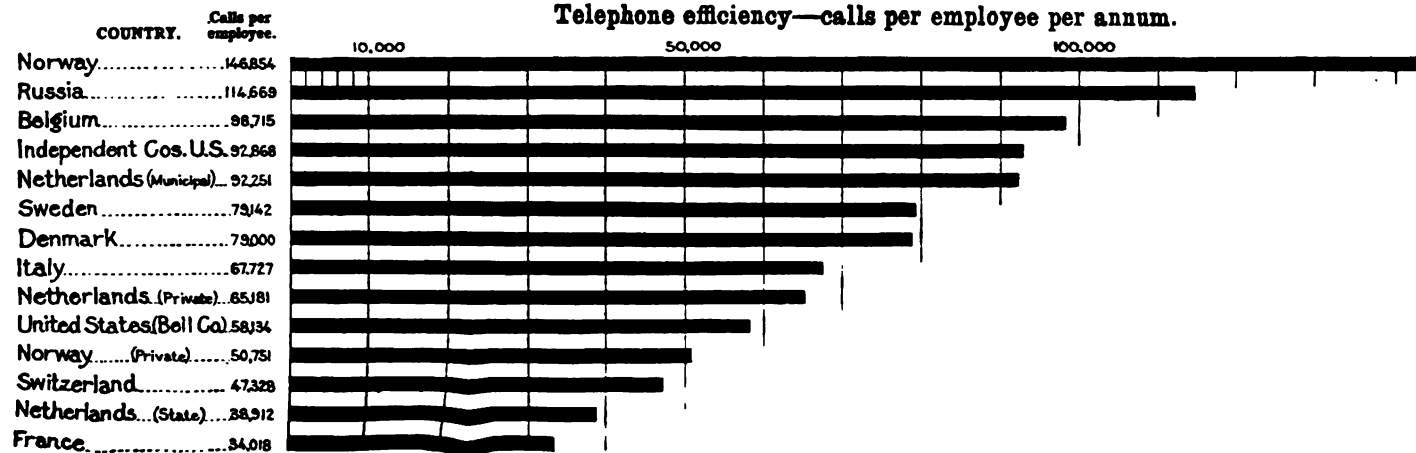
No. 6.

Postal efficiency—mail pieces per employee per annum.



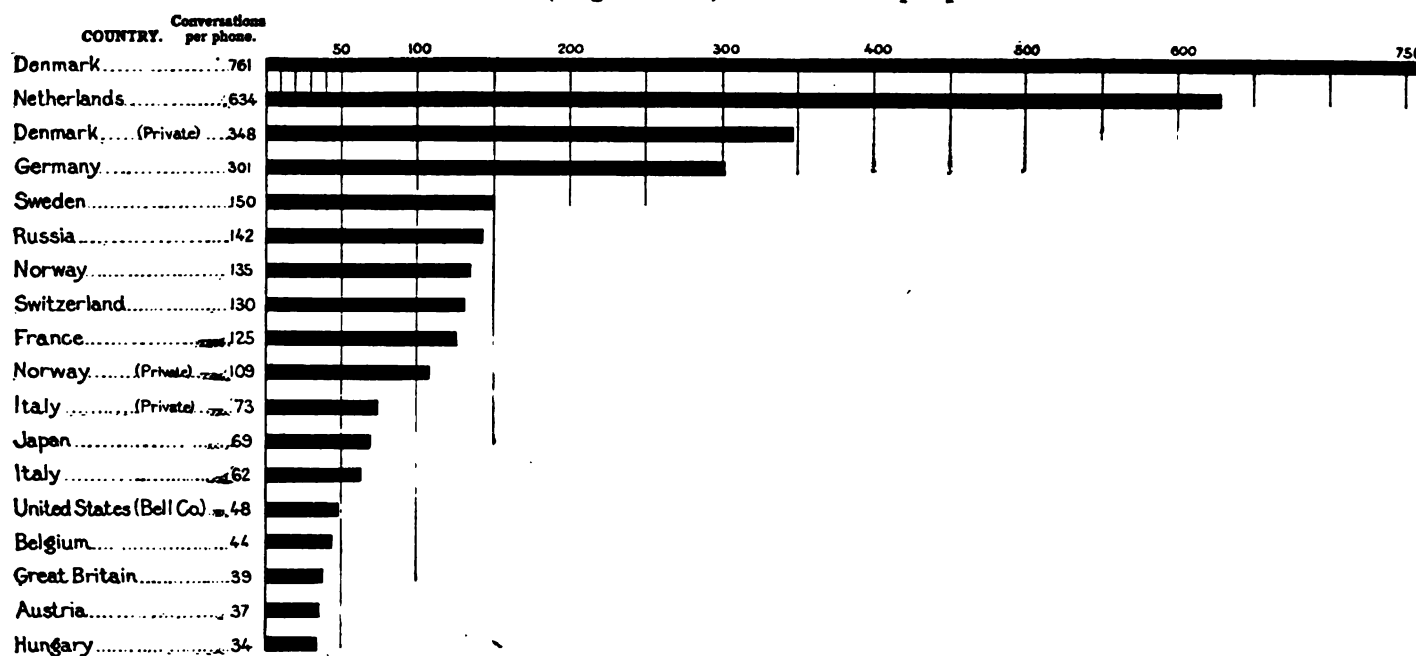
No. 7.

Telephone efficiency—calls per employee per annum.



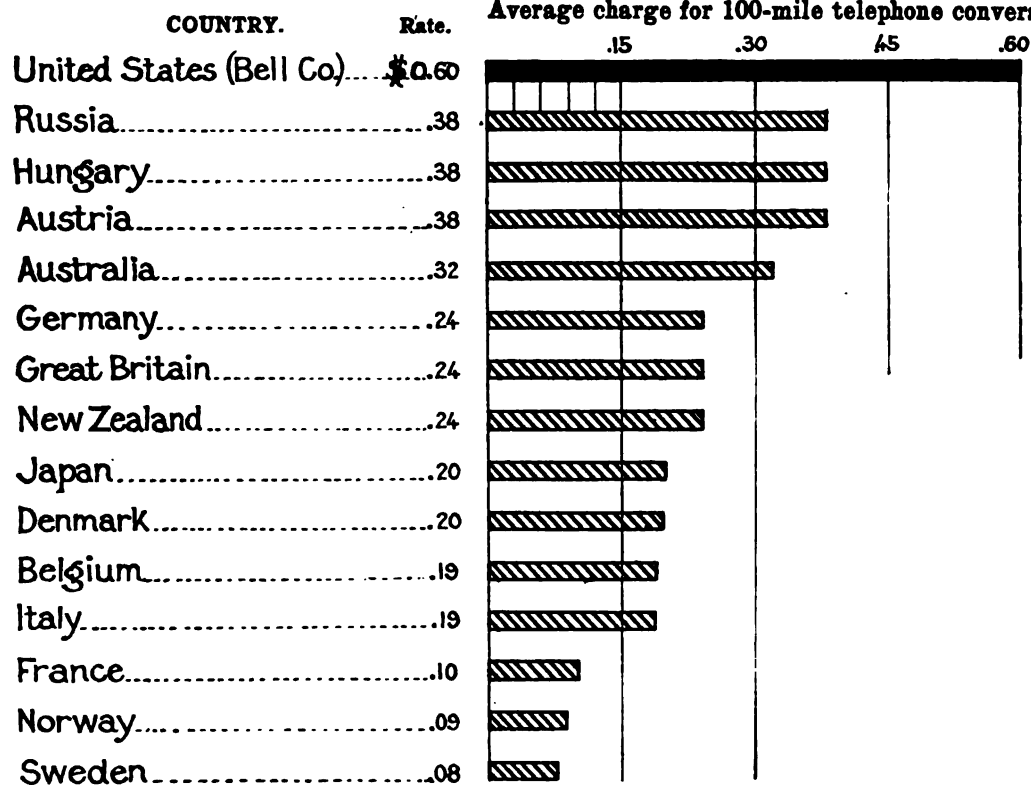
No. 8.

Interurban (long distance) conversations per phone.



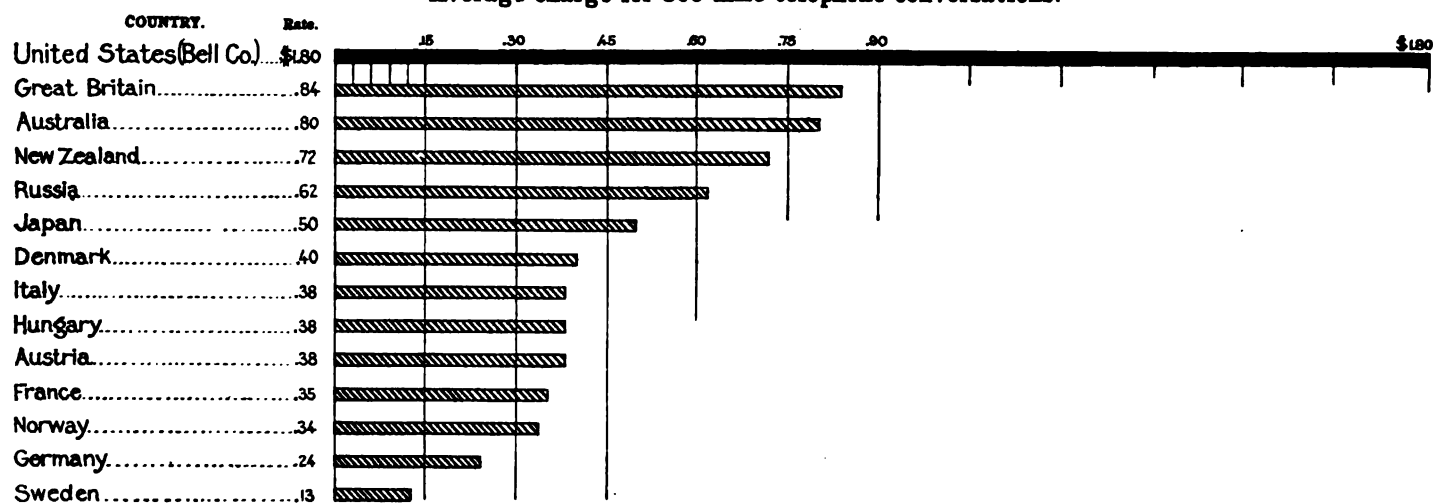
No. 9.

Average charge for 100-mile telephone conversations.



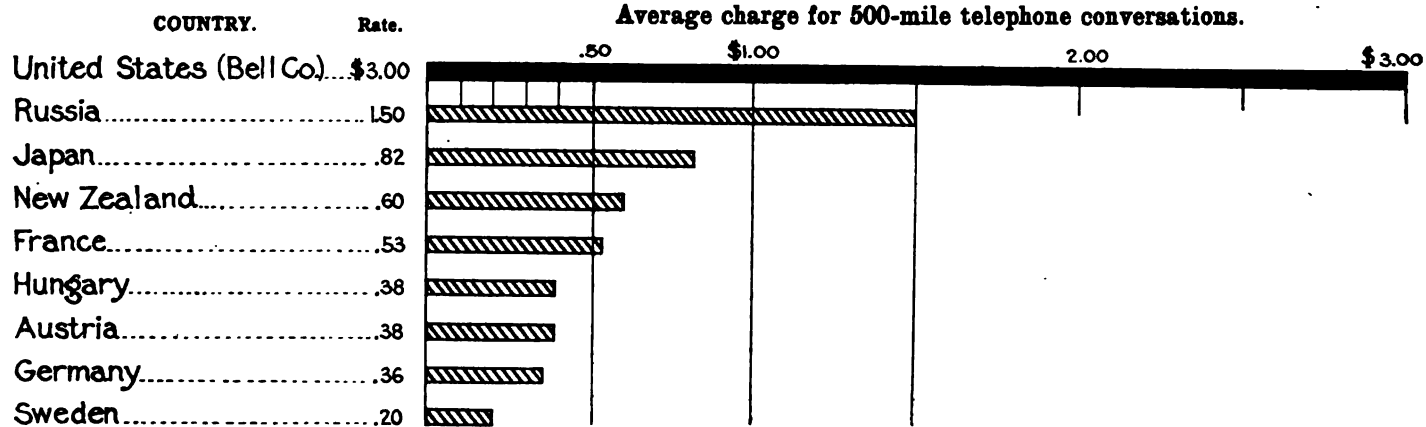
No. 10.

Average charge for 300-mile telephone conversations.



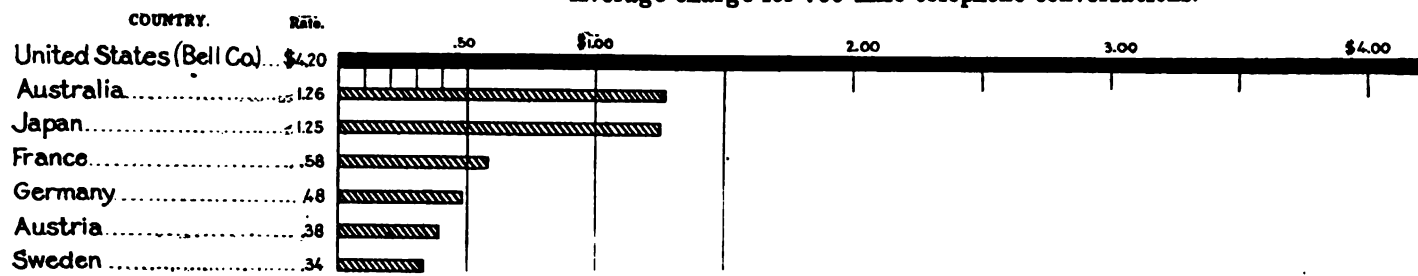
No. 11.

Average charge for 500-mile telephone conversations.



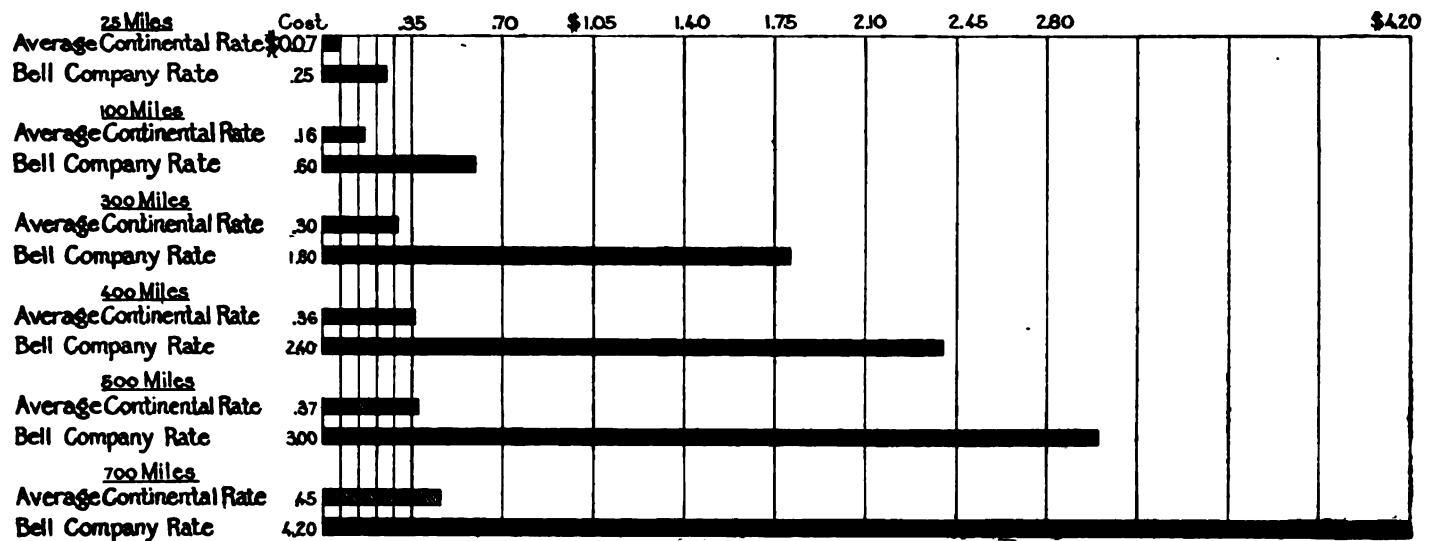
No. 12.

Average charge for 700-mile telephone conversations.

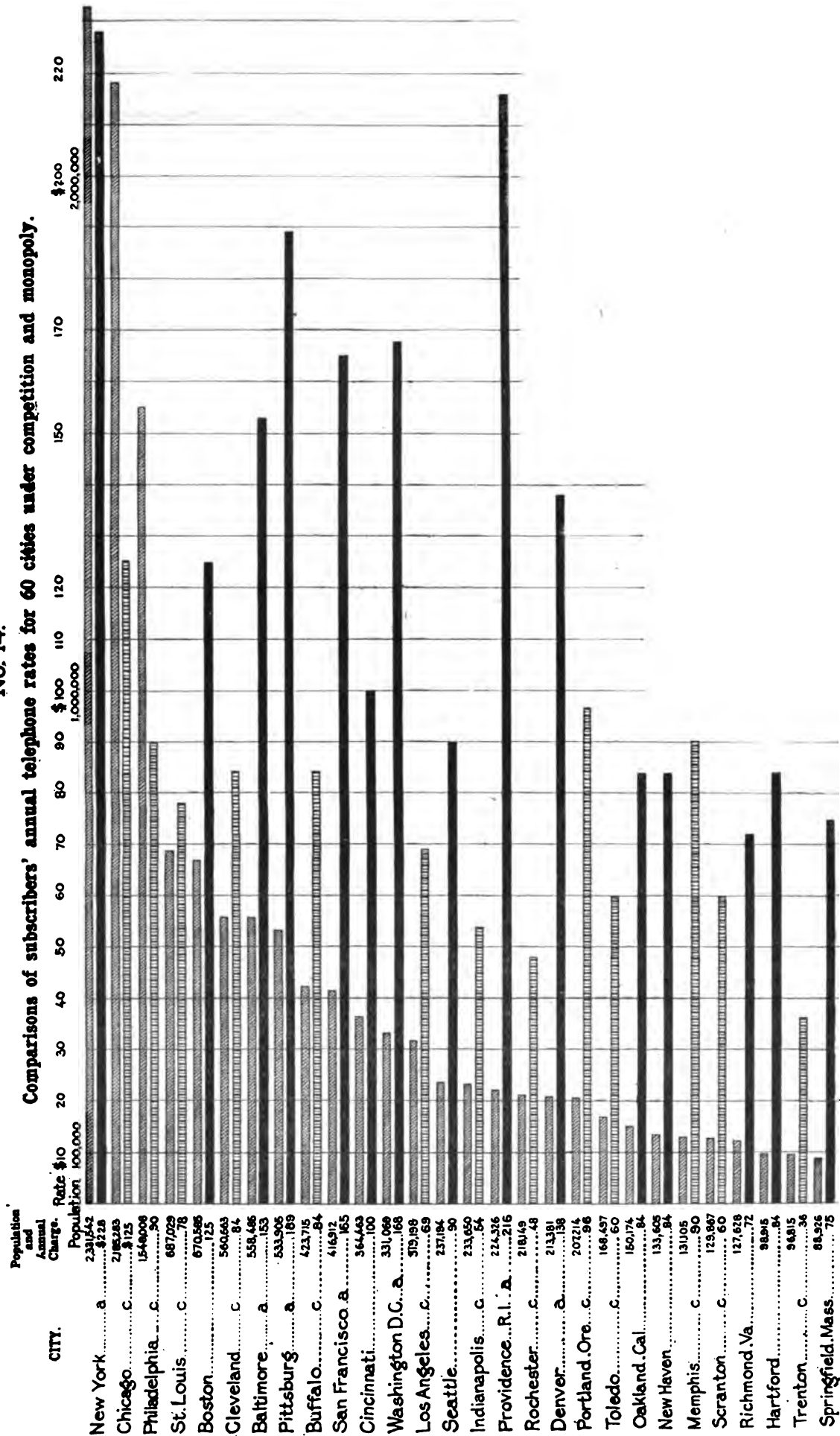


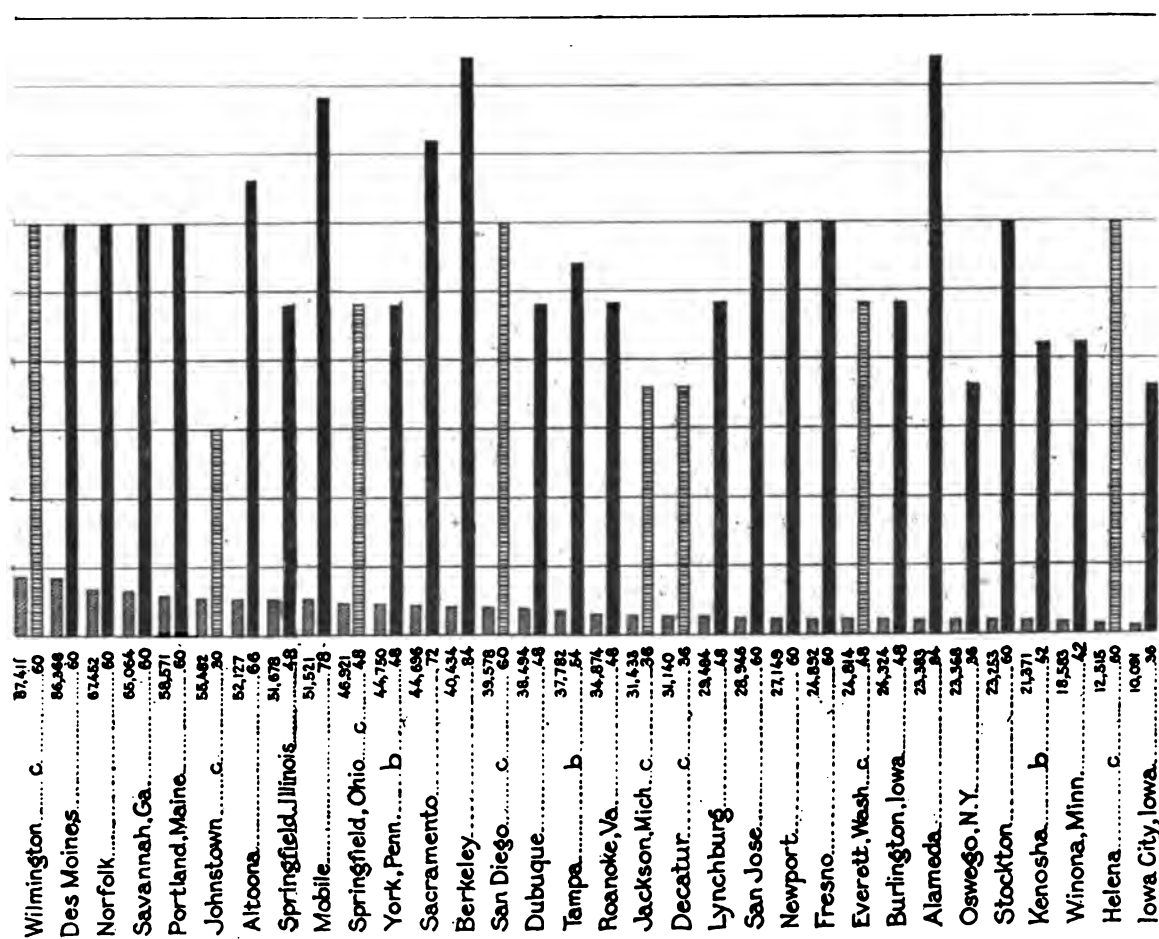
No. 13.

Comparison of Continental with Bell Company rates.



No. 14.
Comparisons of subscribers' annual telephone rates for 60 cities under competition and monopoly.





Rates

Population.

Cities under no competition.

Cities under competition.

a. denotes measured service, rate computed for 5700 calls.
 b. denotes Independent Company rate; all other rates, Bell System.
 c. denotes competition.
 New York includes Manhattan District only.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES RELATIVE TO THE POSTAL, TELEPHONIC, AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

TABLE 1.—Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic statistical data of the principal countries of the world, 1910.

OPERATIONS RELATIVE TO MAIL PIECES.

[The sources from which are derived the figures in each of the columns hereunder will be found stated specifically on p. 56.]

Country.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Popula- tion.	Mail pieces.	Let- ters and postal cards per capita.	Rate of letter post- age.	Re- ceipts per mail piece.	Total person- nel: (1) Postal; (2) tele- graph; (3) tele- phone.	Average wage per annum postal em- ployee.	Mail pieces per postal em- ployee per annum.	Postal ex- pense: Person- nel.	Cost per mail piece: Per- son- nel.	Total postal receipts.	Postal ex- pense: (1) Total; (2) transportation cost.	Total ex- pense per mail piece. ¹	Total person- nel expense. ²
Germany.....	1910. 63,886,000	8,644,513,290	64	\$0.024	\$0.022	\$232,153		\$37,236	\$108,842,592.00	\$0.013	\$195,302,630.00	\$171,594,102.00 \$12,254,706.00		\$108,842,592.00
United States postal statistics, 1912; tel- e-graph and tele- phone, 1907.....	1912. 95,410,503	17,588,655,941	101	.02	.0134	290,000 28,034 B. 95,411 I. 48,358	\$587.00	60,651	170,254,060.00	.0097	248,744,015.00	248,525,450.00	\$0.0134	
B—Bell system. I—Independents.														
Austria.....	1910. 28,571,934	2,128,847,770	45	.02	.0141	\$69,733		\$30,528	\$22,689,848.00	\$4.011	\$37,494,963.00	36,774,093.00 \$4,016,211.00		22,689,848.00
Belgium.....	7,074,910	899,080,254	37	.02	.0087	10,360 2,908 1,192		85,819	\$3,443,841.00	.004	7,767,700.00	4,039,828.00 75,582.00	.0045	4,155,443.00
Denmark.....	2,585,660	320,745,704	49	.026	.0137	\$8,239 3,584		\$8,930	\$2,810,146.00	.009	4,404,237.00	14,042,093.00 \$160,825.00		2,810,146.00
France.....	38,961,945	3,679,419,839	34	.02	.0144	\$109,191 10,320		\$33,097	\$34,530,271.00	\$4.009	99,688,373.00 \$10,964,380.00 \$5,888,457.00	60,765,697.00 \$20,708,036.00		34,530,271.00
Great Britain.....	41,976,827	5,545,266,046	87	.02	.0190	\$212,814		\$26,056	48,686,688.00	.009	105,237,788.00	78,640,292.00 14,872,392.00	.0142	64,894,114.00
Hungary.....	20,886,487	836,151,554	19	.02	.0153	\$36,314		\$23,025	\$8,421,406.00	.010	\$16,567,947.00	13,217,728.00 \$1,958,771.00		8,421,406.00
Italy.....	32,475,253	1,639,991,438	13	.028	.0126	\$38,184 3,562		\$42,947	\$9,066,270.00	.006	20,686,393.00	10,163,188.00 \$790,467.00		9,774,772.00
Japan.....	49,732,952	1,594,387,502	23	.015	.012	\$73,068		\$21,820	\$6,109,592.00	\$4.004	\$23,553,558.00	16,557,372.00 \$1,528,166.00		6,109,592.00
Luxemburg.....	1905. 246,455	31,289,148	39	.019	.0096	\$776		\$40,321	\$260,811.00	.008	\$398,598.00	397,042.00 \$39,399.00		260,811.00
Norway.....	1910. 2,240,032	189,624,927	28	.026	.0120	5,850 1,066 620	150.88	32,414	\$882,668.00	.005	2,276,180.00	2,127,066.00 \$771,113.00		1,543,611.00
Netherlands.....	5,591,701	557,180,199	38	.02	.0110	10,391 4,139 538	320.63	53,621	3,331,697.00	.006	6,137,697.00	5,360,117.00 1,018,289.00	.0096	4,609,370.00
Netherlands (private telephone).....						431								
Netherlands (muni- cipal telephone).....						983								
Russia.....	152,009,300	1,561,077,892	7	.036	.0221	\$18,063 2,088		\$86,328	\$16,713,169.00	\$4.011	50,636,986.00 \$14,229,521.00 \$1,920,847.00	32,442,294.00 \$2,169,307.00		17,237,693.00
Sweden.....	5,294,885	407,583,724	29	.026	.0134	11,378 1,798 4,995	297.63	35,837	3,384,942.00	.008	5,872,311.00	5,505,958.00 1,567,806.00	.0135	6,620,272.00
Switzerland.....	3,315,443	641,381,400	70	.019	.0172	17,075 3,632 1,861	401.62	37,562	6,857,740.00	.011	11,015,705.00	10,520,126.00 1,864,519.00	.0164	8,108,142.00
New Zealand.....	1,062,792	150,429,240	93	.02	.0196	5,242 2,316 904	205.25	28,096	1,075,920.00	.007	2,933,480.00	2,373,052.00 635,332.00	.0151	3,465,915.00

¹ Omitted figures are not susceptible of deduction, as countries do not segregate mail, telegraph, and telephone expenses.

² Common to post, telegraph, and telephone.

³ Telegraph employees included in postal.

⁴ Telephone employees included in postal.

⁵ Includes telegraph receipts.

⁶ Includes telephone receipts.

⁷ Includes telegraph.

⁸ Includes telephone.

⁹ Common to post and telegraph.

TABLE 1.—Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic statistical data of the principal countries of the world, 1910—Continued.

OPERATIONS RELATIVE TO TELEGRAPH.

[The sources from which are derived the figures in each of the columns hereunder will be found stated specifically on p. 56.]

Country.	16 Telegrams: (1) Total; (2) international. ¹	17 Telegrams per capita.	18 Minimum telegraph rate. ²	19 Telegraph receipts: (1) Domestic; (2) international.	20 Average receipt per telegram: (1) Domestic; (2) international.	21 Telegraph expense: (1) Material; (2) personnel.	22 Wages per telegraph employee.	23 Telegrams per telegraph employee per annum.
Germany.....	58,894,400 20,052,730	0.92	10 w. \$0.119 e. w. a. .0119	98,709,067.00 2,552,035.00	\$0.180 .122			
United States (1907).....	* 97,914,759 * 5,869,317	* 1.10	10 w. e. w. a. \$0.25 \$0.02 .30 .02 .35 .02 .40 .03 .50 .03 .60 .04 .75 .05 1.00 .07	45,255,187.00	.437	\$36,579,084		* 3,487
Austria.....	20,964,516 9,421,381	.73		2,118,239.00 1,051,332.00	.224 .112			
Belgium.....	8,907,556 4,760,250	1.25	15 w. .0965 5 w. a. .0193	556,695.00 716,091.00	.142 .150	(¹) 946,008.00		3,063
Denmark.....	3,632,664	1.31	10 w. .130 e. w. a. .013	517,761.87	.140			
France.....	64,581,312 11,075,720	1.65	10 w. .0965 e. w. a. .0096	6,125,433.00 2,420,608.00	.121 .218			
Great Britain.....	91,614,000 15,585,000 (Press, 4,384,000.)	2.18	12 w. .1217 e. w. a. .0101	13,099,988.00 2,311,732.00	.172 .148	13,924,851.00 5,619,607.00		
Hungary.....	12,243,579 4,722,028	.59		1,677,600.00	.251			
Italy.....	18,024,841 3,254,240	.55	15 w. .193 e. w. a. .0101	777,162.00	.239			
Japan.....	29,803,517 1,118,285	.60		3,064,756.00 470,131.00	.123 .421			
Luxemburg.....	206,890 164,342	.84	10 w. .075 e. w. a. .007	2,898.00 13,401.00	.090 .081			
Norway.....	3,320,470 1,253,588	1.48	10 w. .134 e. w. a. .0134	667,016.00		{ 600,953.00 454,899.00 }	650.99	3,115
Netherlands.....	6,650,569 3,631,544	1.19	10 w. .1006 e. w. a. .0201	452,077.00 529,782.00	.150 .145	1,176,734.00 436,823.00	284.30	1,607
Russia.....	* 36,791,931 5,447,271	.24	ea. tel. ³ .075 per w. .0257	12,143,795.00 348,725.00	.42 .064	(⁷) 2,187,333.00		
Sweden.....	4,261,066 2,241,242	.80	10 w. .134 e. w. a. .0134	278,151.00 339,427.00	.153 .153	1,617,665.00 2,610,651.00	238.15	2,370
Switzerland.....	5,795,371 3,975,447	1.75	ea. tel. ³ .0579 per w. .0048	281,193.00 535,678.00	.172 .134	598,480.00 218,391.00	164.78	1,596
New Zealand.....	8,598,789 238,142	8.09	12 w. .12 e. w. a. .01	1,316,948.00 777,658.00	.157 3.26	1,705,651.00 449,718.00	736.46	3,713

¹ International telegrams counted in countries where sent and where received.² e. w. a.—each word additional; w.—word; tel.—telegram; W. U.—Western Union; P.—Postal.³ 5,923,483 commercial telegrams additionally were transmitted by the railway telegraphs.⁴ Population United States, 1907, was 87,320,530.⁵ Includes cablegrams. The average for 1912 is shown to be 2,933.⁶ Cablegrams.⁷ Personnel expense included in postal expenses.⁸ Includes 4,043,688 franked telegrams.⁹ Base rate; word rate additional.¹⁰ Includes both telegraph and telephone expenses.

TABLE 1.—Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic statistical data of the principal countries of the world, 1910—Continued.

OPERATIONS RELATIVE TO TELEPHONE.

NOTE.—B.=Bell; Ind.=Independent.

[The sources from which are derived the figures in each of the columns hereunder will be found stated specifically on p. 56.]

Country.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Local calls: (1) Total; (2) subscribers' calls. ¹	Calls per capita: (1) Local; (2) interurban. ²	Receipts from local calls: (1) Subscribers; (2) booths; (3) miscellaneous. ³	Average receipt per local call: (1) Subscriber; (2) booth. ⁴	Interurban calls. ⁵	Receipts from interurban calls.	Average receipt per interurban call. ⁶	Total expense: (1) Personnel; (2) matériel. ⁷	Wages per employee.	Personnel cost per local and interurban call. ⁸
Germany.....	1,528,662,975 1,513,806,690	23.93 5.04	\$22,653,786.00 * 462,924.00	\$0.015 .031	322,046,867	\$11,560,048.00	\$0.026			
United States (1907).....	{ B. 6,401,044,799 Ind. 4,971,560,264 11,372,605,063 }	130.00 * 3.00	184,461,747.00	* .0154	7 251,728,238	(*)		{ B. \$50,575,910.00 Ind. 17,703,217.00 60,207,069.00 }	\$473.00	\$0.006
Austria.....	268,896,484 264,993,131	9.41 .15	3,005,431.00 95,916.00	.011 .024	4,144,273	985,097.00	.280			
Belgium.....	13,074,365 10,507,454	1.85 .29	1,755,413.00 7,159.00 180.00	.167	2,041,653	473,481.00	.232	711,602.00 989,111.00	596.99	
Denmark.....	1,589,540 867,085	.61 .38	229,116.00		992,004	229,115.00	.231			
Denmark (private).....	150,629,244 150,542,400	58.26 12.81	1,608,178.00	.010	33,127,200	328,465.00	.010	674,806.00		
France.....	224,644,464 230,573,841	6.02 .75	5,671,868.00	.024	29,104,794	2,723,222.00	.090			
Great Britain.....					30,236,468		.122			
Hungary.....	160,964,109 159,222,711	7.71 .09	1,493,822.00 39,556.00	.009 .023	1,939,120	504,720.00	.260			
Italy.....	125,530,000	3.87 .09	1,606,658.00 27,203.00 45,397.00	.013	2,892,890	556,753.00	.192	1,417,004.00		.0051
Italy (private).....	60,740,000	1.87 .05	33,663.00		1,511,252	151,625.00	.100			
Japan.....	549,129,207 546,094,675	11.04 .19	2,816,745.00 69,386.00 754,824.00	.005 .022	9,373,070	913,074.00	.100			
Luxemburg.....	2,115,557 2,077,634	8.58	50,019.00 1,615.00 2,845.00	.024 .042		12,792.00				
Norway.....	73,918,521 73,068,677	33.00 1.91	461,170.00	.006	4,282,757	431,686.00	.101			
Norway (private).....	62,179,529 61,393,352	27.76 1.52	280,348.00 41,602.00	.004	3,413,192	* 7,111.00		322,898.00		
Netherlands.....	2,863,013 2,693,423	.51 .81	40,097.00 3,042.00 48,339.00	.015 .024	4,517,853	579,456.00	.129	100,939.00 41,548.00	187.62	.0048
Netherlands (private).....	28,083,041 27,576,713	5.02								
Netherlands (municipal).....	90,682,921 89,826,464	16.22								
Russia.....	210,646,127 210,544,373	1.39 .06	1,575,508.00 167,297.00 156,300.00	.007	7,195,863	21,740.00		524,524.00 622,476.00	251.21	.0022
Russia (private).....	441,010,908	2.90 .01								
Sweden.....	319,427,471 318,008,200	60.33 .36	1,795,544.00	.006	18,971,853	1,493,380.00	.079	1,017,665.00 2,610,661.00	238.13	.004
Switzerland.....	47,095,136 46,669,016	14.20 3.09	832,005.00 450,740.00 291,649.00	.017	10,245,821	761,578.00	.074	646,922.00 1,689,852.00	347.62	.0073
New Zealand.....	2,081,376	1.91	777,661.00					684,344.00	378.51	
United States (Bell System, 1912).....	7,234,295,090	76.00 2.49	163,478,775.00	.021	237,579,006	45,699,458.00	19.192	11 148,885,464.00		

¹ Total includes booth and subscribers' calls.² Includes toll and long distance.³ Totals in italics.⁴ Interurban call rated as equivalent to four local calls.⁵ Included in local receipts.⁶ Minimum booth charge, 5 cents.⁷ Included in local calls.⁸ Estimated for all companies for 1912.⁹ Not including miscellaneous receipts, \$14,620.¹⁰ Long distance traffic included for foreign countries: Can not be determined whether included in this figure.¹¹ Personnel and matériel can not be segregated.

TABLE 1.—Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic statistical data of the principal countries of the world, 1910—Continued.

EXTENSION AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF POSTAL, TELEGRAPHIC, AND TELEPHONIC NETWORKS.

Country.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
	Post offices.	Post offices per 10,000 population.	Telegraph offices.	Telegraph offices per 10,000 population.	(1) Telephone exchanges; booths; (3) subscribers.	Telephone exchanges per 10,000 population.	Telephone subscribers' calls per 100 population.	Miles of post routes: (1) Railways; (2) roads; (3) water; (4) total.	Miles of post routes per 10,000 population.	Miles of telegraph routes: (1) Pole line; (2) wire.	Miles of telegraph pole line per 10,000 population.	Miles of telegraph wire per 10,000 population.	Kind of telegraph apparatus: (1) Morse; (2) Hughes; (3) others.	Revenue per telegraph office.	Average daily number of telegrams per office.	Local telephone exchange systems: (1) Number; (2) miles of pole line; (3) miles of wire.	(1) Miles of urban telephone pole line, per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population.	Number of (1) interurban telephone circuits; (2) miles of pole line; (3) miles of wire.	Miles of (1) interurban pole line per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population.
Germany.....	50,563	7.91	45,116 10,919	7.06	6,798 45,295 1,025,956	10.66	2,369	42,178 46,088 960 89,226	14.00	137,490 1,117,833	21.52	175	12,369 1,207 41,500	\$205	3.6	6,787 68,133 2,798,868	10.67 438.14	19,623 352,625	55.20
United States: Postal statistics, 1912, telegraph and telephone, 1907.	64,022	6.7	46,828 22,282 29,110	4.8 2.5	15,527 7,28,292 5,532,929	17.6	13,004	153.00 1,577,961	153.00	239,646 1,577,961	27.40	180	6,628	39.0		12,513,075	1,431.00	(3)	
Austria.....	10,106	3.54	4,520	1.58	1,159 1,404 109,414	4.07	927	20,967 35,594 83,868 140,429	49.15	28,878 144,208	10.11	50	6,383 388 4	701	12.7	844 230,696	80.00	455 7,582 37,965	2.65 13.29
Belgium.....	1,597	2.26	1,634 873	2.31	236 210 46,377	3.37	148	5,183 405	7.90	4,827 25,755	6.83	36	2,479 102 172	778	6.0	17 131,717	186.00	187 17,067	24.14
Denmark.....	1,574	6.10	559 3	2.17	75 149 1,154	3.00	33	2,134 2,810 1,414 6,358	24.64	2,233 8,865	8.66	34	391 15	926	17.8	372 1,664	1.44 6.00	13 2,578 13,874	10.00 53.78
Denmark (private).....					886 1,643 93,377	35.44	5,822									11,128 200,687	43.13 777.00	1,210 35,226	136.53
France.....	14,016	3.60	20,303	5.21	8,549 14,194 218,549	21.98	591	245,876 117,196 575 363,647	93.34	111,937 422,924	28.73	108	17,140 1,098 11,981	332	8.7	8,543 26,509 525,494	6.80 134.00	15,442 63,123 294,308	16.20 75.54
Great Britain.....	24,245	5.78	11,561 2,425 13,986	3.33	11,73,305 703,981					313,805	14.39	135	10,752 134 33,299	1,331	21.7	(12) 1,390,595	94.00	2,607 227,730	49.38
Hungary.....	6,132	2.95	4,592 4,024	2.20	1,564 1,959 55,126	7.52	702	12,605 31,246 19,204 63,055	30.20	15,354 88,257	7.35	42	5,862 192 1,773	352	7.3	133 3,392 116,195	1.62 55.00	993 15,016 78,492	7.19 37.39
Italy.....	11,124	3.43	7,664	2.36	65 377 46,293	.20		12,970 24,704 4,491 42,165	12.99	3,641 124,746	1.12	38	13,746 512 974			65 2,248 93,486	.69 28.00	318 14,439 28,879	4.45 8.89
Italy (private).....					154 671 20,170	.48										154 5,159 24,603	1.59 7.00	120 2,269 4,539	.70 1.40
Japan.....	7,717	1.58	4,268	.86	678 2,018 134,194	1.36	1,098	5,965 37,314 31,477 74,756	15.03	23,287 103,652	4.68	20	2,408 3,751	1,067	19.0	671 3,755 262,329	.76 52.00	1,263 2,446 46,080	.49 9.61

1 Includes underground.
2 Rural carriers receiving telegrams.
3 Includes 5,293 branch offices.
4 Commercial.
5 Included in local network.

6 Railroad.
7 Private telephone exchanges.
8 513,569 miles are copper.
9 Includes 1,021,492 miles of rural routes.
10 Post office.

11 Post-office local subscribers in London, 1910.
12 Represents acquisitions of private companies in 1912.
13 No subscribers since acquisition of private lines.

TABLE 1.—Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic statistical data of the principal countries of the world, 1910—Continued.

Country.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
	Post offices.	Post offices per 10,000 population.	Telegraph offices.	Telegraph offices per 10,000 population.	(1) Telephone exchanges; (2) booklets; (3) subscribers.	Telephone exchanges per 10,000 population.	Telephone subscribers' calls per 100 population.	Miles of post routes: (1) Railways; (2) roads; (3) water; (4) total.	Miles of post routes per 10,000 population.	Miles of telegraph routes: (1) Pole line; (2) wire.	Miles of telegraph pole line per 10,000 population.	Miles of telegraph wire per 10,000 population.	Kind of telegraph apparatus: (1) Morse; (2) Hughes; (3) others.	Revenue per telegraph office.	Average daily number of telegrams per office.	Local telephone exchange systems: (1) Number; (2) miles of pole line; (3) miles of wire.	(1) Miles of urban telephone pole line, per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population.	Number of (1) interurban telephone circuits; (2) miles of pole line; (3) miles of wire.	Miles of (1) interurban pole line per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population.
Luxemburg.....	124	5.16	316	13.16	82 267 3,067	41.00	8	303 349	27.16	330 692	13.75	29	91 200	\$52	1.04	82 284 2,258	12.25 94.00	160 445 1,304	18.98 54.38
Norway.....	3,396	15.16	1,585	7.08	544 1,524 30,253	24.72	3,262	2,610 32,445 29,178	286.75	11,355 41,837	50.69	142	360 2 1,501	421	6.0	67 771 53,375	3.44 238.00	496 8,134 28,897	36.31 129.00
Norway (private).....					629 1,588 29,577	28.60	2,736									303 6,983 32,257	30.95 144.00		34.80 75.82
Netherlands.....	1,498	2.68	1,393	2.49	657 732 6,399	11.96	48	3,034 6,296 495	17.58	4,609 22,588	8.25	40	694 166 1,607	706	13.0	18 209 5,641	.37 10.00	880 1,835 40,608	3.28 72.64
Netherlands (private).....					45 114 17,634	.82	499									36 576 10,425	1.03 18.00		1.03
Netherlands (municipal).....					29 281 34,219	.53	1,606									25 1,227 82,844	2.19 148.00		2.19
Russia.....	15,701	1.08	8,423	.55	161 458 50,263	.11	139	42,182 137,003 27,669	13.61	122,169 432,181	8.04	28	7,259 732 781	1,470	12.0	110 7,518 71,178	.49 4.00	32 591 2,396	.04 .16
Russia (private).....					29	.02													
Sweden.....	4,066	7.67	2,849	5.39	1,932 2,875 123,003	37.15	6,006	8,400 26,334 5,192	75.29	5,707 19,734	10.79	37	3,095 1,354	219	4.0	153 84,085	158.95 158.00	2,921 15,791 79,979	29.86 151.19
Switzerland.....	4,230	12.78	2,361 175	7.13	776 1,275 77,461	23.57	1,408	3,150 4,231 164	22.79	2,214 15,937	6.69	48	2,033 111 29	346	7.0	423 12,808 172,940	38.69 522.00	970 17,113	51.70
New Zealand.....	2,269	21.41	1,963	18.51	174 3,082 33,228	17.40	191			11,153 37,901	106.22	357	682 1,669	1,067	12.0	174 1,372 32,971	12.94 311.00		105.22 346.13
United States, 1912 statistics.	64,022	6.7			5,182 1,953,447	5.40			153.00					6,628	39.0	(2) 143,842 421,650	15.00 1,302.00	171,161 2,189,163	18.00 229.00

¹ Rural carriers receiving telegrams.² Bell companies only.³ Includes 1,021,492 miles of rural routes.

TABLE 1.

NOTES SHOWING SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

Column 2. Population, 1910. The figures in this column were secured in each case from official or from the most authentic available unofficial sources.

Column 3. Number of mail pieces. These figures are derived from columns 61, 64, 82, 96, and 127 of Appendix H, and the United States figure from records of the Post Office Department.

Column 4. Letters and postal cards per capita. These data were secured from column 6 of Appendix H and United States Post Office Department statistics.

Column 5. Rate of letter postage. Secured by translation from reports of countries considered.

Column 6. Receipts per mail piece. These figures are obtained by dividing column 12 (total postal receipts) by column 3 (number of mail pieces).

Column 7. Total personnel (1) postal, (2) telegraph, (3) telephone. These figures were secured from column 32, Appendix H, and United States Post Office Department records.

Column 8. Average wage per annum, postal employee. These figures are obtained by dividing column 10 (postal expense, personnel) by column 7 (total personnel, (1) postal).

Column 9. Number of mail pieces per postal employee per annum. These figures are secured by dividing column 3 (number of mail pieces) by column 7 (total personnel, (1) postal).

Column 10. Postal expense, personnel. These figures represent additions of columns 209 and 210 of Appendix H. The United States figure secured from Post Office Department records.

Column 11. Cost per mail piece, personnel. These figures are obtained by dividing column 10 (postal expense, personnel) by column 3 (number of mail pieces).

Column 12. Total postal receipts. These figures are secured from column 208, Appendix H, and United States Post Office Department records.

Column 13. Postal expense: (1) Total; (2) transportation cost. These figures are secured from columns 212 and 218, Appendix H.

Column 14. Total expense per mail piece. These figures are secured by dividing column 13 (total postal expense) by column 3 (number of mail pieces.)

Column 15. Total personnel expense. These figures were obtained from Appendixes F, G, and H.

Column 16. Number of telegrams: (1) Total; (2) international. Figures for foreign countries secured from Appendix G (Journal Telegraphique) and United States figures from telegraph census, 1907.

Column 17. Telegrams per capita. These figures are obtained by dividing column 16 (total number of telegrams) by column 2 (population).

Column 18. Minimum telegraph rates. These figures are presented in Appendix E, part 2.

Column 19. Telegraph receipts: (1) domestic; (2) international. These figures are secured from Appendix G for foreign countries and from the telegraph census of 1907 for the United States.

Column 20. Average receipt per telegram: (1) domestic; (2) international. These figures are obtained by dividing column 19 (telegraph receipts) by column 16 (number of telegrams).

Column 21. Telegraph expense: (1) personnel; (2) matériel. These figures are secured from Appendix G for foreign countries and the telegraph census of 1907 for the United States.

Column 22. Wages per telegraph employee. These figures are obtained by dividing column 21 (telegraph expense, (1) personnel) by column 7 (total personnel, (2) telegraph).

Column 23. Telegrams per telegraph employee per annum. These figures are obtained by dividing column 16 (number of telegrams, (1) total) by column 7 (total personnel, (2) telegraph).

Column 24. Local calls: (1) total; (2) subscribers' calls. These figures are obtained from Appendix F (Statistique Generale de la Telephonie, 1896-1910), United States telephone census 1907, and Bell reports 1912.

Column 25. Calls per capita: (1) local; (2) interurban. These figures are obtained by dividing columns 24 (local calls) and 28 (number of calls: Interurban), respectively, by column 2 (population).

Column 26. Receipts from local calls: (1) subscribers; (2) booths; (3) miscellaneous. These figures are secured from Appendix D, the telephone census of 1907 (U. S.), and the Bell reports for 1912.

Column 27. Average receipt per local call: (1) subscriber; (2) booth. These figures are obtained by dividing column 26 (receipts from local calls: (1) subscribers; (2) booths) by column 24 (local calls: (1) total; (2) subscribers' calls).

Column 28. Number of interurban calls. These figures are obtained from Appendix F, United States Telephone Census 1907, and Bell reports for 1912.

Column 29. Receipts from interurban calls. These figures are secured from Appendix F, United States Telephone Census 1907, and Bell reports for 1912.

Column 30. Average receipt per interurban call. These figures are obtained by dividing column 29 (receipts from interurban calls) by column 28 (number of interurban calls).

Column 31. Total expense: (1) Personnel; (2) materiel. These figures are secured from Appendix F, United States Telephone Census 1907, and Bell reports for 1912.

Column 32. Wages per employee. These figures are obtained by dividing column 31 (total expenses, (1) personnel) by column 7 (total personnel, (3) telephone).

Column 33. Personnel cost per local and interurban call (one interurban call considered as equivalent to four local calls). These figures are obtained by dividing column 31 (total expense, (1) personnel) by the aggregate of columns 24 (local calls) and 28 (interurban calls).

Column 34. Total number of post offices. These figures are secured from Appendix H and United States Post Office Department records.

Column 35. Number of post offices per 10,000 population. These figures are obtained by multiplying column 34 (total number of post offices) by 10,000 and dividing the product by column 2 (population). (An example in proportion.)

Column 36. Total number of telegraph offices. These figures are taken from Appendix G (Journal Telegraphique) and the Telegraph Census of 1907 (U. S.).

Column 37. Number of telegraph offices per 10,000 population. Obtained by proportion, using columns 36 and 2.

Column 38. Number of (1) telephone exchanges; (2) booths; (3) subscribers. These figures are secured from Appendix F, the Telephone Census 1907 (U. S.), and the Bell reports for 1912.

Column 39. Number of telephone exchanges per 100,000 population. These figures are secured by proportion, using column 38 (number of (1) telephone exchanges) and column 2 (population).

Column 40. Number of telephone subscribers' calls per 100 population. These figures are obtained by proportions, using column 24 (local calls, (2) subscribers) and column 2 (population).

Column 41. Miles of post routes: (1) Railways; (2) roads; (3) water; (4) total. These figures are secured from Appendix H and United States Post Office Department records.

Column 42. Miles of post routes per 10,000 population. These figures are secured by proportion, using column 41 (miles of post routes, (4) total) and column 2 (population).

Column 43. Miles of telegraph routes: (1) Pole line; (2) wire. These figures are secured from Appendix G and the Telegraph Census 1907 (U. S.).

Column 44. Miles of telegraph pole line per 10,000 population. These figures are obtained by proportion, using column 43 (miles of telegraph routes, (1) pole line) and column 2 (population).

Column 45. Miles of telegraph wire per 10,000 population. These figures are obtained by proportion, using column 43 (miles of telegraph routes, (2) wire) and column 2 (population).

Column 46. Kinds of telegraph apparatus: (1) Morse; (2) Hughes; (3) others. These figures are secured from Appendix G.

Column 47. Revenue per telegraph office. These figures are obtained by dividing column 36 (total number of telegraph offices) into column 19 (telegraph receipts).

Column 48. Average daily number of telegrams per office. These figures are secured by dividing column 16 (number of telegrams: (1) total) by column 36 (total number of telegraph offices) and reducing to days.

Column 49. Number of (1) local telephone exchange systems; (2) miles of pole line; (3) miles of wire. These figures are secured from Appendix F, the Telephone Census of 1907 (U. S.), and Bell reports for 1912.

Column 50. Miles of urban telephone pole lines per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population. These figures are obtained by proportion, using column 49 (number of (2) miles of pole line; (3) miles of wire) and column 2 (population).

Column 51. Number of (1) interurban telephone circuits; (2) miles of pole line; (3) miles of wire. These figures are secured from Appendix F.

Column 52. Miles of (1) interurban pole line per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population. These figures are obtained by proportion, using column 51 (number of (2) miles of pole line and (3) miles of wire) and column 2 (population).

TABLE 2.—*Efficiency of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic organizations, 1910.*

Country.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mail pieces per postal employee per annum.	Telegrams per tele- graph em- ployee per annum.	Telephone calls per employee. ¹	Combined mail, telephone, and telegraph serv- ices expressed in postal units.	Postal serv- ice units per em- ployee per annum. ¹	Average annual salary.
Germany.....	37,236			10,641,882,511	46,839	\$486.00
United States: Postal statistics, 1912; telegraph and telephone, 1907.....	60,651	3,487	80,000	17,588,655,941 6,063,894,888 978,605,630	60,651 42,178 34,870	
Austria.....	30,528			2,481,229,718	35,581	325.41
Belgium.....	85,819	3,063	17,819	988,782,302	68,380	287.37
Denmark.....	38,980		1,551	357,483,892	30,236	239.53
Denmark (private).....			79,000			
France.....	33,697		34,018	4,500,764,779	37,689	272.19
Great Britain.....	26,056			6,564,628,962	31,579	304.93
Hungary.....	23,025			1,042,947,638	28,720	332.18
Italy.....	42,947		67,727	1,888,690,608	49,830	237.43
Japan.....	21,820			2,185,783,475	29,913	83.61
Luxemburg.....	40,321			34,415,626	44,350	336.09
Norway.....	32,414	3,115	146,854	268,354,401	41,476	238.68
Norway (private).....			50,757			
Netherlands.....	53,621	1,607	38,912	634,153,101	42,086	305.90
Netherlands (private).....			65,181			
Netherlands (municipal).....			92,251			
Russia.....	86,328		114,669	2,048,711,992	101,667	854.57
Sweden.....	35,637	2,370	79,142	647,852,119	35,662	274.83
Switzerland.....	37,562	1,596	47,328	743,373,499	32,939	359.05
New Zealand.....	28,696	3,713	2,247	240,479,888	28,058	369.15
United States, 1912 statistics.....	60,651		58,134			

¹ Mail piece equals 1 postal service unit; telegram equals 10 postal service units; local telephone call equals 1 postal service unit; interurban call equals 2 postal service units (or 4 local calls). In order to compare those postal systems doing a telegraph and telephone business with our postal service which does not administer these facilities, it has been necessary to assume a quantitative relation between the local telephone call, the interurban telephone call, the telegram, and the mail piece. In assigning to the local call a value equal to one-half of the service energy devoted to a mail piece it is believed that the local call has been substantially overvalued. In the same sense it is also believed that the interurban call treated as equal to 2 mail pieces and the telegram as equal to 10 mail pieces have been overvalued. It may be added that the exchange telephone operators during the peak hours of the day are reported to handle as high as 250 local calls per hour, such exchange operators constituting more than half the total telephone personnel. The average number of mail pieces handled by the American postal personnel during the year 1912 was 193 per man per day.

² Includes telegraph employees—not deducted.

³ Includes telephone employees—not deducted.

⁴ Postal.

⁵ Telephone.

⁶ Telegraph.

⁷ Bell companies only.

TABLE 3.—*Social cost of maintenance of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services, 1910.*

[NOTE.—W. U.—Western Union; B.—Bell.]

Country.	1	2	3	4
	Receipts per capita.			
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Total.
Germany.....	\$2.37	\$0.14	\$0.54	\$2.37
United States: Postal statistics, 1912; telegraph and telephone, 1907.....	2.59	.52	2.11	5.22
Austria.....	1.31	.11	.15	1.31
Belgium.....	1.098	.18	.32	1.42
Denmark.....	1.70	.19	.09	2.73
Denmark (private).....			.75	
France.....	1.36	.22	.22	1.80
Great Britain.....	2.51	.37		
Hungary.....	.79	.06	.10	.97
Italy.....	.64	.02	.07	.75
Italy (private).....			.02	
Japan.....	1.47	.09	.09	.56
Luxemburg.....	1.57	.07	.27	1.57
Norway.....	1.02	.30		
Norway (private).....			.15	
Netherlands.....	1.10	.18	.12	
Russia.....	.23	.06	.01	
Sweden.....	1.10	.12	.61	1.83
Switzerland.....	3.32	.25	.70	4.27
New Zealand.....	2.78	1.97	.73	5.46
United States, 1912 statistics.....	2.59	W. U. .429	B. 2.09	5.89

¹ Includes telegraph.

² Includes telephone.

³ Estimated for telephone and telegraph, except Bell System and Western Union secured from 1912 report.

TABLE 4.—Summary: Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic statistical data, 1910.

Country.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Telephone calls per capita: (1) Local; (2) interurban and long distance.	Mail pieces per capita.	Average receipt per local call: (1) Subscriber; (2) booth.	Average receipt interurban call (includes long distance).	Personnel cost per call. ¹	Telephone calls per employee. ¹	Average receipt per mail piece.	Total expense per mail piece. ²	Average receipt per telegram: (1) Domestic; (2) international.	Average receipt per local call: (1) Subscriber; (2) booth.	Average receipt interurban call (includes long distance).	Personnel cost per call (interurban equals 4 local calls).
Germany.....	23.93 5.04	135	\$0.015 .031	\$0.036			\$0.0175		\$0.180 .122	\$0.015 .031	\$0.036	
United States postal statistics, 1912; telegraph and telephone, 1907.....	137.00 298.00	184	.0154		\$0.006	80,000	.0134	\$0.0134	.437	.0154		\$0.006
Austria.....	9.41 .15	74	.011 .024	.290			.0141		.224 .112	.011 .024	.280	
Belgium.....	1.85 .20	125	.167	.232		17,819	.0087	.045	.142 .150	.167	.232	
Denmark.....	.61 .28	124	.317			* 1,651	.0137		.205 .123		.231	
Denmark (private).....	58.26 12.61		.010	.010		79,000				.010	.010	
France.....	6.02 .75	95	.024	.080		34,018	.0144		.121 .218	.024	.080	
Great Britain.....	9.72	132		.122			.0190	.0142	.172 .148		.122	
Hungary.....	7.71 .09	40	.009 .023	.260			.0153		.251	.009 .023	.260	
Italy.....	3.87 .09	54	.013	.192	.0051	67,727	.0126			.013	.192	.0051
Italy (private).....	1.87 .05			.100					.239		.100	
Japan.....	11.04 .19	32	.005 .022	.100			.012		.123 .421	.005 .022	.100	
Luxemburg.....	* 8.58	127	.024 .042				.0086		.090 .081	.024 .042		
Norway.....	32.00 1.91	85	.006	.101		146,854	.0120			.006	.101	
Norway (private).....	27.76 1.62		.004			50,757				.004		
Netherlands.....	.51 .81	99	.015 .024	.129	.0048	38,912	.0110	.0096	.150 .145	.015 .024	.129	.0048
Netherlands (private).....	* 5.02					65,181						
Netherlands (municipal).....	* 16.22					92,251						
Russia.....	1.39 .05	10	.007		.0022	114,669	.0221		.444 .064	.007		.0022
Russia (private).....	2.90 .01											
Sweden.....	60.33 .36	77	.005	.079	.003	79,142	.0134	.0135	.153 .163	.005	.079	.003
Switzerland.....	14.20 3.09	193	.017	.074	.0073	47,328	.0172	.0164	.172 .134	.017	.074	.0073
New Zealand.....	* 1.91	142				2,247	.0195	.0151	.157 3.26			
United States (1912 Bell System).....	76.00	184	.021	*.192		58,134					*.192	

¹ Interurban call rated as equivalent to 4 local calls.² Omitted figures are not susceptible of deduction, as countries do not segregate mail, telephone, and telegraph expenses.³ Bell reports do not indicate whether "long distance" is included.⁴ Minimum booth rate, 5 cents.⁵ In 1911 was \$0.214.⁶ State is mainly confined to long-distance service.⁷ Long distance only.⁸ Both kinds of calls.⁹ Local calls only.¹⁰ Includes toll; not certain as to "long distance" proper.

TABLE 4.—Summary: Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic statistical data, 1910—Continued.

Country.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Letters and postal cards per capita.	Telegrams per capita.	Rate of letter postage.	Minimum telegraph rate.	Average receipt per telegram: (1) domestic; (2) international.	Post offices per 10,000 population.	Telegraph offices per 10,000 population.	Ratio of number of post offices to telegraph offices.	Miles of telegraph pole line per 10,000 population.	Miles of postal routes per 10,000 population.	Miles of urban telephone pole line, per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population.	Miles of interurban pole line per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population.
Germany.....	64	0.92	\$0.023	10 w., \$.0119 e. w. a., .0119	\$0.180 .122	7.91	7.06	1.1 to 1	21.52	14.00	10.67 438.14	55.20
United States postal statistics, 1912; telegraph and telephone, 1907.	101	1.10	.02	10 w., c. w. a. \$.025 .02 .30 .02 .35 .02 .40 .03 .50 .03 .60 .04 .75 .05 1.00 .07	1.437	6.7	* .8 * 2.5	7.7 to 1	27.40	153.00	1,481.00	
Austria.....	45	.73	.02		.224 .112	3.54	1.58	2.2 to 1	10.11	49.15	80.00	2.65 13.29
Belgium.....	37	1.25	.02	15 w., .0965 5 w. a., .0193	.142 .150	2.20	2.31	1 to 1	6.83	7.90	184.00	24.14
Denmark.....	49	1.31	.026	10 w., .130 e. w. a., .013	.205 .123	6.10	2.19	3 to 1	8.66	24.64	1.44 6.00	10.00 53.78
Denmark (private).....											43.13 777.00	134.53
France.....	34	1.65	.02	10 w., .0965 e. w. a., .0096	.121 .218	3.60	5.21	.07 to 1	28.73	93.34	6.80 134.00	16.20 75.54
Great Britain.....	87	2.18	.02	12 w., .1217 e. w. a., .01015	.172 .148	5.78	3.33	1.7 to 1	14.39		94.00	49.38
Hungary.....	19	.59	.02		.251 .0061	2.95	2.20	1.3 to 1	7.35	30.20	1.62 55.00	7.19 37.59
Italy.....	13	.55	.028	15 w., .193 e. w. a., .01015	.239	3.43	2.36	1.5 to 1	1.12	12.99	.69 28.00	4.45 8.89
Italy (private).....											1.59 7.00	.70 1.40
Japan.....	23	.60	.015		.123 .421	1.55	.86	1.8 to 1	4.68	15.03	.76 52.00	.49 9.61
Luxemburg.....	39	.84	.019		.090 .081	5.16	13.16	.04 to 1	13.75	27.16	12.25 94.00	18.95 54.33
Norway.....	28	1.48	.026	10 w., .134 e. w. a., .0134		15.16	7.08	2.2 to 1	50.69	286.75	3.44 238.00	36.31 129.00
Norway (private).....											30.95 144.00	34.80 75.52
Netherlands.....	38	1.19	.02	10 w., .1005 e. w. a., .0201	.150 .145	2.68	2.49	1.1 to 1	8.25	17.58	.37 10.00	3.28 72.64
Netherlands (private).....											1.03 18.00	1.03
Netherlands (municipal).....											2.19 148.00	2.19
Russia.....	7	.24	.036	ea. tel., .02575 per w., .02575	.39 .064	1.03	.55	2 to 1	8.04	13.61	.49 4.00	.04 16
Russia (private).....												
Sweden.....	29	.80	.026	10 w., .134 e. w. a., .0134	.153 .153	7.67	5.39	1.4 to 1	10.79	75.29	158.95 158.00	29.56 151.19
Switzerland.....	70	1.75	.019	ea. tel., .0579 per w., .0048	.172 .134	12.78	7.13	1.8 to 1	6.69	22.79	38.69 522.00	51.70
New Zealand.....	93	8.09	.02	12 w., .12	.157 \$3.26	21.41	18.51	1.2 to 1	105.22		12.94 311.00	105.22 346.13
United States, 1912 statistics.						6.2				153.00	* 15.00 * 1,302.00	* 18.00 * 229.09

* Not segregated.

* Commercial.

* Railroad.

* Bell companies only.

TABLE 5.—Relative standing of United States among principal countries with respect to postal, telegraph, and telephone charges, and efficiency of postal and telephone employees.

[United States indicated by continuous line.]

* Via telegraph circuits; † maximum rate for any distance; ‡ 1911 data; § private.

Letter rate.	Telegram, average charge.	Telephone.							Efficiency.		Rank.
		Average charge per call.		Long-distance charges.					Number of service units per employee per annum.		
		Local.	Inter-urban.	100 miles.	300 miles.	500 miles.	700 miles.	1,000 miles.	Telephone: Phone calls.	Postal: Mail pieces.	
a \$0.015	† \$0.09	§ = \$0.004	c \$0.036	n \$0.08	/ \$0.12	n \$0.20	n \$0.34	† = \$0.402	n 146,854	c 85,819	1
US .02 ¹	f .12	n .005	k .074	f .10	n .13	c .36	d .38	† c .48	q 114,669	US 60,651	2
c .02	a .123	a .006	n .079	k .15	e .19	p .38	c .48	n .54	‡ c 98,715	/ 53,621	3
d .02	m .134	m .006	f .090	p .19	c .24	k .39	f .58	f .58	/ 92,251	p 42,947	4
e .02	e .14	q .007	a .10	e .19	f .30	m .40	a 1.25	† = 1.37	n 79,142	† 40,321	5
f .02	f .15	k .009	m .10	m .20	m .34	f .50	r 1.26	US 6.00	§ = 79,000	c 38,930	6
g .02	n .153	§ = 0.010	g .12	o .20	d .38	* i .60	US 4.20	.....	p 67,727	k 37,562	7
h .02	l .157	d .011	f .13	a .20	p .38	q .77	.....	.....	§ / 65,181	c 37,236	8
i .02	g .172	p .013	US .19	l .24	k .39	a .82	.....	.....	US 58,134	n 35,837	9
j .02	k .172	c .015	p .19	c .24	a .50	g 1.56	.....	.....	§ = 50,751	/ 33,697	10
k .02	c .18	f .015	o .23	q .25	q .50	US 3.00	.....	.....	k 47,328	m 32,414	11
l .02	p .198	‡ c .015	e .23	r .32	o .54	.....	.....	.....	/ 38,912	d 30,528	12
m .026	o .205	k .017	k .26	g .36	l .72	.....	.....	.....	/ 34,018	l 28,696	13
n .026	d .224	US .021	d .28	d .38	r .80	.....	.....	.....	.....	g 26,056	14
o .026	k .24	† .024	.....	k .39	g 1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	k 23,025	15
p .028	US .36	f .024	.....	US .60	US 1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 21,820	16
q .036	q .44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

¹ This rate must be treated as lower than 2-cent rates in the other countries given on account of the higher wage level and greater average haul per letter in the United States.a Japan.
US United States.
c Germany.d Austria.
e Belgium.
f France.g Great Britain.
h Hungary.
i Luxemburg.j Netherlands.
k Switzerland.
l New Zealand.m Norway.
n Sweden.
o Denmark.p Italy.
q Russia.
r Australia.

TABLE 6.—Relative rank of the principal countries in rates charged, operative efficiency of organization, and extension of service.

Country.	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	Letters per capita.	Rank.	Mail pieces per capita.	Rank.	Telegrams per capita.	Rank.	Letter rates.	Rank in lowness of rate.	Receipt per telegram.	Rank in lowness of rate.	Telephone charge first 3 minutes, 500 miles.	Rank in lowness of rate.
United States	101	1	184	2	1.10	9	\$0.02	2	\$0.437	16	\$3.00	10
New Zealand	93	2	142	3	8.09	1	.02	2	.157	8	.80	6
Great Britain	87	3	132	5	2.18	2	.02	2	.172	9	1.50	9
Switzerland	70	4	193	1	1.75	3	.02	2	.172	9		
Germany	64	5	135	4	.92	10	.02	2	.18	10	.36	2
Denmark	49	6	124	8	1.31	6	.026	3	.205	12	.53	4
Austria	45	7	74	13	.73	13	.02	2	.224	13	.38	3
Luxemburg	39	8	127	6	.84	11	.02	2	.090	1		
Netherlands	38	9	99	9	1.19	8	.02	2	.15	6		
Belgium	37	10	125	7	1.25	7	.02	2	.142	5		
France	34	11	95	10	1.65	4	.02	2	.121	2	.53	4
Sweden	29	12	77	12	.90	12	.026	3	.153	7	.20	1
Norway	28	13	85	11	1.48	5	.026	3	.134	4	.82	7
Japan	23	14	32	16	.60	14	.015	2	.123	3	.38	3
Hungary	19	15	40	15	.59	15	.02	2	.251	14		
Italy	13	16	54	14	.55	16	.028	4	.193	11		
Russia	7	17	10	17	.24	17	.036	5	.39	15		

Country.	8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	Receipt per inter-urban call.	Rank in lowness of rate.	Receipt per local call.	Rank in lowness of rate.	Telephone calls per employee per annum.	Rank.	Postal service units per postal employee per annum.	Rank.	Ratio of post offices to telegraph offices.	Rank.	Miles of post routes per 10,000 population.	Rank.	Miles of telegraph pole line per 10,000 population.	Rank.
United States	\$0.192	9	\$0.021	11	58,134	9	60,651	2	7.7 to 1	14	153	2	27.4	4
New Zealand							28,696	13	1.2 to 1	5			105.22	1
Great Britain	.122	7					26,056	14	1.7 to 1	9			14.39	6
Switzerland	.074	2	.017	10	47,328	11	37,562	7	1.8 to 1	10	22.79	9	6.69	15
Germany	.036	1	.015	9			37,236	8	1.1 to 1	10	14.00	12	21.82	5
Denmark	.231	11	.010	6	79,000	6	38,930	6	3 to 1	13	24.64	8	8.66	10
Austria	.28	14	.011	7			30,528	12	2.2 to 1	12	49.15	5	10.11	9
Luxemburg			.024	12			40,321	5	.4 to 1	1	27.16	7	13.75	7
Netherlands	.129	8	.015	9	65,181	8	53,621	3	1.1 to 1	4	17.58	10	8.25	11
Belgium	.232	12	.015	9	92,251	4								
France	.090	4	.024	12	38,912	12	85,819	2	1 to 1	3	7.90	15	7.90	15
Sweden	.079	3	.005	2	98,715	3	33,697	10	.07 to 1	2	93.34	3	28.73	3
Norway	.101	6	.004	1	34,018	13	35,837	9	1.4 to 1	7	75.29	4	10.79	8
Japan	.10	5	.006	3	79,142	5	32,414	11	2.2 to 1	12	286.75	1	50.69	2
Hungary	.26	13	.009	5	50,757	10	21,820	16	1.8 to 1	10	15.03	11	4.68	16
Italy	.192	10	.013	8	146,854	1	23,025	15	1.3 to 1	6	30.20	6	7.35	13
Russia			.007	4	67,727	7	42,947	4	1.5 to 1	8	12.90	14	1.12	17
					114,669	2			2 to 1	11	13.61	13	8.04	12

¹ 400 miles.² Private.³ Municipal.⁴ For 1911.

TABLE 7.—Financial results—Receipts and expenditures of postal systems, including mail, telegraph, and telephone services.

[Authorities: "Journal Telegraphique," Berne, Switzerland; and Appendices F, G, and H.]

Country.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Country.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.
Germany	\$194,272,463	\$171,594,102	\$22,678,361	Luxemburg	\$386,598	\$397,042	¹ \$10,444
Austria	37,494,963	36,774,693	720,270	Norway	3,849,538	3,242,909	606,629
Belgium	11,376,039	7,296,550	3,989,489	Netherlands	7,796,553	7,418,162	378,391
Denmark	5,151,680	4,052,103	1,099,577	Russia	68,222,406	33,580,294	34,632,112
France	69,688,373	60,765,697	8,922,676	Sweden	9,684,515	8,116,610	1,567,905
Great Britain	130,145,874	107,815,457	22,330,417	Switzerland	14,169,411	13,673,772	495,639
Hungary	18,779,415	13,217,728	5,561,687	New Zealand	5,905,750	5,112,762	792,988
Italy	22,922,406	17,580,193	5,342,213	Total	631,520,219	507,195,446	124,324,773
Japan	31,884,235	16,557,372	15,326,863				

¹ Deficit.

APPENDIX E.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA RELATING TO THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

POSTAGE RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA.

[1 krone=100 heller=80.203. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

	Heller.
Letters:	
For letters not exceeding 20 grams in weight.....	10
For letters exceeding 20 grams in weight, but not exceeding 250 grams in weight, which is the maximum weight allowable.....	20
Newspapers:	
(a) For publications issued more than once weekly, per copy regardless of weight.....	2
(b) For publications issued not more than once weekly and not less than twice monthly, per copy up to 250 grams.....	2
(c) For publications issued less often than twice monthly but at least once quarterly, and for publications issued not more often than once weekly but exceeding 250 grams in weight, per weight of 100 grams.....	2
Newspapers not complying with the conditions of mailing as specified above are chargeable at the rates of <i>printed matter</i> , which are as follows:	
Per package not exceeding 50 grams in weight.....	3
Per package exceeding 50 grams but not exceeding 100 grams in weight.....	5
Per package exceeding 100 grams but not exceeding 250 grams in weight.....	10
Per package exceeding 250 grams but not exceeding 500 grams in weight.....	20
Per package exceeding 500 grams but not exceeding 1 kilogram in weight, which is the maximum weight allowable for printed matter..	30
Samples:	
Up to 250 grams.....	10
Above 250 grams up to the maximum weight of 350 grams.....	20

BELGIUM.

[1 franc=100 centimes=80.268. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

	Centimes.
Letters: Per weight of 20 grams.....	10
Newspapers: Per weight of 75 grams per copy, the postage being computed on each copy separately.....	1
Samples:	
Up to 100 grams.....	5
Above 100 grams, up to 200 grams.....	10
Above 200 grams up to the maximum weight of 350 grams.....	15

DENMARK.

[1 krone=100 Øre=80.268. 1 kvint=5 grams.]

	Øre.
Letters:	
(a) General, up to 50 kvint.....	10
(b) Local, up to 50 kvint.....	5
Newspapers:	
Per package not exceeding 7 kvint.....	1
Per package exceeding 7 kvint but not exceeding 15 kvint.....	1
Per package exceeding 15 kvint but not exceeding 25 kvint, which is the maximum weight admissible.....	1
These reduced rates are allowed only on packages deliverable to the same address for three months.	
Samples:	
Up to 250 grams.....	4
Local.....	2

FRANCE.

[1 franc=100 centimes=80.193. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

	Centimes.
Letters:	
Up to 20 grams.....	10
For letters exceeding 20 grams but not exceeding 50 grams.....	15
Per additional weight of 50 grams over the first 50 grams.....	5
Newspapers:	
Postage on periodical publications appearing at least once in a quarter, for the first 50 grams.....	2
For each 25 grams or fraction thereof above that weight up to the maximum weight of 3 kilograms.....	1
These rates are per copy.	
One-half of the above rates is applicable to newspapers addressed for delivery in the Department in which they are published or in bordering Departments.	
Samples: Per weight of 50 grams or fraction thereof, up to 500 grams.....	5

GERMANY.

[1 mark=100 pfennig=80.238. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

	Pfennigs.
Letters:	
(a) General—	
Up to 20 grams.....	10
For letters exceeding 20 grams but not exceeding 250 grams, which is the maximum.....	20
(b) Local, per letter up to the maximum weight of 250 grams.....	5

		Pfennigs.
Newspapers:		
(a) Per subscriber (a month).....		2
(b) For newspapers appearing once or less than once a week (a year).....		15
(c) For each additional weekly issue.....		15
(d) Per kilogram of the total annual weight, excepting a rebate of 1 kilogram a year for each edition under (b) above (a year).....		10
The above charges include, in addition to transportation and delivery, the intermediary service of the post office in accepting subscriptions and transmitting amounts collected.		
Newspapers may also be sent at the book rate or by parcel post.		
Samples:		
Up to 250 grams.....		10
Above 250 grams up to maximum weight of 350 grams.....		20

GREAT BRITAIN.

[1 d., penny=2 cents.]

		d.
Letters:		
Up to 4 ounces.....		1
Per additional weight of 2 ounces.....		$\frac{1}{2}$
Newspapers:		
Up to 2 ounces.....		$\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeding 2 ounces, up to 5 pounds, including the supplement, per copy.....		$\frac{1}{2}$
Packages of newspapers exceeding 5 pounds can be sent only by parcel post, the rates of which are as follows:		
Not exceeding—		
1 pound.....		3
2 pounds.....		4
3 pounds.....		5
5 pounds.....		6
7 pounds.....		7
8 pounds.....		8
9 pounds.....		9
10 pounds.....		10
11 pounds.....		11
No parcel may exceed 11 pounds in weight.		
Samples must be sent either at the letter rate or the parcel post rate.		

HUNGARY.

[1 krona=100 fillér=80.203. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

		Fillers.
Letters:		
For letters not exceeding 20 grams in weight.....		10
For letters exceeding 20 grams in weight but not exceeding 250 grams in weight, which is the maximum weight allowable.....		20
Newspapers:		
(a) For publications issued more than once weekly, per copy, regardless of weight.....		2
(b) For publications issued not more than once weekly and not less than twice monthly, per copy up to 250 grams.....		2
(c) For publications issued less often than twice monthly but at least once quarterly and for publications issued not more often than once weekly but exceeding 250 grams in weight, per weight of 100 grams.....		2
Newspapers not complying with the conditions of mailing specified above are chargeable at the rates of <i>printed matter</i> , which are as follows:		
Per package not exceeding 50 grams in weight.....		3
Per package exceeding 50 grams but not exceeding 100 grams in weight.....		5
Per package exceeding 100 grams but not exceeding 250 grams in weight.....		10
Per package exceeding 250 grams but not exceeding 500 grams in weight.....		20
Per package exceeding 500 grams but not exceeding 1 kilogram in weight, which is the maximum weight allowable for printed matter.....		30
Samples:		
Up to 50 grams.....		3
Exceeding 50 grams, up to 250 grams.....		10
Exceeding 250 grams up to 350 grams (maximum).....		20

ITALY.

[1 lire=100 centesimi=80.193. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

		Centesimi.
Letters:		
(a) General, per weight of 15 grams or fraction thereof.....		15
(b) Local, per 15 grams or fraction thereof.....		5
Newspapers:		
Per copy, per 50 grams or fraction of 50 grams for publications issued at least 6 times a week.....		0.6
Per 50 grams or fraction of 50 grams for publications issued at least once in 6 months.....		1
Samples, per weight of 50 grams or fraction thereof, up to 350 grams.....		2

JAPAN.

[Approximate equivalents in American money are here used.]

		Cents.
Letters, per weight of 15 grams or fraction thereof.....		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newspapers, per weight of 75 grams or fraction thereof.....		$\frac{3}{4}$
Samples, per weight of 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ grams or fraction thereof.....		1

LUXEMBURG.

[1 franc=100 centimes=80.193. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

		Centimes.
Letters:		
Up to 20 grams.....		10
Exceeding 20 grams but not exceeding 250 grams.....		20
Exceeding 250 grams but not exceeding 1,000 grams.....		35
Per additional weight of 20 grams above 1,000 grams.....		10

		Centimes.
Newspapers:		
Per weight of 50 grams or fraction thereof, in packages not exceeding 2 kilograms in weight.....		1
For special supplements, per weight of 50 grams.....		2
On newspapers subscribed for through the postal service the rates are as follows:		
1. Postage on each copy including ordinary supplements, per weight of 75 grams—		
If the paper is published once daily.....		1
If it is published twice daily.....		1½
If it is published 3 or more times daily.....		2
2. Delivery fee—		
Per subscription for not more than 3 months.....		10
For not more than 6 months.....		20
Per annum.....		40
3. For special supplements, per 50 grams.....		1
Samples, not exceeding the weight limit of 350 grams, per sample.....		10

NETHERLANDS.

[1 florin=100 Dutch cents=\$0.40. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

		Cents (Dutch).
Letters:		
Up to 20 grams—		
General.....		5
Local.....		3
Exceeding 20 grams but not exceeding 200 grams—		
General.....		10
Local.....		5
Exceeding 200 but not exceeding 500 grams.....		15
Exceeding 500 but not exceeding 1,000 grams.....		20
Exceeding 1,000 but not exceeding 1,500 grams.....		25
Exceeding 1,500 but not exceeding 2,000 grams.....		30
Newspapers, in packages not exceeding 3 kilograms in weight, per copy published at least once monthly:		
If it does not exceed 55 grams in weight.....		½
If it exceeds 55 grams but does not exceed 150 grams.....		1
Per additional weight of 50 grams or fraction thereof.....		½
Samples, per weight of 75 grams or fraction thereof, up to the maximum weight of 350 grams.....		2½

NEW ZEALAND.

[1d (penny)=2 cents.]

		d.
Letters:		
For the first weight of 4 ounces.....		1
Per additional weight of 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....		½
Newspapers, per copy prepaid by means of postage stamps.		
In quantities of not less than 100 copies they may be mailed in bulk and prepaid in cash.		½
Samples, per weight of 2 ounces up to 5 pounds.....		½

NORWAY.

[1 krone=100 ore=\$0.208. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

		Ore.
Letters:		
(a) General—		
Up to 15 grams.....		10
For letters exceeding 15 grams but not exceeding 125 grams.....		20
For letters exceeding 125 grams but not exceeding 500 grams, which is the maximum weight allowable.....		30
(b) Local—		
Up to 125 grams.....		5
For letters exceeding 125 grams but not exceeding 500 grams.....		10
Newspapers:		
Published not less often than 3 times weekly, per kilogram.....		12½
Published less often than 3 times weekly, per kilogram.....		15
These rates include not only transportation, but also the intermediary service of the post office in accepting subscriptions. Newspapers may also be mailed at the rate applicable to books:		
Books:		
Per package up to 15 grams.....		3
Per package exceeding 15 grams but not exceeding 125 grams.....		5
Per package exceeding 125 grams but not exceeding 250 grams in weight.....		10
Per package exceeding 250 grams but not exceeding 500 grams in weight, which is the maximum weight admissible.....		15

RUSSIA.

[1 ruble=100 kopecks=\$0.515. 1 Russian pound=32 loth=0.90282 English pound or 14.445 ounces.]

		Kopecks.
Letters:		
Per loth.....		7
Letters circulating in the district of St. Petersburg or of Moscow, per loth.....		5
In the district of any other city, per loth.....		3
The weight limit for domestic letters is 160 loths; district letters, 32 loths.		
Newspapers: 20 per cent of the annual subscription price for publications issued only twice daily; 18 per cent, once a day; 16 per cent, twice a week; 14 per cent, once a week; 12 per cent, once in 2 weeks; 10 per cent, once a month; 8 per cent, once in 2 months.		
An additional charge is made of ¼ kopeck per loth in excess of the following weight limits: 8 loths for publications issued only once a day; 16 loths, twice a week; 24 loths, once a week; 48 loths, twice a month; 64 loths, once a month.		
The minimum rates chargeable are as follows: 1 ruble 40 kopecks for publications of the first class specified above; 1 ruble 20 kopecks for publications of the second class; 1 ruble for publications of the third class; 80 kopecks for publications of the fourth class; 60 kopecks for publications of the fifth class; 40 kopecks for publications of the sixth and seventh classes.		
Samples: 2 kopecks per weight of 4 loths up to the weight of 27 loths, the minimum amount of postage per sample, however, being 3 kopecks.		

SWEDEN.

[1 krone=100 öre=\$0.268. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

Letters:

	Öre.
(a) General—	
Up to 15 grams.....	10
For letters exceeding 15 grams but not exceeding 125 grams in weight.....	20
For letters exceeding 125 grams but not exceeding 250 grams in weight, which is the maximum.....	15
(b) Local—	
Up to 15 grams.....	5
For letters exceeding 15 grams but not exceeding 125 grams in weight.....	10
For letters exceeding 125 grams but not exceeding 250 grams in weight, which is the maximum.....	15

Newspapers: The following rates chargeable on newspapers include also the service of accepting subscriptions for the newspapers: (1) For newspapers published more than once a week one-fifth of subscription price; (2) for newspapers published not more than once a week one-tenth of subscription price.

These charges, however, must not exceed per year, or proportionately for part of a year: (a) 4 crowns, if the paper is published more than twice a week and if its surface counting only one side of each sheet, does not exceed 90 square centimeters per copy; (b) 1 crown 20 öre, if the paper is published twice a week and the surface per copy does not exceed 90 square centimeters; (c) 60 öre, if the paper is published once a week and if the surface per copy does not exceed 90 square centimeters; (d) 50 öre, if less often than once a week and if the surface per copy does not exceed 220 square centimeters. In no case may the charges be less than 20 öre.

Samples: General, per 50 grams, 4 öre, with a minimum amount of 8 öre per sample. Local, per 50 grams, 2 öre, with a minimum amount of 4 öre per sample (weight limit 350 grams).

SWITZERLAND.

[1 franc=100 centimes=\$0.193. 1 kilogram=1,000 grams=2.205 pounds.]

Letters:

	Centimes.
(a) General, up to 250 grams, maximum weight allowable.....	10
(b) Local, up to 250 grams, maximum weight allowable.....	5
Newspapers, per weight of 75 grams, per copy, the charges being computed separately on each copy.....	1
Samples:	
Up to 250 grams.....	5
Above 250 grams up to maximum weight of 500 grams.....	10

DOMESTIC TELEGRAPH RATES OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

DENMARK.

	Öre.
Up to 10 words.....	50
Per additional word.....	5
Press telegrams:	
Up to 20 words.....	40
Per additional word.....	2
Local telegrams:	
Up to 10 words.....	30
Per additional word.....	3

NEW ZEALAND.

	s.	d.
Up to 12 words.....	0	6
Per additional word.....	0	½
Urgent telegrams:		
Up to 12 words.....	1	0
Per additional word.....	0	1

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

[Including New South Wales, Victoria, etc.]

	Town and suburban or within 15 miles of sending station.	Other places within any State.	Interstate.
Up to 16 words.....	d. 6	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 1 0
Per additional word.....	1	0 1	0 1
Urgent telegrams (double the ordinary rates).			
Press telegrams:			
Up to 25 words.....		0 6	1 0
Above 25 but not exceeding 50 words.....		0 9	1 6
Above 50 but not exceeding 100 words.....		1 6	3 0
Per additional 50 words.....		0 6	1 0

Parliamentary proceedings, etc., within the commonwealth:

	s.	d.
Up to 25 words.....	1	0
Above 25 up to 100 words.....	1	6
Per additional 50 words.....		6

Similar information for Austria, Hungary, Japan, Luxemburg is not available.

Rates from New York City on telegrams dispatched to designated cities in the United States.

From New York City, N. Y., to—	Distance, ¹ Miles.	Commercial rates.				Press rates.		Government rates.				Average cost per word.															
		Day.		Night.		Day letter.		Night letter.		Per word.		20 words minimum.		Additional words.		Commercial.								Press.		Government.	
		10 words.		10 words.		50 words.		50 words.		Day.		Night.		Day.		Day.		Night.		Day letter.		Night letter.		Press.		Government.	
		10 words.	Additional words.	10 words.	Additional words.	50 words.	Additional words.	50 words.	Additional words.	Day. ²	Night. ²	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	10 words.	Additional words.	10 words.	Additional words.	50 words.	Additional words.	50 words.	Additional words.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.
Newark, N. J.	9	25	2	25	1	38	7	25	5	25	15	1	1	25	15	2	25	1	1	10/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Paterson, N. J.	17	25	2	25	1	38	7	25	5	25	15	1	1	25	15	2	25	1	1	10/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Trenton, N. J.	57	25	2	25	1	38	7	25	5	25	15	1	1	25	15	2	25	1	1	10/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
New Haven, Conn.	76	25	2	25	1	38	7	25	5	25	15	1	1	25	15	2	25	1	1	10/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Philadelphia, Pa.	91	25	2	25	1	38	7	25	5	25	15	1	1	25	15	2	25	1	1	10/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Wilmington, Del.	118	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Honesdale, Pa.	136	25	2	25	1	38	7	25	5	25	15	1	1	25	15	2	25	1	1	10/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Springfield, Mass.	139	25	2	25	1	38	7	25	5	25	15	1	1	25	15	2	25	1	1	10/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Albany, N. Y.	145	25	2	25	1	38	7	25	5	25	15	1	1	25	15	2	25	1	1	10/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Troy, N. Y.	151	25	2	25	1	38	7	25	5	25	15	1	1	25	15	2	25	1	1	10/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Fall River, Mass.	183	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Baltimore, Md.	188	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Providence, R. I.	190	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Worcester, Mass.	193	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Harrisburg, Pa.	195	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Washington, D. C.	220	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Boston, Mass.	235	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Utica, N. Y.	240	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Lowell, Mass.	261	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Elmira, N. Y.	265	30	2	25	1	45	9	30	6	25	15	1	1	3	2	25	1	1	1	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Manchester, N. H.	292	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Syracuse, N. Y.	293	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Burlington, Vt.	303	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Rochester, N. Y.	313	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Oswego, N. Y.	324	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Richmond, Va.	343	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Portland, Me.	350	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Ogdenburg, N. Y.	375	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Montreal, Quebec, Canada.	386	50	3	40	3	75	15	50	10	20-25	15-25	1	1	5	3	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Augusta, Me.	413	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Buffalo, N. Y.	442	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	444	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Jamestown, N. Y.	448	35	2	25	1	53	10	35	7	25	15	1	1	3 1/2	2	25	1	1	1	10/10	1	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Bangor, Me.	487	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Erie, Pa.	499	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Raleigh, N. C.	500	50	3	40	3	75	15	50	10	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	5	3	4	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wheeling, W. Va.	510	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.	510	50	3	40	3	75	15	50	10	20-25	15-25	1	1	5	3	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Quebec, Quebec, Canada.	530	50	3	40	3	75	15	50	10	20-25	15-25	1	1	5	3	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.	549	50	3	40	3	75	15	50	10	20-25	15-25	1	1	5	3	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio.	584	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wilmington, N. C.	588	50	3	40	3	75	15	50	10	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	5	3	4	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Zanesville, Ohio.	598	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Newark, Ohio.	604	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Columbus, Ohio.	637	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	693	40	3	30	2	60	12	40	8	1	1 1/2	20	15	1	1	4	3	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2</					

TABLE 4.—Summary: Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic statistical data, 1910—Continued.

Country.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Letters and postal cards per capita.	Telegrams per capita.	Rate of letter postage.	Minimum telegraph rate.	Average receipt per telegram (1) domestic; (2) international.	Post offices per 10,000 population.	Telegraph offices per 10,000 population.	Ratio of number of post offices to telegraph offices.	Miles of telegraph pole line per 10,000 population.	Miles of postal routes per 10,000 population.	Miles of urban telephone pole line, per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population.	Miles of interurban pole line per 10,000 population; (2) miles of wire per 10,000 population.
Germany.....	04	0.92	\$0.023	10 w., \$0.119 e. w. a., .0119	\$0.180 .122	7.91	7.06	1.1 to 1	21.52	14.00	10.67 438.14	55.20
United States postal statistics, 1912; telegraph and telephone, 1907.	101	1.10	.02	10 w., \$0.25 .30 .35 .40 .50 .60 .75 1.00 e. w. a., .02 .02 .02 .03 .03 .04 .05 .07	1.437	6.7	1.8 2.5	7.7 to 1	27.40	153.00	1,481.00	
Austria.....	45	.73	.02		.224 .112	3.54	1.58	2.2 to 1	10.11	49.15	80.00	2.65 13.29
Belgium.....	37	1.25	.02	15 w., 5 w. a., .0965 .0193	.142 .150	2.26	2.31	1 to 1	6.83	7.90	184.00	24.14
Denmark.....	49	1.31	.026	10 w., e. w. a., .130 .013	.205 .123	6.10	2.19	3 to 1	8.66	24.64	1.44 6.00	10.00 53.78
Denmark (private).....											43.13 777.00	136.53
France.....	34	1.65	.02	10 w., e. w. a., .0965 .0096	.121 .218	3.60	5.21	.07 to 1	28.73	93.34	6.80 134.00	16.20 75.54
Great Britain.....	87	2.18	.02	12 w., e. w. a., .1217 .01015	.172 .148	5.78	3.33	1.7 to 1	14.39		94.00	49.38
Hungary.....	19	.59	.02		.251 .0081	2.95	2.20	1.3 to 1	7.35	30.20	1.62 55.00	7.19 37.59
Italy.....	13	.55	.028	15 w., e. w. a., .193 .01015	.239	3.43	2.36	1.5 to 1	1.12	12.99	.69 28.00	4.45 8.89
Italy (private).....											1.59 7.00	.70 1.40
Japan.....	23	.60	.015		.123 .421	1.55	.86	1.8 to 1	4.68	15.03	.76 52.00	.49 9.61
Luxemburg.....	39	.84	.019		.090 .061	5.16	13.16	.04 to 1	13.75	27.16	12.25 94.00	18.95 54.33
Norway.....	28	1.48	.026	10 w., e. w. a., .134 .0134		15.16	7.08	2.2 to 1	50.69	286.75	3.44 238.00	36.31 129.00
Norway (private).....											30.95 144.00	34.80 75.82
Netherlands.....	38	1.19	.02	10 w., e. w. a., .1005 .0201	.150 .145	2.68	2.49	1.1 to 1	8.25	17.58	.37 10.00	3.28 72.64
Netherlands (private).....											1.03 18.00	1.08
Netherlands (municipal).....											2.19 148.00	2.19
Russia.....	7	.24	.036	ea. tel., per w., .02575 .02575	.39 .064	1.03	.55	2 to 1	8.04	13.61	.49 4.00	.04 .16
Russia (private).....												
Sweden.....	29	.80	.026	10 w., e. w. a., .134 .0134	.153 .153	7.67	5.39	1.4 to 1	10.79	75.29	158.95 158.00	29.96 151.19
Switzerland.....	70	1.75	.019	ea. tel., per w., .0579 .0048	.172 .134	12.78	7.13	1.8 to 1	6.69	22.79	38.69 522.00	51.70
New Zealand.....	93	8.09	.02	12 w., .12	.157 \$3.26	21.41	18.51	1.2 to 1	105.22		12.94 311.00	105.22 346.13
United States, 1912 statistics.....						6.2				153.00	15.00 1,302.00	18.00 229.00

1 Not segregated.

2 Commercial.

3 Railroad.

4 Bell companies only.

TABLE 5.—Relative standing of United States among principal countries with respect to postal, telegraph, and telephone charges, and efficiency of postal and telephone employees.

[United States indicated by continuous line.]

* Via telegraph circuits; † maximum rate for any distance; ‡ 1911 data; § private.

Letter rate.	Telegram, average charge.	Telephone.							Efficiency.		Rank.
		Average charge per call.		Long-distance charges.					Number of service units per employee per annum.		
		Local.	Inter-urban.	100 miles.	300 miles.	500 miles.	700 miles.	1,000 miles.	Telephone: Phone calls.	Postal : Mail pieces.	
a \$0.015 US .021	† \$0.09 f .12	‡ = \$0.004 = .005	c \$0.036 k .074	n \$0.08 f .10	j \$0.12 n .13	n \$0.20 c .36	n \$0.34 d .38	† = \$0.402 † c .48	m 146,854 q 114,669	e 85,819 US 60,651	1 2
c .02	a .123	a .005	n .079	k .15	e .19	p .38	c .48	n .54	‡ e 98,715	f 53,621	3
d .02	m .134	m .006	f .090	p .19	c .24	k .39	f .58	f .58	f 92,251	p 42,947	4
e .02	e .14	q .007	a .10	e .19	f .30	m .40	a 1.25	† = 1.37	n 79,142	† 40,321	5
f .02	f .15	k .009	m .10	m .20	m .34	f .50	r 1.26	US 6.00	§ o 79,000	o 38,930	6
g .02	n .153	§ o .010	g .12	o .20	d .38	* l .60	US 4.20	.....	p 67,727	k 37,562	7
h .02	l .157	d .011	j .13	a .20	p .38	g .77	.....	.....	§ j 65,181	c 37,236	8
i .02	g .172	p .013	US .19	l .24	k .39	a .82	.....	.....	US 58,134	n 35,837	9
j .02	k .172	e .015	p .19	c .24	a .50	g 1.56	.....	.....	§ m 50,751	f 33,697	10
k .02	c .18	j .015	o .23	q .25	q .50	US 3.00	.....	.....	k 47,328	m 32,414	11
l .02	p .193	† e .015	e .23	r .32	o .54	.....	.....	.....	j 38,912	d 30,528	12
m .026	o .205	k .017	k .26	g .36	l .72	.....	.....	.....	f 34,018	l 28,696	13
n .026	d .224	US .021	d .28	d .38	r .80	.....	.....	.....	g 26,056	.....	14
o .026	k .24	† .024	.....	k .39	g 1.08	.....	.....	.....	k 23,025	.....	15
p .028	US .36	f .024	.....	US .60	US 1.80	.....	.....	.....	a 21,820	.....	16
q .036	q .44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

¹ This rate must be treated as lower than 2-cent rates in the other countries given on account of the higher wage level and greater average haul per letter in the United States.

e Japan.
US United States.
c Germany.

d Austria.
e Belgium.
f France.

g Great Britain.
h Hungary.
i Luxemburg.

j Netherlands.
k Switzerland.
l New Zealand.

m Norway.
n Sweden.
o Denmark.

p Italy.
q Russia.
r Australia.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRICAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Long distance or interurban rates of principal foreign countries.

Length of line in miles.	Australia. ¹		Belgium, per 3 minutes.		Denmark, per 3 minutes. ²	France, per 3 minutes. ³	Germany, per 3 minutes. ⁴	Great Britain.	Hungary, per 3 minutes. ⁵	Italy, per 3 minutes. ⁶	Japan.	Luxemburg.	Netherlands. ⁷	New Zealand, unit of 3 minutes. ⁸		Norway.	Russia.	Sweden, per 3 minutes. ⁹		Switzerland, per 3 minutes.
	First 3 minutes.	Per additional 3 minutes.	Single calls.	Monthly contract.										First.	Per additional.			Day.	Night.	
2.5											\$0.025					\$0.0268				
5											.025					.04				
7.5										\$0.04	.05					.04	\$0.05			
10										.06	.075					.04	.075			
12.5										.08	.075			\$0.08		.067	.075			
15	\$0.04	\$0.04				\$0.05	\$0.047			.06	.10					.067	.075			
20	.06	.06					.06			.06	.10					.067	.15			
25	.08	.08					.06			.06	.10					.067	.15			
31	.12	.10					.06			.06	.125					.067	.15			
35	.12	.10					.06			.06	.125					.067	.15			
37.5	.16	.12	\$0.10	\$0.026	\$0.067		.06			.06	.125					.067	.15			\$0.08
45	.16	.12		.064	.0638		.12			.06	.125					.067	.15			.10
50	.16	.12	.14	.039	.0638		.12	\$0.12		.06	.125					.067	.15			.10
55	.24	.18	.14	.096	.0638		.12	.24		.06	.125					.067	.15			.10
62.5	.24	.18	.14	.096	.0638		.12	.24		.06	.125					.067	.15			.10
67.5	.24	.18	.14	.096	.134		.24	.24		.133	.15					.18	.06	.134	.25	
70	.24	.18	.14	.096	.134		.24	.24		.133	.15					.18	.06	.134	.25	
75	.24	.18	.14	.096	.134		.24	.24		.133	.15					.18	.06	.134	.25	
80	.32	.24	.14		.134		.24	.24		.133	.175					.24	.08	.134	.25	
85	.32	.24	.14		.134		.24	.24		.133	.175					.24	.08	.134	.25	
90	.32	.24			.134		.24	.36		.133	.175					.24	.08	.134	.25	
93	.32	.24			.134		.24	.36		.133	.20					.24	.08	.134	.25	
100	.32	.24			.201		.24	.36		.133	.20					.24	.08	.20	.25	
110	.44	.32			.201		.24	.36		.133	.20					.36	.12	.20	.25	
120	.44	.32			.201		.24	.36		.133	.225					.36	.12	.20	.25	
130	.44	.32			.268		.24	.48		.133	.25					.36	.12	.20	.25	
140	.44	.32			.268		.24	.48		.133	.25					.36	.12	.20	.25	
150	.44	.32			.268		.24	.48		.133	.275					.36	.12	.20	.50	
160	.56	.42			.268		.24	.48		.133	.30					.48	.16	.20	.50	
170	.56	.42			.268		.24	.48		.29	.325					.48	.16	.268	.50	
180	.56	.42			.268		.24	.60		.35						.48	.16	.268	.50	
190	.56	.42			.268		.24	.60		.29	.375					.48	.16	.268	.50	
200	.56	.42			.402		.24	.60		.29	.40					.48	.16	.268	.50	
210	.68	.50			.402		.24	.60		.29	.425					.48	.16	.268	.50	
220	.68	.50			.402		.24	.96		.29	.45					.48	.16	.268	.50	
230	.68	.50			.402		.24	.96		.29	.475					.48	.16	.268	.50	
240	.68	.50			.402		.24	.96		.29	.50					.48	.16	.268	.50	
250	.68	.50			.402		.24	.96		.29	.50					.48	.16	.268	.50	
275	.80	.50					.24	.96			.50					.335	.50	.134	.08	
300	.80	.80					.24	1.08			.50					.335	.50	.134	.08	
325	.92	.68					.36	1.08			.625					.335	.50	.134	.08	
350	.92	.68					.36	1.08			.625					.335	.50	.134	.08	
375	1.04	.78					.36	1.32			.625					.60	.11	.77	.134	
400	1.04	.78					.36	1.32			.75						.77	.20		
435							.36	1.44			.75						.77	.20		
470							.36	1.56			.825						.77	.20		
515							.36				1.00							.268	.134	
585							.36				1.00							.268	.134	
620							.36				1.125									
655											1.25									
755																		.40	.20	
870																		.469	.268	
994																		.536	.268	
Any distance.			.193	.052	.536	.58 day	.48			.395	1.375		.12			.402		.536	.268	.15

- ¹ Australia: Use of trunk line between Sidney and Melbourne (576 nautical miles), day, \$1.20 per 3 minutes (press rate, one-half); night, \$0.60 per 3 minutes. Press rate per 5 minutes about 65 per cent of public rate per 3 minutes.
- ² Denmark: Urgent, double rates; night, about 50 per cent reduction.
- ³ France: 9 p. m. to 7 a. m., three-fifths (by monthly contract, two-fifths) of day rate.
- ⁴ Germany: Urgent, triple rates. Night: Individual calls, day rates; night monthly subscription service, one-half ordinary fee, conversations 6 to 12 minutes, held daily by same persons at the same time.
- ⁵ Hungary: Urgent, triple rates; night, 50 per cent reduction for press only.
- ⁶ Italy: 9 p. m. to 6 a. m., reduction of 20 per cent; by contract, 40 per cent reduction on 6-minute, 50 per cent on 12-minute, 60 per cent on 18-minute, calls.
- ⁷ Netherlands: Urgent, double rates.
- ⁸ New Zealand: (1) Night, one-half day rates; (2) one of the Morse telegraph circuits used at night for telephone conversations.
- ⁹ Sweden: Urgent calls, double rates; fixed time, fixed day, reserve calls, double rates; fixed, reserved, press calls, ordinary rate.
- ¹⁰ Subscriber only.
- ¹¹ Via telegraph circuits, 6 minutes.

RATES OF TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY (NOT INCLUDING BAVARIA) AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

I. COMMUNICATIONS WITH DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND NORWAY.

Rates for an ordinary conversation of 3 minutes.

Germany.	Denmark.		Sweden.				Norway.			
	Border region.	Other offices.	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone IV.	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone IV.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Border region.....	1.25									
Zone I.....		2.50	2.75	3.50	4.25	5.00	4.15	4.90	5.65	6.40
Zone II.....		3.25	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.75	4.90	5.65	6.40	7.15
Zone III.....		4.00	4.25	5.00	5.75	6.50	5.65	6.40	7.15	7.90

For urgent conversations triple fees are charged.

In communications with Denmark subscribers may exchange conversation during the night at one-half the rate of a conversation of the same duration exchanged during the day. The minimum length of a conversation between subscribers is fixed at 6 minutes; maximum at 12 minutes.

DISTRIBUTION OF ZONES.

A. GERMANY.

1. For border communications with Denmark:

In the frontier zone are included the offices and public telephone booths situated north of a line extending from Apenrade to Scherrebek, including these two localities.

2. For communications with the three Scandinavian countries:

(a) The first zone includes the parts of territory situated south of the Prussian-Danish frontier as far as the line described by the Elbe River from its delta to Hamburg, and by the railway extending from Hamburg through Buchen, Hagenow, Ludwigslust, Parchim, Karow, Waren, Penzlin, Neubrandenburg, Pasewalk, and Stettin, as well as by the Oder down to its delta. To this zone belong also the islands of Wollin, Usedom, and Rugen, but not that of Heligoland.

(b) The second zone includes the parts of German territory situated outside of the first zone as far as the line formed in the south by the railway between Bentheim and Oldenzaal on the Dutch frontier, Salzbergen, Rheine, Osnabruck, Lohne, Hameln, Hildesheim, Braunschweig, Helmstedt, Magdebourg, Potsdam, Frankfurt (Oder), Custritz, Kreuz, Schneidemuhl, Neustettin, Stolp, and Stolpmunde. In this zone is also included the island of Heligoland.

(c) The third zone includes all the other parts of the territory of the German Empire.

B. DENMARK.

1. Communications with Germany:

In the frontier zone are included the stations and public booths situated:

(a) In Jutland south of a line running from Veile to Nordby (Fanoe) and passing through Esbjerg.

(b) In the island of Fionie west of a line running from Assens to Bogense, including the localities mentioned.

2. The rest of the Danish territory forms only one zone.

C. SWEDEN.

(a) The first zone includes the central telephone offices of Scania and the systems connected with them.

(b) In the second zone are included the central telephone offices of Stockholm and its branch systems, as well as the central telephone stations situated south of the latitude of Stockholm as far as the frontier of Scania and the systems connected with them.

(c) The third zone includes central telephone offices situated north of the latitude of Stockholm and south of 62° latitude and the systems connected with them.

(d) In the fourth zone are included all the other central telephone stations of Sweden and the systems belonging to them.

D. NORWAY.

(a) In the first zone are included all the stations situated south of 61° latitude, east of 1° longitude, and west of Christiania, excepting Langesund.

(b) In the second zone are included all the other stations situated south of 62° latitude, east of 3° longitude, and west of Christiania.

(c) In the third zone are included all the other stations south of 65° latitude.

(d) The fourth zone includes all other stations.

II. COMMUNICATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

The rates for conversation are generally calculated on the basis of direct distance separating localities between which the conversation is exchanged. For an ordinary conversation of 3 minutes, the fee is as follows:

At an air distance not exceeding 25 kilometers, 62½ centimes. (If there is a direct telephone line between these localities or if communication can be effected between them without long detours.)

At a direct distance of more than 25 up to 100 kilometers,* 1.25 francs.

At a direct distance of more than 100 up to 250 kilometers,* 2.50 francs.

For telephone calls between localities over 250 kilometers from each other the rates are specially fixed in each case.

The rates given for the distances marked with an asterisk (*) are not fixed by convention, but they have thus far been regularly applied in practice.

For urgent conversations triple fees are charged. Subscribers' conversations are not admissible during the night.

III. COMMUNICATIONS WITH HUNGARY.

The rate for an ordinary conversation of 3 minutes' length is fixed at 5 francs from Berlin to Budapest.

There are no other telephone communications between Germany and Hungary.

For urgent conversation a triple fee is charged.

Subscribers' conversation is not admissible during the night.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS WITH SWITZERLAND.

The rate for an ordinary conversation of three minutes exchanged within the limits formed by the German and Swiss territories is fixed as follows:

	France.
Zone I (border zone).....	0. 60
Zone II.....	1. 25
Zone III.....	2. 50

For distances beyond the limits of the above zones the rate is especially fixed in each case. Such rates amount, for instance:

	France.
Between Frankfort on the Main and Switzerland.....	3
Between Berlin and Switzerland.....	4

Urgent conversation and subscribers' conversation are not admissible.

DISTRIBUTION OF ZONES.

The first zone includes German and Swiss localities at not more than 25 kilometers from each other, direct distance (the rate of 60 centimes is applicable only on the supposition that direct telephone lines connect the localities between which the conversation is exchanged, or that communication may be established between them without great detours).

The second zone includes German and Swiss localities more than 25 kilometers from each other and situated in the region limited:

1. In the north:

(a) On the telegraph territory of the German Empire by the line of Colmar-Hornberg; by the frontiers between Baden and Wurttemberg, and Baden and Hohenzollern (including also the part of the Hohenzollern district situated south of the border line of Hornberg-Laupheim).

(b) In Wurttemberg by a line running through Schramberg, Zwiefalten, Munderkingen, and Laupheim.

2. In the south:

In Switzerland by a line running through Locle, Neuchatel, Berne, Langnau, Stans, and Ragaz.

The third zone includes all the other parts of Alsace, the grand duchy of Baden, of Wurttemberg, and entire Switzerland.

V. COMMUNICATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The rate for an ordinary conversation of three minutes between Germany and France is as follows:

	Germany, border zone.	France.	
		First zone.	Second zone.
	France. 2 50	France.	France.
Border zone. At 1.25 francs for communications between cities situated in the border zone connected by lines or parts of lines the effective length of which does not exceed 25 kilometers.			
First zone.....		4	6
Second zone.....		6	8

Urgent conversations are subject to triple charges, but the charge for an urgent conversation of 3 minutes must in no case exceed the amount of 15 francs.

Subscribers' conversation is admissible during the night hours at one-half of the charge for conversation of the same length exchanged during the day hours. The length is fixed at a minimum of 6 minutes and a maximum of 12 minutes.

DISTRIBUTION OF ZONES.

A. GERMANY.

(a) In the border zone are included the telephone stations of the governmental circle of Treves, the principality of Birkenfeld, Alsace, Lorraine, the grand duchy of Baden, excepting the region situated north of the line running from Lauterburg to a frontier point (Baden-Wurttemberg) near Gernsbach, and east of a line running through a point of the same frontier north near St. Georgen to Waldshut.

(b) The first zone includes telephone offices situated between the frontier and a line running through Gronau, Paderborn, Cassel, Meiningen, Ansbach, Ingolstadt, and Munich, and from there directly southward to the Austrian frontier. The above-mentioned cities are included in the first zone.

(c) In the second zone are included all the other telephone offices of Germany.

B. FRANCE.

(a) To the border zone belong the telephone offices of the departments of Doubs, Meurthe, and Moselle, Meuse, Haute-Saone (including the territory of Belfort), and Vosges.

(b) To the first zone belong the telephone offices of the following departments: Ain, Aisne, Ardennes, Aube, Cote-d'Or, Doubs, Jura, Marne, Haute-Marne, Meurthe and Moselle, Meuse, Nièvre, Nord, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, Rhone,

Isere, Saone and Loire, Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Haute-Saone (including the territory of Belfort), Seine, Seine and Marne, Seine and Oise, Somme, Seine-Inferieure, Vosges, and Yonne.

(c) To the second zone belong all the other telephone offices of France.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG.

The rate for a conversation of three minutes is fixed by direct distance, as follows:

	France.
Up to 100 kilometers.....	1. 25
Up to 500 kilometers.....	1. 87½
Up to 1,000 kilometers.....	2. 50
Beyond 1,000 kilometers.....	3. 12½

For urgent conversations a triple fee is charged. Subscribers' conversation not admissible.

VII. COMMUNICATIONS WITH BELGIUM.

The rate for a conversation of three minutes is fixed as follows:

	Zone I.	Zone II.	Remarks.
Between Germany and Belgium:	France.	France.	
Zone I.....	1. 25	2. 00	For urgent conversations triple fees are charged. Subscribers' conversations are not admissible.
Zone II.....	2. 00	2. 50	
Zone III.....	3. 00	3. 50	

DISTRIBUTION OF ZONES.

A. GERMANY.

In the first zone the telephone systems of the chief post-office district of Aix-la-Chapelle.

In the second zone, the telephone systems of the chief post office districts of Cologne and Dusseldorf.

In the third zone, all the other German telephone offices.

B. BELGIUM.

In the first zone, the local systems of Liege and Verviers, with their branch systems..

In the second zone, all the other Belgian telephone systems, with their branches.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE NETHERLANDS.

The rate for a conversation of three minutes is fixed as follows:

Between Germany and the Netherlands:	France.
In the border zone.....	1. 25
In Zone I, for any place in the Netherlands.....	2. 50
In Zone II, for any place in the Netherlands.....	3. 00
In Zone III, for any place in the Netherlands.....	3. 50
In Zone IV, for any place in the Netherlands.....	4. 00

For urgent conversations, a triple fee is charged.

Subscribers conversation not admissible.

DISTRIBUTION OF ZONES.

In the border zone are included all places of the two countries that are not more than 50 kilometers distant from each other, in a direct line, and are connected by direct lines, or which can be connected without great detours.

The rest of the territory is divided as follows:

GERMANY.

In the first zone, the chief post-office districts of Oldenburg (grand duchy), Bremen, Munster (Westphalia), Minden (Westphalia), Dusseldorf, Dortmund, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Coblenz, Frankfort on the Main, and Treves.

In the second zone, the German territory situated outside of the first zone and extending to the railway line running through Wismar, Schwerin (Mecklenburg), Ludwigslust, Wittenberge, Stendal, Magdeburg, Sangehausen, Erfurt, Neudietendorf, Grimmenthal, Schweinfurt, Wurzburg, Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Ensingen, and Hausach, and thence to another railway line passing through Schweighausen, Kenzingen, Sasbach, as far as Colmar (Alsace), and running from that point to the railway line passing through Colmar (Alsace), Munster (Alsace), and Metzeral, from which point it is limited by another line running to the French frontier in the direction of La Bresse. The stations situated on this railway line as well as the localities of Schweighausen, Kenzingen, and Sasbach, form a part of the second zone.

In the third zone is included the territory situated outside of the first and second zones, and extending to the railway lines running through Cammin, Stettin, Custrin, Frankfort on the Oder, Cottbus, Senftenberg, Kamenz, Firna, (Tetschen and Pilsen), Eisenstein, Plattling, Landshut, Munchen, Immenstadt, and Lindau. The German stations situated on the above-mentioned railways form a part of the third zone.

The fourth zone includes all the other German stations.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRICAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Population and telephone tariffs as of December, 1912, for 60 American cities.

[Rate shown is for exclusive one-party business phone.]

City.	Population.	Company.	Unlimited service rate.	Limited service.		
				Rate.	Number of calls.	Per additional call.
New York (Manhattan zone).....	2,331,542	New York Telephone Co. (Bell).....		\$48.00	600	\$0.03
				57.00	800	.03
				66.00	1,000	.03
				75.00	1,200	.03
				87.00	1,500	.03
				99.00	1,800	.03
				111.00	2,100	.03
				123.00	2,400	.03
				135.00	2,700	.03
				147.00	3,000	.03
				156.00	3,300	.03
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	Chicago Telephone Co. (Bell).....	\$125.00			
		Illinois Telegraph & Telephone Co. (independent).....	84.00			
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.....	90.00	96.00	2,170	.045
		Keystone Telephone Co. (independent).....	90.00	50.00	1,000	.03
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri.....	78.00	60.00	800	
		Kinlock Telephone Co. (independent).....	72.00			
Boston (Metropolitan district).....	670,585	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Bell).....	125.00	60.00	800	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	Cleveland Telephone Co. (Bell).....	84.00	60.00	1,200	.03
				48.00	900	.03
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	Cuyahoga Telephone Co. (independent).....	76.00			
		Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. (Bell).....		75.00	1,800	
				87.00	2,400	
				99.00	3,000	
				111.00	3,600	(?)
				123.00	4,200	
				135.00	4,800	
				147.00	5,400	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	Central District Telephone Co. (Bell).....		48.00	600	.05
				57.00	800	.05
				66.00	1,000	.05
				75.00	1,200	.05
				84.00	1,500	.05
				93.00	1,800	.05
				102.00	2,100	.04
				111.00	2,400	.04
				120.00	2,700	.04
				129.00	3,000	.04
				135.00	3,300	.04
				141.00	3,600	.04
				147.00	3,900	.04
				153.00	4,200	.04
				159.00	4,500	.04
				165.00	4,800	.04
				171.00	5,100	.04
				177.00	5,400	.04
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	New York Telephone Co. (Bell).....	84.00	60.00	1,200	.04
		Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co. (independent).....	72.00	48.00	1,600	.03
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Bell).....		60.00	960	.05
				90.00	2,220	.04
				109.80	3,000	.035
				149.64	4,680	.03
				180.00	6,480	.025
				209.76	9,360	.02
				234.84	13,200	.015
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	Cincinnati & Suburban Telephone Co. (Bell).....	100.00	48.00	600	.03
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. (Bell).....		39.00	600	
				48.00	800	
				57.00	1,000	
				66.00	1,200	
				72.00	1,400	
				78.00	1,600	(?)
				84.00	1,800	
				90.00	2,000	
				96.00	2,200	
				102.00	2,400	
				108.00	2,700	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	69.00	66.00	1,200	.02
Seattle, Wash.....	237,194	.....do.....	90.00	54.00	720	.03
				60.00	1,200	.03
				72.00	1,800	.025
Indianapolis, Ind.....	233,650	Central Union Telephone Co. (Bell).....	54.00			
		Indianapolis Telephone Co. (independent).....	54.00			
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	Providence Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00	54.00	500	.07
				60.00	600	.06
				65.00	700	.05
				69.00	800	.04
				72.00	900	.03
Rochester, N. Y.....	218,149	New York Telephone Co. (Bell).....	48.00			
		Rochester Telephone Co. (independent).....	48.00			
Denver, Colo.....	213,381	Mountain States Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....		48.00	1,200	.02
Portland, Oreg.....	207,214	Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	96.00	60.00	1,500	.02
				48.00	960	.025
				48.00	1,200	.02
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	Home Telegraph & Telephone Co. of Portland, Oreg. (independent).....	72.00			
		Central Union Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00			
		Toledo Home Telephone Co. (independent).....	52.00			
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	84.00	60.00	1,500	.02
				48.00	960	.025
New Haven, Conn.....	133,605	Southern New England Telephone Co. (Bell).....	84.00	From 3 to 6½ cents per call, depending on number used.		
Memphis, Tenn.....	131,105	Cumberland Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell), flat rate special.....	90.00			
		Memphis Telephone Co. (independent).....	54.00			
Scranton, Pa.....	129,867	Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.....	60.00	36.00	600	.04
				42.00	800	.04
				48.00	1,000	.04
				54.00	1,200	.04
Richmond, Va.....	127,628	Consolidated Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania (independent).....	36.00			
		Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. (Bell).....	72.00	36.00	1,200	.03
		Richmond Telephone Co. (independent).....	24.00			

¹ Average of 13.

² Next 300 additional 5 cents each; above 900 additional 3 cents each.

³ In lots of 600, at \$2 per 100.

Population and telephone tariffs as of December, 1912, for 60 American cities—Continued.

City.	Population.	Company.	Unlimited service rate.	Limited service.		
				Rate.	Number of calls.	Per additional call.
Hartford, Conn.....	98,915	Southern New England Telephone Co. (Bell).....	\$84.00	From 3 to 61 cents per call, depending on number used.		
Trenton, N. J.....	96,815	Inter-State Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Independent).....	36.00			
Springfield, Mass.....	88,926	New England Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	75.00	\$39.00	780	
				36.00	720	
				33.00	600	
				25.00	500	
Wilmington, Del.....	87,411	Diamond State Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00	36.00	600	\$0.04
				42.00	800	.04
				48.00	1,000	.04
				54.00	1,200	.04
Des Moines, Iowa.....	86,368	Iowa Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00			
Norfolk, Va.....	67,452	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00	36.00	1,200	.08
Savannah, Ga.....	65,064	Southern Bell Telegraph & Telephone Co.....	60.00	48.00	1,200	.08
Portland, Me.....	58,571	New England Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00	42.00	840	
Johnstown, Pa.....	55,482	Johnstown Telephone Co. (Independent).....	30.00			
Altoona, Pa.....	52,127	Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.....	66.00	50.00	500	.06
				55.00	600	.06
				57.00	700	.04
				62.00	800	.04
Springfield, Ill.....	51,678	Central Union Telephone Co. (Bell).....	48.00			
Mobile, Ala.....	51,521	Southern Bell Telegraph & Telephone Co.....	78.00			
Springfield, Ohio.....	46,921	Central Union Telephone Co. (Bell).....	48.00			
		Springfield-Xenia Telephone Co. (Independent).....	36.00			
York, Pa.....	44,750	York Telephone Co. (Independent).....	48.00			
Sacramento, Cal.....	44,696	Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	72.00	42.00	960	.02
Berkeley, Cal.....	40,434	do.....	84.00	60.00	1,500	.02
		do.....	60.00	48.00	960	.025
		do.....	48.00	42.00	960	.02
San Diego, Cal.....	39,578	Iowa Telephone Co. (Bell).....	48.00			
Dubuque, Iowa.....	38,494	Peninsular Telephone Co. (Independent).....	54.00			
Tampa, Fla.....	37,782	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. (Bell).....	36.00			
Roanoke, Va.....	34,874	Michigan State Telephone Co. (Bell).....	30.00			
Jackson, Mich.....	31,453	Citizens Telephone Co. of Jackson (Independent).....	36.00			
Decatur, Ill.....	31,140	Central Union Telephone Co. (Bell).....	36.00			
		Decatur Home Telephone Co. (Independent).....	48.00	36.00	1,200	.08
Lynchburg, Va.....	29,494	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00	54.00	1,080	.03
San Jose, Cal.....	28,946	Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00	40.00	600	.05
Newport, R. I.....	27,149	Providence Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00	48.00	1,200	.02
Fresno, Cal.....	24,882	Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	48.00	36.00	1,800	.02
Everett, Wash.....	24,814	do.....	48.00			
		Fuget Sound Independent Telephone Co. (Independent).....	48.00			
Burlington, Iowa.....	24,324	Iowa Telephone Co. (Bell).....	48.00			
Alameda, Cal.....	23,383	Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	84.00	60.00	1,500	.02
				48.00	960	.025
Oswego, N. Y.....	23,368	New York Telephone Co. (Bell).....	36.00			
Stockton, Cal.....	23,253	Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00	48.00	1,200	.02
Kenosha, Wis.....	21,871	Kenosha Home Telephone Co. (Independent).....	42.00			
Winona, Minn.....	18,583	Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co. (Bell).....	42.00			
Helena, Mont.....	12,515	Mountain States Telegraph & Telephone Co. (Bell).....	60.00			
Iowa City, Iowa.....	10,091	Iowa Telephone Co. (Bell).....	36.00			

APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE TELEPHONE STATISTICS, 1910.

[The reference numbers relate to the explanatory notes following this table.]

Item.	Operated by Government.						French colonies (operated by colonies).			
	Union of South Africa.	Germany. ¹	Austria.	Belgium.	Bosnia-Herzegovina.	Bulgaria.	Dahomey.	French Guinea.	French Indo-China.	New Caledonia.
I. URBAN NETWORKS.										
(a) Number.....		2 6,787	844	17	1 18	13	1 3	1	1 4	12
(b) Length of lines, in kilometers:										
In air.....		2 98,833			136	260	13	7	244	270
Underground.....		12,420			28				76	
Total.....		111,253			136	268	13	7	320	270
(c) Wire development, in kilometers:										
In air—										
In service.....		4 900,187	97,737	1 112,495	2 914	2,700	2 47	78	2 1,834	390
In reserve.....		69,385				47				12
Underground—										
In service.....	77,835	2 2,357,681	278,991	2 102,599		1 2,180			2 1,385	
In reserve.....		1,243,298								
Total.....	77,835	4,570,551	376,728	2 215,094	914	4,927	47	78	3,219	402
II. INTERURBAN CIRCUITS.										
(a) Number of circuits:										
Domestic—										
Single wire.....		2 161	371						1	9
Double wire.....		2 19,321		2 148	6	2 17	2		4	
International.....		7 141	84	2 39	2 7	2				
Total.....		19,623	455	2 187	13	19	2		5	9
(b) Length of lines:										
In air.....			12,061		673	2 1,753	74		199	366
Underground.....		(*)	321						5	
Submarine.....										1
Total.....			12,382		673	1,753	74		204	367
(c) Wire development:										
In air.....		437,088	52,970		4 673	4,736	148		443	459
Underground.....	5,277	138,330	1,728	27,693					10	
Submarine.....		420		175						1
Total.....	5,277	2 575,838	54,698	2 27,968	673	4,736	148		453	460
III. STATIONS AND POSTS.										
(a) Number of central stations.....	103	6,798	1 1,159	226	19	15	3	1	5	15
(b) Number of public booths.....	634	43,295	1,404	210	21	35	3		8	34
(c) Number of subscribers' posts.....	14,744	1,025,956	109,414	2 46,377	2 715	2,391	45	39	730	254
Total.....	15,481	1,076,049	111,977	2 46,823	755	2,441	51	40	733	303
IV. PERSONNEL.										
(a) General administration (number of personnel).....				11 67	(*)					
(b) Personnel of networks:				12 66	1					
Directors and associates.....				14 31	3					
Engineers.....	(1)	(10)	(2)	16 417	2	(4)	(4)	(1)	(4)	
Foremen and pole climbers.....				16 608	22					
Workmen.....					(10)			1	16	3
Telephoners.....							3	(1)	(4)	
Messengers.....										
Total.....				1,192	28					
V. URBAN CONVERSATIONS.										
(a) Between subscribers.....		1,513,806,690	264,993,121	17 10,507,454	617,072	7,431,618	6,812	17,000	2 215,424	185,684
(b) Between subscribers and public booths.....		9,762,088	2 819,139	12 130,429	11 606	5,539	31		622	186
(c) Between subscribers and central stations for delivery, by messenger, of messages to non-subscribers.....		17,264	4 62,693	12 12,660	15					
(d) Between public booths (nonsubscribers) and central stations for delivery, by messenger, to another nonsubscriber.....	22,877,000			12 4						
(e) Telephoned telegrams:										
Accepted to be wired.....		3,321,273	2 1,561,345	2 1,506,720	12 9,751				1,010	
Received to be phoned.....		1,765,660	1,460,176	2 917,102	14 10,447					
Total.....	22,877,000	1,528,662,975	268,896,484	13,074,365	637,895	7,437,157	6,843	17,000	217,056	185,870
VI. INTERURBAN CONVERSATIONS.										
Number of conversations.....	1,123,000	322,046,867	4,144,273	2 2,041,653	12 34,665	109,867	17,639		80,934	6,012
VII. RECEIPTS.										
A. Urban conversations:										
(a) Subscriptions.....	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.
(b) Conversations under v: (b), (c), (d), (e).....		117,377,133	15,572,183	9,065,406	16 67,416	242,882	7,062	2,075	71,762	18,908
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.....		2,398,574	496,979	2 37,096	2,145		7		149	
(d) Miscellaneous receipts.....	2 4,181,775			2 934						
B. Interurban conversations:										
(a) Charges for conversations.....		59,896,622	5,104,133	2 2,453,270	7,287	171,977	1,123		14,954	4,699
(b) Miscellaneous receipts.....			2 398,855	2 1,342	1,318					
Total.....	4,181,775	179,672,329	21,572,150	11,588,048	78,166	414,859	8,192	2,075	86,865	23,597
VIII. EXPENDITURES.										
(a) Construction previous to the current year.....	16,534,746	(11)		2 61,131,562	(11)	1,830,000	(1)	75,000	250,750	
(b) Expenditures of the current year:										
Personnel.....	5,796,229	(11)		3 3,687,080	(11)	128,000	(1)	2 4,000	90,000	
Supplies.....				5,124,929				2 25,000	22,000	
Total.....	5,796,229			2 8,811,989		128,000		29,000	112,000	

Comparative telephone statistics, 1910—Continued.

Item.	Portuguese colonies (operated by colonial administration).		Denmark.			Operated by Government.				Hungary.	
	St. Thomas and Principe.	Angola.	Operated by Government. ¹	Operated by private companies.	Faroe Islands, municipal.	Egypt.	France.	Great Britain and Ireland. ¹	Greece.	Operated by Government.	Operated by private companies.
I. URBAN NETWORKS.											
(a) Number.....	11	13					8,543	2 506	14	1 133	21
(b) Length of lines, in kilometers:											
In air.....	44	654	605	17,753	40		35,735	(¹)	1,680	5,041	1
Underground.....				417			7,551			495	
Total.....	44	654	605	18,170	40		43,286		1,680	5,536	1
(c) Wire development, in kilometers:											
In air—											
In service.....	2 321	708	2 2,440	121,526	200		217,826	2 59,922	2 5,790	2 57,085	51
In reserve.....		1					1,361	2 4,090		2 6,221	
Underground—											
In service.....			2 275	206,197			425,405	2 344,785		2 111,953	
In reserve.....							210,540	2 238,890		2 14,478	
Total.....	321	709	2,715	2 327,723	200		858,132	647,687	5,790	189,747	51
II. INTERURBAN CIRCUITS.											
(a) Number of circuits:											
Domestic—											
Single wire.....	116			1,210	58	10	15,377	2 2,600		2 961	
Double wire.....							65	2 7		2 32	
International.....			13								
Total.....	116		13	1,210	58	10	15,442	2 2,607		993	
(b) Length of lines:											
In air.....	321		3 3,689		282	384	102,774			24,516	
Underground.....			2 7 66				214			3	
Submarine.....			2 453		44		92				
Total.....	321		4,208		326	384	103,080			24,519	
(c) Wire development:											
In air.....	116		19,491		603	2,088	464,174	2 154,868	1,270	127,918	
Underground.....			1,340	57,520			16,130	2 51,737		257	
Submarine.....			1,822		87		301	2 637			
Total.....	116		22,653	57,520	690	2,088	480,605	207,242	1,270	128,178	
III. STATIONS AND POSTS.											
(a) Number of central stations.....	5	21	75	14 886	58	1 10	8,549	1 207	6	1,564	1
(b) Number of public booths.....	5	18	149	14 1,643	11	2 18	14,194	3 121	3	1,959	1
(c) Number of subscribers' posts.....	221	50	1,154	93,377	157		218,549	107,675	2 1,600	55,126	28
Total.....	231	89	1,378	95,906	226	28	241,292	112,003	1,609	58,649	40
IV. PERSONNEL.											
(a) General administration (number of personnel).....				262	1		88		(¹)		
(b) Personnel of networks:											
Directors and associates.....	4						293		25		
Engineers.....		(¹)	(¹⁰)	33		(¹)	1 994	(¹²)	7	(¹)	
Foremen and pole climbers.....	8			186	1		1 1,941		15		1
Workmen.....	6			717	1		6,607		55		1
Telephoners.....	10			14 2,326	6		397		15		
Messengers.....				60	1						
Total.....	28			3,584	10		1 10,320		2 117		2
V. URBAN CONVERSATIONS.											
(a) Between subscribers.....			867,085	150,542,400	97,700		290,573,841	4 4,477,394		159,222,711	29,510
(b) Between subscribers and public booths.....	116,329	35,234								2 308,176	
(c) Between subscribers and central stations for delivery, by messenger, of messages to non-subscribers.....	180						167,951	14 199,100			
(d) Between public booths (nonsubscribers) and central stations for delivery, by messenger, to another nonsubscriber.....				86,844					(¹)		
(e) Telephoned telegrams:											
Accepted to be wired.....			11 523,520				2,077,002	5 372,000		2 711,318	
Received to be phoned.....			11 198,935				1,825,670	2 447,000		2 721,904	
Total.....	116,509	35,234	1,589,540	150,629,244	97,700		234,644,464			160,964,109	29,510
VI. INTERURBAN CONVERSATIONS.											
Number of conversations.....	180		992,004	33,127,200	73,100	2 37,643	2 29,104,794	2 30,226,458	23,559	2 1,939,120	
VII. RECEIPTS.											
A. Urban conversations:											
(a) Subscriptions.....	Francs. 15,629	Francs. 4,715	Francs. 8,332,533	Francs. 9,425	Francs. 29,384,748	Francs. 17,520,556	Francs. 161,792	Francs. 7,708,925	Francs. 204,957	Francs. 204,957	
(b) Conversations under v: (b), (c), (d), (e).....	152					14 1,001,437					
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.....	5,600		1,187,129			11 11,854,483					
B. Interurban conversations:											
(a) Charges for conversations.....			1,389,025	24,543	48,935		18,672,621	2 33,502	2,615,133		
(b) Miscellaneous receipts.....			312,858	14,576	2 83,508		54,861				
Total.....	21,381	4,715	1,187,129	10,034,416	48,544	132,443	43,494,710	49,203,958	194,294	10,529,015	
VIII. EXPENDITURES.											
(a) Construction previous to the current year.....		(¹)	(¹²)	43,587,261	511,796		(¹)	260,212,856		(¹)	
(b) Expenditures of the current year:											
Personnel.....	21,223			17 4,529,560	17 24,060			11 826,814			
Supplies.....	11,868	(¹)	(¹²)		17 4,168		(¹)	11 38,073,218	(¹)	(¹)	
Total.....	33,091			4,529,560	28,228			49,900,032			

Comparative telephone statistics, 1910—Continued.

Item.	British India.		Netherlands East Indies.		Iceland, operated by Government.	Italy.		Japan, operated by Government.		
	Operated by Government.	Operated by private companies.	Operated by Government.	Operated by private companies. ¹⁷		Operated by Government. ¹	Operated by private companies. ¹	Japan.	Korea. ¹	Formosa. ¹
I. URBAN NETWORKS.										
(a) Number.....	841	¹ 1,340	¹ 17	²⁰ 30	.....	65	154	² 671	¹¹ 19	9
(b) Length of lines, in kilometers:										
In air.....	3,655	(¹)	(¹⁴)	²⁰ 17,762	.....	3,040	8,309	5,981	403	272
Underground.....	37			²⁰ 7	.....	627	113	199	4	.....
Total.....	3,692			17,769	.....	3,667	8,422	² 6,130	407	272
(c) Wire development, in kilometers:										
In air—										
In service.....	20,439	(¹)	² 18,007	²⁰ 19,205	.....	² 64,056	² 37,010	200,738	²² 7,356	6,397
In reserve.....				8	.....	² 3,701	² 2,552		²² 2,212	.....
Underground—										
In service.....	1,705	(¹)	² 1,484	584	.....	² 65,843	² 418	227,646	²² 2,566	.....
In reserve.....				²¹ 173	.....	² 19,063	² 195		1,709	.....
Total.....	22,144		19,491	19,970	.....	152,663	40,175	² 428,384	13,843	6,397
II. INTERURBAN CIRCUITS.										
(a) Number of circuits:										
Domestic—										
Single wire.....	(¹)	(¹)	⁴ 5	²³ 4	.....	⁴ 306	⁴ 120	⁵ 1,263	¹⁴ 63	.....
Double wire.....					.....	⁵ 12				.....
International.....										
Total.....			5	4	.....	318	120	1,263	63	.....
(b) Length of lines:										
In air.....	(¹)	(¹)	1,170	970	1,350	23,397	3,667	3,881	81	835
Underground.....					29	149	33	2		.....
Submarine.....						31	5	108		.....
Total.....			1,170	970	¹ 1,379	23,577	3,705	3,991	81	835
(c) Wire development:										
In air.....	(¹)	(¹)	2,819	2,010	3,570	46,794	7,334	74,512	2,529	5,813
Underground.....				1	54	298	66	435	6	.....
Submarine.....						62	10	298	11	.....
Total.....			2,819	2,011	¹ 3,624	47,154	7,410	75,245	2,546	5,813
III. STATIONS AND POSTS.										
(a) Number of central stations.....	167	12	55	35	37	65	154	678	32	36
(b) Number of public booths.....			⁵ 20	19	² 87	377	671	2,018	217	109
(c) Number of subscribers' posts.....	4,210	7,735	6,403	2,698	732	46,293	20,170	134,194	6,448	2,818
Total.....	4,377	7,747	6,478	2,732	856	46,735	20,995	136,890	6,697	2,958
IV. PERSONNEL.										
(a) General administration (number of personnel).....			⁶ 18	24	3	135				
(b) Personnel of networks:										
Directors and associates.....	(²)	(¹)	21	45	.....	309				
Engineers.....			⁷ 2	1	.....				
Foremen and pole climbers.....			⁸ 45	22	.....	787				
Workmen.....			⁹ 230	²² 242	.....	2,078				
Telephoners.....			¹⁰ 308	²³ 153	101	263				
Messengers.....			¹¹ 4	²⁴ 38	9					
Total.....			628	525	¹ 113	3,562				
V. URBAN CONVERSATIONS.										
(a) Between subscribers.....			¹² 11,334,200	3,516,692	.....			546,094,675	20,668,613	13,321,606
(b) Between subscribers and public booths.....			¹³ 42,536	10,341	.....			⁷ 2,562,843	16,999	⁷ 32,682
(c) Between subscribers and central stations for delivery, by messenger, of messages to non-subscribers.....	(¹)	(¹)		6	.....	125,530,000	60,740,000	22,469	1,518	.....
(d) Between public booths (nonsubscribers) and central stations for delivery, by messenger, to another nonsubscriber.....			(¹⁴)	50	.....			3,939	79	.....
(e) Telephoned telegrams:										
Accepted to be wired.....								⁸ 341,824	9,180	.....
Received to be phoned.....								⁹ 103,457	3,132	.....
Total.....			11,376,736	3,527,089	.....	125,530,000	60,740,000	549,129,207	20,699,461	13,354,289
VI. INTERURBAN CONVERSATIONS.										
Number of conversations.....	(¹)	(¹)	¹⁵ 44,026	93,192	78,128	2,892,890	1,511,252	9,373,070	573,767	406,606
VII. RECEIPTS.										
A. Urban conversations:										
(a) Subscriptions.....	Francs. 859,272	Francs. 1,779,618	Francs. ¹⁶ 1,604,145	Francs. ²⁵ 711,198	Francs.	Francs. 8,324,656	Francs. 2,174,368	Francs. 14,594,486	Francs. 1,170,197	Francs. 458,293
(b) Conversations under v: (b), (c), (d), (e).....			2,728	1,965	.....	140,950		359,514	5,567	4,524
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.....			5,256	²⁷ 259,707	.....	235,221		3,911,006		.....
B. Interurban conversations:										
(a) Charges for conversations.....	(²)	(¹)	136,898	202,712	85,033	⁷ 2,884,731	785,626	4,730,958	258,366	234,402
(b) Miscellaneous receipts.....								⁸ 149,061		.....
Total.....	859,272		1,749,025	1,175,882	85,033	11,585,558	2,959,994	¹⁰ 23,745,023	¹⁰ 1,434,120	¹⁰ 697,209
VIII. EXPENDITURES.										
(a) Construction previous to the current year.....	(¹)	(¹)	4,457,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,956,365	(⁶)	(⁶)
(b) Expenditures of the current year:										
Personnel.....	(¹)	(¹)	747,696	387,567	(¹)	7,341,993	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Supplies.....			1,255,280	255,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			2,002,976	²⁸ 643,237	.....	7,341,993	.....	.....	.....	.....

Comparative telephone statistics, 1910—Continued.

Item.	Japan: Japanese Sakhalin, operated by Gov- ernment. ¹	Luxemburg, operated by Gov- ernment.	Norway.		New Zealand, operated by Gov- ernment.	Netherlands.			Roumania, operated by Gov- ernment. ¹
			Operated by Government. ¹	Operated by private companies. ²		Operated by Government.	Operated by municipal- ities.	Operated by private companies.	
I. URBAN NETWORKS.									
(a) Number.....	3	182	2 67	303	174	18	18 25	36	17
(b) Length of lines, in kilometers:									
In air.....	29	474	1 124	11 207	2 228	272	1 126	17 778	378
Underground.....		7	2 132	11 20	13	69	877	17 160	56
Total.....	29	481	1 126	11 317	2 241	341	2 003	938	432
(c) Wire development, in kilometers:									
In air—									
In service.....	71	21 686	2 28 118	2 50 059	34 971	1 546	10 569	17 2 730	2 8 739
In reserve.....					11 547	26	130	17 16	
Underground—									
In service.....		951	2 51 036	2 2 613	2 396	3 111	90 333	17 8 075	8 315
In reserve.....		21 050	8 000		4 925	4 525	34 253	17 6 201	
Total.....	71	3 687	87 154	52 672	53 839	9 208	135 285	17 022	17 114
II. INTERURBAN CIRCUITS.									
(a) Number of circuits:									
Domestic—									
Single wire.....		107	1 61						2 3 738
Double wire.....		443	1 427	(34)	(4)	1 846			2 2 094
International.....		10	8			2 34			2
Total.....		160	496			890			6 435
(b) Length of lines:									
In air.....		742	2 12 533	12 652	1 18 219	2 640			2 34 318
Underground.....			10 2	8		252			
Submarine.....			11 745	65		1 103			1
Total.....		742	13 280	12 725	18 219	2 995			34 319
(c) Wire development:									
In air.....		2 074	45 036	24 816	1 50 911				2 53 261
Underground.....		54	125	2 476		66 308			
Submarine.....			1 422	440					2
Total.....		2 128	12 47 183	27 732	50 911	66 308			53 263
III. STATIONS AND POSTS.									
(a) Number of central stations.....	3	82	12 544	629	174	2 657	29	45	1 868
(b) Number of public booths.....	5	267	14 1 524	1 586	3 032	2 732	281	114	3 026
(c) Number of subscribers' posts.....	318	3 067	20 253	20 577	33 228	1 6 399	34 219	17 634	2 15 422
Total.....	326	3 416	32 321	31 792	36 434	7 788	34 529	17 793	19 316
IV. PERSONNEL.									
(a) General administration (number of personnel).....					15				
(b) Personnel of networks:									
Directors and associates.....			12 29	237	17	(4)	21	19	(9)
Engineers.....			12 4	9	5		6	13	
Foremen and pole climbers.....			12 19		35		75	26	
Workmen.....			12 148	269	2 305		404	114	
Telephoners.....			12 417	911	2 527	2 538	419	200	
Messengers.....			12 3	68		(5)	58	59	
Total.....			620	1 494	904	538	983	431	
V. URBAN CONVERSATIONS.									
(a) Between subscribers.....	1 259 511	2 077 634	73 058 677	61 293 352	(4)	10 2 603 423	10 89 826 464	10 27 876 913	12 256 640
(b) Between subscribers and public booths.....	140	23 807	14 300 000	749 224		5 702	14 279 509	10 25 784	115 057
(c) Between subscribers and central stations for delivery, by messenger, of messages to non-subscribers.....		290				23 845			
(d) Between public booths (nonsubscribers) and central stations for delivery, by messenger, to another nonsubscriber.....		402		8 413	2 031 376				
(e) Telephoned telegrams:									
Accepted to be wired.....	2 464	17 492	17 345 019	67 602	(4)	10 99 864	375 966	149 677	10 134 859
Received to be phoned.....	2 222	15 932	17 214 825	60 840		10 40 069	200 982	40 717	10 168 670
Total.....	1 260 237	2 115 557	73 918 521	62 179 521	2 031 376	2 863 013	90 682 921	28 093 041	12 725 226
VI. INTERURBAN CONVERSATIONS.									
Number of conversations.....	31 471		10 4 282 757	2 3 413 192		11 4 517 853			11 1 286 778
VII. RECEIPTS.									
A. Urban conversations:									
(a) Subscriptions.....	Francs. 27 187	Francs. 259 168	Francs. 1 452 581	Francs. 4 029 332	Francs. 207 761	Francs. 15 764	Francs. 12 250 464	Francs. 12 1 487 358	
(b) Conversations under v: (b), (c), (d), (e).....	10	8 373	21 215 556	75 754					
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.....		14 745	(10)						
B. Interurban conversations:									
(a) Charges for conversations.....	21 114	60 784	27 36 845	(7)	3 002 367	12 30 591			
(b) Miscellaneous receipts.....									
Total.....	10 48 311	342 570	1 790 736	4 029 332	3 515 947				1 487 354
VIII. EXPENDITURES.									
(a) Construction previous to the current year.....	(4)	3 531 146	(10)	6 330 700		18 557 647			
(b) Expenditures of the current year:									
Personnel.....	(4)	(10)	(10)	720 505	3 545 828	528 004			(10)
Supplies.....		11 175 541		2 988 817		14 1 779 989			
Total.....		175 541		1 709 322	3 545 828	2 302 993			

Comparative telephone statistics, 1910—Continued.

Item.	Russia.		Servia, operated by Govern- ment.	Siam.		Sweden.			Switzerland, operated by Govern- ment.	Tunis, operated by Govern- ment.
	Operated by Govern- ment.	Operated by private persons.		Operated by Govern- ment. ¹	Operated by Prov- ince. ¹⁶	Operated by Govern- ment.	Operated by private companies.	Operated by cooper- ative societies of residents.		
I. URBAN NETWORKS.										
(a) Number.....	110	14	1 24	2	12	1 153	2	10	1 423	1 74
(b) Length of lines, in kilometers:										
In air.....	12, 191	2, 396	652	81					19, 872	782
Underground.....	1 81	794	27	1					1, 041	6
Total.....	12, 272	3, 190	679	82					20, 913	788
(c) Wire development, in kilometers:										
In air—										
In service.....	98, 981	49, 653	2 3, 906	2 3, 491					2 66, 331	2 1, 126
In reserve.....	6, 129	852		1, 860						
Underground—										
In service.....	2 7, 370	245, 874	2 3, 639	4 44		2 137, 311	2 130, 962	2 1, 311	2 216, 081	495
In reserve.....	2 3, 755	56, 064		4 4						381
Total.....	116, 235	352, 443	7, 545	5, 383		137, 311	130, 962	1, 311	282, 412	2, 001
II. INTERURBAN CIRCUITS.										
(a) Number of circuits:										
Domestic—										
Single wire.....	27	1				2 13			5	(¹⁷)
Double wire.....	5		30			2 896			897	65
International.....			5			13			68	
Total.....	32	1	35			2, 921			970	65
(b) Length of lines:										
In air.....	2 951	82	1, 738			25, 442			(¹⁷)	(¹⁸)
Underground.....	15					123				
Submarine.....						219				
Total.....	966	82	1, 738			25, 784				
(c) Wire development:										
In air.....	3, 846		2, 705		1 1, 122	126, 355			2 24, 259	5, 107
Underground.....	64	227				3, 440	(¹⁹)	(²⁰)	3, 637	14
Submarine.....						611			46	
Total.....	3, 910	227	2, 705		1, 122	130, 606			27, 942	5, 121
III. STATIONS AND POSTS.										
(a) Number of central stations.....	161	29	24	2	12	2 1, 932	188	21	2 776	74
(b) Number of public booths.....	458	124	54			2 2, 875			2 1, 275	82
(c) Number of subscribers' posts.....	50, 263	100, 927	2, 681	515	54	2 123, 603	58, 470	561	77, 461	1, 524
Total.....	50, 882	101, 090	2, 669	517	66	128, 410	58, 658	582	79, 512	1, 680
IV. PERSONNEL.										
(a) General administration (number of personnel).....	1			10		4			121	
(b) Personnel of networks:										
Directors and associates.....	36	155	5	1		8			115	
Engineers.....	163	50	1	2			(²¹)	(²²)	908	(²³)
Foremen and pole climbers.....	610	965	14	11					13 717	
Workmen.....	1, 172	2, 073	88	64		4, 973			5	
Telephoners.....	106	83	171	22		22				
Messengers.....			9							
Total.....	2, 088	3, 326	288	110		5, 007			1, 861	
V. URBAN CONVERSATIONS.										
(a) Between subscribers.....	210, 544, 373	441, 010, 908	4, 405, 408	1, 452, 900		18 318, 008, 200			46, 069, 016	
(b) Between subscribers and public booths.....			469							
(c) Between subscribers and central stations for delivery, by messenger, of messages to non-subscribers.....	(²⁴)					(²⁵)	(²⁶)	(²⁷)	28, 793	875, 000
(d) Between public booths (nonsubscribers) and central stations for delivery, by messenger, to another nonsubscriber.....										
(e) Telephoned telegrams:										
Accepted to be wired.....	48, 078		193			16 893, 699			14 198, 319	
Received to be phoned.....	53, 676					16 525, 572			14 199, 008	
Total.....	210, 646, 127	441, 010, 908	4, 406, 070	1, 452, 900		18 319, 427, 471			47, 085, 136	875, 000
VI. INTERURBAN CONVERSATIONS.										
Number of conversations.....	7, 195, 863	2, 164, 752	2 132, 406			16 18, 971, 853	(²⁸)	(²⁹)	15 10, 245, 821	256, 100
VII. RECEIPTS.										
A. Urban conversations:										
Subscriptions.....	Francs. 8, 163, 259	Francs.	Francs. 198, 404	Francs. 1 138, 744	Francs.	Francs. 8, 940, 644	Francs.	Francs.	Francs. 10 4, 310, 910	Francs. 7 63, 742
Conversations under v: (b), (c), (d), (e).....	866, 824		95			(³⁰)			17 2, 336, 443	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	809, 848	(³¹)	26, 465	63, 682		(³²)	(³³)	(³⁴)	16 1, 511, 138	4, 126
B. Interurban conversations:										
Charges for conversations.....	112, 645		130, 605			16 7, 737, 722			16 3, 946, 003	141, 617
Miscellaneous receipts.....			15, 234			(³⁵)			16 4, 147	
Total.....	9, 952, 576		370, 803	202, 426		16 16, 678, 366			12, 107, 641	308, 484
VIII. EXPENDITURES.										
(a) Construction previous to the current year.....	17, 388, 075	(³⁶)	(³⁷)			70, 643, 449	(³⁸)	(³⁹)	25 55, 168, 468	(⁴⁰)
(b) Expenditures of the current year:										
Personnel.....	2, 717, 741	(⁴¹)	(⁴²)	92, 144		(⁴³)	(⁴⁴)	(⁴⁵)	3 351, 929	(⁴⁶)
Supplies.....	3, 230, 448			69, 782					2 8, 755, 712	
Total.....	5, 948, 189			161, 926					12, 107, 641	

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

SOUTH AFRICA (UNION).

1. As the telephone service is largely operated jointly with the postal and telegraph service, these data can not be furnished.
2. Information concerning the rates will be published in the near future in the "*Journal telegraphique*."

GERMANY.

1. Not including the lines, wires, and stations in the German Protectorates and in China.
2. The transformation from single wire into double wire has taken place almost everywhere; the transformation from single wires into double wires, where single wires still existed, has almost been completed.
3. Not including 2,821 special installations and branches with a total length of 1,285 kilometers of line, and wire development of 13,012 kilometers.
4. Bronze wire of 1.5 millimeters.
5. Underground and subfluvial cables of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 20, 25, 28, 50, 56, 75, 100, 112, 125, 150, 168, 175, 200, 224, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, or 500 double conductors: these are braced with wire or only covered with lead and are placed in cast-iron tubes or in cement conduits.
6. Bronze wire or hard copper wire of 5, 4.5, 4.3, 2.5, 2 or 1.5 millimeters, double metallic wire (wire covered with a layer of bronze) of 5, 4, 3, and 2 millimeters and as an experiment aluminum wire of 4 millimeters in diameter.
7. Overhead wires and wires part overhead and part underground or submarine.
8. It is impossible to furnish data; the lines are included as part of the telegraph network in the statistical table of telegraphs (I. Network).
9. These wires are included, as part of the telegraph network in the statistical table of telegraphs (I. Network).
10. As the postal, telegraph, and telephone services are jointly operated the number of employees for the telephone service can not be stated separately.
11. The fusion of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services makes it impossible to determine the expenses separately for the telephone service.

AUSTRIA.

1. Including central offices for special connections.
2. The construction, installation, and operation of this service are under the telegraph officials.
3. 25 centimes per conversation of 3 minutes.
4. Including 54,296 phonograms.
5. 12.5 centimes without limit of number of words.
6. Charges for reconstruction of apparatus, etc.

BELGIUM.

1. Bronze wires of 1.4, 1.6, 2, 2.4, and 3 millimeters in diameter.
2. 273 kilometers of subfluvial lines and 102,326 kilometers of underground lines. For the latter the following material is used: (1) Cables insulated with paper and covered with a sheath of lead, of 400, 350, 325, 300, 275, 250, 225, 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 75, 50, and 25 pairs of conductors; (2) Cables covered like the foregoing and further braced with wire, of 350, 300, 275, 250, 225, 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 75, 50, and 25 pairs of conductors; (3) Cables under lead insulated with rubber, of 75, 50, and 25 pairs of conductors. All the cables contain copper wire of 0.7, 0.8, 1 or 2 millimeters in diameter of 98 per cent conductivity.
3. In this number are included 5,841 kilometers of various installations independent of the urban networks and 109 kilometers of telegraph wires used for telephone service by the system of Van Rysselberghe.
4. Bronze wire of 1.4, 1.6, 2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 3, 4, 5, and 5.5 millimeters.
5. Bronze wire of 2, 3, 3.25, 3.5, 4, 5, and 5.5 millimeters.
6. Including 49 telegraph circuits used for telephone service by the system of Van Rysselberghe.
7. 22,065 kilometers of circuits used either for domestic long-distance telephone or for international telephone service (of which 6,962 kilometers of telegraph wire used for telephone service by the system of Van Rysselberghe) and 5,803 kilometers used exclusively for international telephone service.
8. This figure represents not the number of public booths but that of public offices, a certain number of which, the most important ones, have several booths each.
9. 38,649 primary posts and 7,728 supplementary posts for the use of subscribers. Of these primary posts, 38,512 are connected to the central office by double wires.
10. On December 31, 1910, there were 82 subscribers for domestic interurban service, 11 subscribers for the international, and 4 for communication with the service established in railway stations.
11. Not including clerks employed for both telegraphy and telephony. (The latter are counted in the telegraph personnel.)
12. Not including the chiefs of networks employed for both telegraphy and telephony. (The latter are included in the telegraph personnel.)
13. Chiefs of the network of Brussels and Liege, and associates of the chief of the Brussels network. (The latter, 4 in number, are included under the heading, "Associate directors.")
14. Countermasters, foremen, and head surveyors.
15. Workmen employed exclusively in telephony.
16. 73 men and 535 women, not including the officers and clerks employed for both telegraphy and telephony. (The latter are included in the telegraph personnel.)
17. Figure based on the traffic of 2 working days and 1 Sunday of each month.
18. 5,200 of these communications were charged double rate.
19. Telephone notices inviting a correspondent to communicate by telephone with the sender of the notice or with the third person to be indicated. The fee for the notice is 25 centimes for the urban service and 35 centimes in the interurban service.
20. Free transmission.
21. 12,978 telephone notices (fee 35 centimes; see remark 19), 1,339,771 communications of the domestic service (of which 1,117,171 of 5 minutes or less and 222,600 of from 6 to 10 minutes), and 688,904 of the international service. The latter figure represents the number of conversation units, the number of communications properly speaking exchanged being 464,044.
22. Of which 3,189 francs for telephone notices.
23. 414 francs for paying cards and 520 francs for subscriptions for communications of the public with the service established in railway stations.
24. 1,520,574 francs of the domestic service (of which 68,842 francs for subscriptions and 4,561 francs for telephone notices) and 932,696 francs of the international service, share of Belgium (of which 20,003 francs for subscriptions).
25. This amount is for extraordinary receipts.
26. Corrected figure after estimating the capital expended in construction for each of the services, telegraphs and telephones, operating in the same building. Includes an amount of 11,430,582 francs, representing the cost of the resumption by the Government of the conceded telephone network.
27. Of which 4,845,217 francs for construction. (The amount of 538,494 francs, general expenditures for extension work, but almost entirely paid off from the funds of ordinary appropriations, is included in the amount of 4,845,217 francs.)

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

1. Subscribers are served with double wires.
2. Bronze wires of 1.5 millimeter in diameter.
3. Double overhead wires of bronze, 5 of 2 millimeters, 1 of 3 millimeters, and 1 of 4 millimeters in diameter.
4. The total figure represents the wire length (connectors being counted double) of 1,346 kilometers.

5. Including 8 posts for the use of officials of the administration of posts and telegraphs.
6. Joint administration for posts, telegraphs, and telephones.
7. The telegraph engineers supervise also the telephone installations.
8. Permanently employed, wages, 2.40 francs.
9. Of which 5 women also employed in the service of an office accepting telegrams for transmission.
10. Also employed in the office accepting telegrams.
11. 20 centimes per conversation of 3 minutes.
12. Telephone notice (invitation to call and converse), 10 centimes as a basal fee and 1 centime per word.
13. 10 centimes per telegram.
14. Copies of telegrams are delivered at general delivery of the Postal Telegraph Office.
15. 19,965 conversations between 18 subscribers of Bosnisch Brod, Bosnisch Dubica, Bosnisch Samac and those of Brod a/S, Dubica, Samac, who pay an annual subscription fee of 50 francs, and 2,104 conversations of 20 centimes among nonsubscribers, and 12,596 conversations over the following 5 circuits: Bosnisch Brod (Hungary), Bosnisch Dubica (Hungary), Bosnisch Samac (Hungary), Dobrin (Hungary), and Brcka (Hungary). For the latter the time unit per conversation is fixed at 3 minutes and the fee 3 francs, of which 80 per cent is paid to Hungary and 20 per cent to Bosnia-Herzegovina.
16. 44,762 francs for subscriptions and 22,654 francs for building connections.
17. In consequence of the fusion of the telegraph and telephone service, the expenses for the telephone service can not be stated separately.

BULGARIA.

1. The cables are of 40 and 20 double conductors of copper wire of 1 millimeter in diameter, insulated with paper and dry air, placed under a sheath of lead and protected by a steel bracing.
2. Iron wire and bronze wire.
3. 160 kilometers of interurban lines are used for both telegraphy and telephony, by the Van Rysselberghe system, and 220 kilometers by the Caillio system.
4. As the postal, telegraph, and telephone services are jointly operated, the number of the personnel employed in the telephone services can not be stated separately.
5. The expenditures for the personnel can not be stated, owing to the joint operation of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.

FRENCH COLONIES (DAHOMY).

1. Double wires.
2. Bronze wires of fifteen-tenths.
3. High-conductivity copper wires of 2 millimeters.
4. The personnel of the postal and telegraph service attends to the telephone service.
5. The expenditures for the personnel can not be stated, owing to the joint operation of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.

FRENCH COLONIES (FRENCH GUINEA).

1. Excepting one employee exclusively charged with connecting subscribers, the employees attending to the telephone service are the same as those operating the postal and telegraph services.
2. These figures are approximate, as the personnel and equipment are common to both the telegraph and telephone services.

FRENCH COLONIES (FRENCH INDO-CHINA).

1. Not including the official networks of the residences nor the private posts.
2. Bronze wires of twenty-four tenths, twenty-tenths, and eleven-tenths, and iron wires of 2 millimeters.
3. Cables under paper and lead.
4. The personnel charged with the telegraph services attends at the same time to the telephone service.
5. The fee for a 3-minute conversation is fixed at one-tenth of a piaster, or about 25 centimes.

FRENCH COLONIES (NEW CALEDONIA).

1. Single wire with ground return. Hard copper wire of 1 millimeter and galvanized iron wire of 3 millimeters in diameter.
2. Bronze wires of 2 millimeters and galvanized-iron wires of 3 millimeters in diameter.
3. Twenty-two who are in charge of public booths receive no compensation.
4. The services of posts, telegraphs, and telephones are operated as one service by the same administration. In the majority of stations, the personnel is employed in one or the other of the branches, according to the needs of the moment.
5. Telegrams may be communicated by telephone only in a semiofficial manner and this does not dispense with the delivery to domicile.
6. The expenses for the construction and maintenance of the telephone network and the telegraph network are drawn from the same fund.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES (ST. THOMAS AND PRINCEPE).

1. Single wire with ground return.
2. Iron wire 0.002 millimeter in diameter.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES (ANGOLA).

1. Single wire with ground return.
2. Jointly with the telegraph service.
3. The expenses for the telephone service are included in those for the telegraph service.

DENMARK.

1. Fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.
2. Outside of the cities, steel wire 3 millimeters in diameter; in the cities, bronze wire 1.5 millimeters in diameter.
3. Paper insulated cables under lead.
4. Communications with Germany are established by three ways (via Kolding, via Syltholm-Fehmarn, and via Giedser-Warnemünde), by six double wires of hard copper, viz, two of 5 millimeters, four of 4 millimeters. With Sweden, communications are established by two ways (via Vedbaek-Hildesborg and via Elsinore-Helsingborg) by seven hard copper double wires, viz, four of 3 millimeters and three of 4.5 millimeters. Conversations are exchanged with Norway across Sweden via Elsinore-Helsingborg.
5. Underground cables with 40 conductors $[(4 \times 4) + (12 \times 2)]$ with a fine iron wire; paper insulation under lead and iron strips.
6. Including 1,534 kilometers of lines bearing also telegraph wires.
7. Including 34 kilometers of cables, part of which are telegraph wires.
8. Including 117 kilometers of cables, part of which are telegraph wires.
9. The greater part of the cables with artificial self-induction (a fine iron wire) contain 4 or 8 conductors.
10. Same personnel as that of the Government telegraphs.
11. Telephone transmission of telegrams is free. At the request of the addressee, telegrams received are also delivered to his domicile by a messenger.
12. The joint operation of the telegraph and telephone services makes it impossible to furnish figures for the telephone expenses separately.
14. Including 140 secondary central stations.
15. Of which 523 are automatic public booths.
16. Ordinarily women.
17. Not including construction expenses for the current year.

EGYPT.

1. Of which six belong to the Egypt Telephone Co.
2. Belonging to the Egypt Telephone Co.
3. The telephone service is attended to by the clerks of the telegraph service.
4. The time unit is three minutes. Not including the number of conversations held on the lines rented to the Egypt Telephone Co.
5. Rent for six circuits ceded to the Egypt Telephone Co., four of which are between Cairo and Alexandria, one between Cairo and Tantah, and one between Cairo Zagazig, as well as (ticket) books sold but not used up to December 31, 1910.

FRANCE.

1. Personnel employed exclusively in the telephone service. Since 1909, the telephone personnel can be distinguished, in number, from the personnel employed in the telegraph service.
2. Of which 236,430 are messages.
3. As the expenditures are made jointly for the postal, telegraph, and telephone services these figures can not be furnished.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1. Fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911. These figures are exclusively for the telephones operated by the Government. The greater part of local traffic is operated by private companies. Two central telephone stations belong to the local authorities and one to the Government at Guernsey.
2. All subscribers are served by metallic circuits.
3. As the telegraph and telephone services are jointly operated and all telegraph and telephone wires generally follow the same route, these figures can not be furnished.
4. Mainly bronze wires weighing 11 kilograms per kilometer. For certain reasons connected with construction, hard copper wire weighing 28 or 42 kilograms per kilometer is used by exception.
5. Twenty-nine kilograms of the wires in service and 53 kilograms of the reserved wires are submarine. The underground cables are for the most part braced with wire and insulated with paper. For the lines of subscribers, copper wire is used the weight of which is, according to the distance from the central station, 3 or 6 kilograms per kilometer. For connecting the urban central station with interurban central stations, wire of a heavy weight or wires furnished with induction coils are used. A great number of the cables serving subscribers of London contain, according to the distance from the central station, either 400 to 600 conductors weighing 6 kilograms per kilometer or 800 to 1,600 conductors weighing 3 kilograms per kilometer.
6. Not including 241 superimposed circuits, each consisting of two metallic circuits made up by means of transformers.
7. Namely, five with France and two with Belgium.
8. All the interurban circuits are metallic circuits. The overhead wires are of heavy copper weighing 28, 42, 56, 85, 113, or 169 kilograms per kilometer, according to the length of the circuits. The underground cables are of copper weighing 20, 23, 42, or 56 kilograms per kilometer of conductor, insulated with paper and sheathed with lead. The submarine cables consist of a strand of four conductors, each weighing 73 kilograms per nautical mile and insulated with gutta-percha weighing 91 kilograms per nautical mile.
9. Of which 3,336 kilometers in reserve.
10. Of which 27,472 kilometers in reserve.
11. Of which 92 kilometers in reserve.
12. For the most part common to the service of both telephones and telegraphs.
13. No statement has been made.
14. Of which 196,000 were delivered by special delivery.
15. This figure includes 136,390 conversations exchanged with foreign countries. Each interurban conversation counts for one unit independently of the time it takes.
16. This figure includes the receipts for the conversations mentioned under "V, b"; and those of the public booths for interurban conversations.
17. Of which 8,632,068 francs collected from the National Telephone Co. and other concessionaries and for wires leased to said company.
18. Including 621,583 francs for conversations exchanged with foreign countries.
19. Including 21,484,562 francs expenditures for amortization of the capital and for interest.

GREECE.

1. The lines are with double wires.
2. Bimetallic wires of 1.5 millimeters in diameter.
3. The installations are made at an expense to the Government, but the telephone apparatus are charged to the subscribers.
4. The administration is fused with that of posts and telegraphs.
5. Carrying telephone messages of the Athenes-Aegion-Patras line.
6. The construction, installations, and operation are under the charge of the telegraph employees.
7. There are no exact figures on this subject.
8. This figure is only for the Athenes-Aegion-Patras line.
9. The expenses are made jointly for posts, telegraphs, and telephones.

HUNGARY.

1. With double wires.
2. Steel wires 1.8 millimeters and hard copper wire 1.5, 2, and 3 millimeters in diameter.
3. Overhead wires.
4. The number of the personnel can not be stated, owing to the fusion of the postal telegraph and telephone services.
5. Twenty fillers per conversation.
6. Ten fillers per telegram.
7. Time unit, three or five minutes.
8. In view of the fusion of the postal telegraph and telephone services, the expenses can not be stated separately.
9. With single wires.

BRITISH INDIA.

1. Data are lacking.
2. There is no special personnel for the telephone service.
3. Annual fees are counted.
4. There is no special account for telephones.
5. Networks of Ahmedabad, Bombay, and Karachi operated by the Bombay Telephone Co.; networks of Calcutta and Howrah operated by the Bengal Telephone Co.; and networks of Madras, Moulinein, and Rangoon operated by the Oriental Telephone Co.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

1. Single wires with ground return, single wires with a common return, and double wires.
2. Bronze wires 1.3 and 1.5 millimeters and steel wires 2 and 3 millimeters in diameter.
3. Cables of 14 to 84 double conductors of Felten & Guillaume, 0.8 millimeter in diameter, with paper insulation, covered with a sheath of lead 2.5 to 3 millimeters, galvanized wire bracing in trapezoidal section of 2.5 millimeters.

4. Bronze wires 3.5 millimeters and galvanized iron wires 3 millimeters.
 5. Automatic.
 6. The interurban circuits are constructed by the telegraph service and operated by the telephone service.
 7. One engineer underdirector belongs to the central administration and is included under the heading "IV, a."
 8. Three classes of persons.
 9. Natives; permanently. The workmen are for the most part natives and temporarily employed (coolies).
 10. Of which 183 men are natives and Chinese; the rest are European women.
 11. Of which one native.
 12. Estimated on one week's count.
 13. Ordinary fee, 50 centimes.
 14. Can not be stated.
 15. The time unit is three minutes.
 16. There are three monthly rates, 20, 25, and 30 francs. The second exists only in some networks specially designated by the Government.
- Subscribers beyond the zone of 3 kilometers (sometimes 6 kilometers) pay an additional fee, depending on the distance. A great number of the networks are still subject to the special tariff.
17. Sixteen companies, only 4 of which operate interurban lines.
 18. Single wires with ground return.
 19. Copper wires 2.5 millimeters No. 12 steel wires and galvanized iron wires 2 and 3 millimeters in diameter.
 20. Steel wires 2.5 and 3 millimeters, galvanized iron wires of 2 and 3 millimeters, and No. 16 copper wires.
 21. Cables of 28 to 56 double conductors with paper insulation (Felden & Guillaume Co.).
 22. Steel wires and copper wires of 3 millimeters.
 23. The workmen employed for the most part permanently; they are paid either by the month or by the day; the monthly wages vary between 12 and 75 francs and the daily wages between 85 centimes and 2 francs.
 24. For the most part men; permanently employed; the wages vary between 20 and 70 francs per month.
 25. Men permanently employed; monthly wages varying from 14 to 70 francs.
 26. For information concerning rates, see telephone statistics for the year 1905.
 27. Sale of castaway material and interest on reserve capital.
 28. Not including the expenses of one of the companies.

ICELAND.

1. The lines and personnel are common to both telephone and telegraph service.
2. Open also to telegraph service.
3. The fusion of the telegraph and telephone services makes it impossible to state the expenses separately for telephone service.

ITALY.

1. Fiscal year from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.
2. The larger networks have bronze wires of 1.25 millimeters and the smaller networks have iron and bronze wires varying in diameter.
3. Underground cables under lead with several double wire circuits insulated with paper and air. There are two types, one without bracing, the other with iron-wire bracing covered with tarred jute. Diameter of the copper conductors, 1 millimeter.
4. Phosphor-bronze wire, 3, 4, and 5 millimeters.
5. Overhead wires.
6. The number of employees in the telephone service operated by private companies can not be stated, nor can the expenses be stated.
7. Rates: See Tarifs Telephoniques, edition 1905, page 227.

JAPAN, KOREA, FORMOSA, AND JAPANESE SAKHALIN.

1. Fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.
2. Of which 557 are networks of the special zone.
3. Not including 1 kilogram of submarine cables.
4. Not including 143 kilograms of submarine cables.
5. Of which 40 duplex circuits, 125 circuits with both telephone and telegraph service, and 161 circuits intended for both telephones and telegraphs.
6. The fusion of the posts, telegraphs and telephones makes it impossible to determine the number of the personnel and the expenses for the telephone service separately.
7. Including the number of conversations exchanged by automatic telephones. The fee for a five-minute conversation is 12½ centimes.
8. The charge per telegram is 7½ centimes. All these telegrams are transmitted directly by telephone between subscribers and telephone offices.
9. Fees for telephone notices calling to the phone.
10. Conversion made at rate of 40 sen per franc.
11. Namely, 17 with double wire and 2 with single wire.
12. Hard copper wire 1.422 millimeters in diameter, weighing 50 pounds per mile, or iron wire 2.184 millimeters in diameter, weighing 100 pounds, or soft copper wires 0.8128 millimeter in diameter.
13. Soft copper wire 0.9144 millimeter in diameter.
14. Hard copper wires 1.422 millimeters in diameter, weighing 50 pounds; hard copper wires of 2.007 millimeters in diameter, weighing 100 pounds; hard copper wires 2.845 millimeters in diameter, weighing 200 pounds; hard copper wire, 4.013 millimeters in diameter, weighing 400 pounds; iron wires 4.343 millimeters in diameter, weighing 400 pounds.

LUXEMBURG.

1. Subscribers are served by double wires in the Luxembourg network and by single wires with ground return in the other network.
2. Phosphor-bronze wires 1.5 millimeters in diameter.
3. (a) Underground cables insulated with paper, sheathed with lead 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 110, 125, 150, 225, 250, 260, and 300 pairs of conductors; (b) cables of the same nature also braced with steel wire 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 110, 125, 150, 225, 250, 260, and 300 pairs of conductors; (c) cables under lead insulated with rubber, with 25 and 35 pairs of conductors. The cables contain copper wire 0.8 and 1.5 millimeters in diameter of 98 per cent conductivity.
4. Overhead phosphor-bronze wires 2 millimeters in diameter with interurban and 3 and 4 millimeters in diameter for the international service.
5. The fusion of the postal telegraph and telephone service makes it impossible to state separately the personnel employed in the telephone service.
6. The fees are fixed at 25 centimes for conversation asked for by nonsubscriber with a subscriber, and 50 centimes for all other communications.
7. Ten centimes per telegram. Copies of telegrams received are delivered by mail.
8. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has the system of unlimited service. The annual subscription fee for a main station is fixed as follows: (a) 100 francs for the first 5 years; (b) 90 francs thereafter. If the station is more than 1,500 meters air measure from the central station the subscriber must pay an annual fee of 3 francs during the first 10 years, and 1 franc 50 centimes thereafter for every unit of 100 meters of additional line. The calculations are made on the extent of the route that can be used without extraordinary expense for the construction of the line. Subscribers situated on the territory of that section of the commune where the central office is located are exempted from the payment of the supplementary fee, whatever the distance may be. The annual subscription fee for a supplementary station is as follows: (a) For a supplementary

station, 40 francs for the first 5 years; thereafter 30 francs. If the supplementary station is located at a distance of more than 100 meters from the main station the subscriber must pay an additional annual fee of 3 francs during the first 10 years, and 1 franc 50 centimes thereafter per unit of 100 meters of supplementary line. The distance is calculated on the route that can be employed without extraordinary expenditures for the construction of the line; (b) for an additional bell, 5 francs; (c) switchboard, 2.50 francs per number. All subscription fees and additional charges for a supplementary station must be paid by the holder of the main station.

9. Charges for moving, sale of material, etc.

10. The fusion of the postal telegraph and telephone services makes it impossible to state the amount of the expenses or the number of the personnel.

11. Maintenance, extension, and improvement of the networks.

NORWAY.

1. The figures for the lines operated by the Government are for the fiscal year from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.

2. Partly networks established by the Government and partly networks purchased by the Government. Overhead lines: part in single wire and part in double wire. Underground, double wires.

3. Including 8 kilometers of submarine lines.

4. Principal routes.

5. Bronze wires of 1.25, 1.5 millimeters, and in exceptional cases iron wires of 2 millimeters.

6. Of which 316 kilometers submarine. Underground cables are insulated by paper and air, with a lead sheath, placed in cement conduits, 100, 200, and 250 double wires.

7. Hard copper wires 2, 2.75, 3.3, 4, and 4.5 millimeters, and in exceptional cases silicious bronze 2 millimeters and iron 2, 3, 3.3, 4.5, and 5.3 millimeters in diameter.

8. Overhead wires.

9. The interurban telephone circuits are placed on telegraph wires on 5,754 kilometers of lines.

10. Of which 1 kilometer used for both telegraphs and telephones.

11. Telephone cables are of the same construction as the telegraph cables, namely, with gutta-percha insulation braced with iron wire.

12. The length of the metallic surface is counted as twice the length of the line itself.

13. Of which 467 are also telegraph offices.

14. The central stations are used also as public booths; 1,200 public booths are at the same time offices accepting telegrams (173 with telegraph apparatus).

15. The same administration operates both the telegraph and the telephone. The personnel is for the most part common to the interurban service of both telegraphs and telephones. The figures given are exclusively for urban telephone service. All workmen are employed permanently. The telephone operators are women.

16. The ordinary fee for conversation is 10 öre (about 14 centimes).

17. Special annual subscription for the transmission of telegrams by telephone: Up to 200 telegrams, 10 öre per telegram, and for each additional telegram 5 öre; the minimum is 10 crowns (14 francs) per annum, 5 crowns (7 francs) for 6 months, 2½ crowns (3.50 francs) per quarter. Without special subscription, the fee for the transmission of telegrams by telephone is 20 öre (27 centimes) per telegram. A telegram containing up to 20 chargeable words is counted as a single telegram and the words above that number up to 10 words, half telegram, the amount being rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5. The transmission of telegrams received is free for subscribers provided that the copy of the telegram be delivered at the convenience of the telegraph office.

18. Conversations, properly speaking, and not time units. Time unit, three minutes.

19. The receipts and the expenses can not be stated separately for the telephone service, owing to the fusion of the telegraph and telephone services.

20. Calendar year of 1910.

21. Including 14 kilometers of submarine cables.

22. Not including the lines between central stations subject either to subscription charges or conversation charges.

23. Including 289 kilometers of submarine wires.

24. Data not available.

25. Including the lines between the central station subject to subscription fees or conversation fees.

26. Time unit generally 5 minutes.

27. Including miscellaneous receipts for interurban conversations.

28. Namely, 559,914 francs maintenance expenditures and 428,903 francs cost of construction.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Including telegraph circuits. A great number are employed for both the telegraph and telephone services.

2. 165 permanently and 140 temporarily.

3. 410 women and 117 men.

4. Data not available.

THE NETHERLANDS.

1. Hard copper wires of 1.5, 2.5, and 3 millimeters in diameter.

2. Hard copper 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 4.5, and 5 millimeters in diameter.

3. The telephone cables for underground wires are of a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 250 double conductors with paper and air insulation. These cables are braced with lead and galvanized iron.

4. The cables used for subfluvial lines have their conductors insulated with gutta-percha.

5. These stations are established in the Government telegraph offices.

6. In each Government telephone office there is at least one public booth.

7. All subscribers' posts (with double wires) of the urban networks are connected with the interurban circuits. This number includes 3,666 persons having direct connections with Government interurban offices.

8. The same administration operates the services of posts, telegraphs, and telephones. The Government telephone offices are fused with the telegraph offices. The engineers, foremen, pole climbers, workmen, and messengers are common to both services.

9. Women. The officers and clerks not employed exclusively for telephone service are included in the personnel of the telegraph service.

10. Subscribers have direct connection with the Government interurban in the cities where there is no urban network can carry on conversations among themselves and transmit telegrams by telephone.

11. Simple conversations, that is to say, lasting three minutes or less. This figure is composed as follows: 4,023,542 domestic interurban conversations and 494,311 international conversations.

12. Including: For the use of direct connections to a telephone office, 215,454 francs; fines collected from the personnel, 45 francs; contingencies paid by telephone operators, 5,932 francs.

13. For the use of interurban by private persons, 16,595 francs; receipts for the sale of official telephone guides, 22,996 francs.

14. 1,564,714 francs cost of construction, and 215,275 francs maintenance expenses.

15. The municipalities, private companies, and persons have a Government concession for an area limited by a circle drawn with a radius of 5 kilometers. The center being indicated by the Government in each case.

16. This number is partly charged for.

17. This figure does not include the data concerning the networks operated by "Nederlandsche Bell-Telefoon Maatschappij" and by "Goudsche Telefoon Maatschappij." In the greater of the urban networks the subscribers are served by both wires. Only in these networks are subscribers' posts connected in part by single wires.

ROUMANIA.

1. Urban networks are established in the following cities: Bucharest, Braila, Constantza, Craiova, Galatz, Iassin, and Ploesti.
2. 7,998 kilometers of siliceous bronze wire, 1.5 and 3 millimeters; 780 kilometers steel wire, 2 millimeters, and 21 kilometers hard copper wires, 2.5 millimeters. The telephone cables used for underground lines of urban networks are insulated with paper and dry lead.
3. 104 circuits belonging to the Government; 3,445 circuits belonging to the departments; 2,396 private circuits connected with public telephone posts; 383 private (installations made by private persons on their own property), and 104 circuits for telephones of various systems.
4. One with Bulgaria and 2 with Hungary.
5. 2,293 kilometers belonging to the Government; 23,430 kilometers belonging to the departments; 5,069 belonging to private persons; 1,226 kilometers private, and 2,300 used for telephones of various systems.
6. 8,782 of wire belonging to the Government (of which 1,292 kilometers are placed on telegraph posts), namely, 6,121 of bronze wires, 3 millimeters; 326 kilometers steel wire, 2 millimeters; 2,235 kilometers iron wire, 3 millimeters; 26,437 kilometers of the departments; 25,968 kilometers steel wire, 2 millimeters; 469 kilometers iron wire, 3 and 4 millimeters; 8,946 belonging to private persons; 8,843 kilometers of steel wire, 2 millimeters; and 103 kilometers of iron wire, 3 millimeters; 1,296 kilometers of private wires, and 7,800 kilometers used for telephones of various systems.
7. 287 belonging to the Government and 581 to the departments.
8. 9,382 of the Government; 3,181 of the departments; 2,476 of private companies, and 383 of private persons.
9. The telegraph division of the general administration of posts and telegraphs is charged with the operation of the telephone service. Furthermore, the personnel charged with the telegraph service attends also to the telephone service at the telegraph stations and posts of the general administration. At central and departmental posts the service is effected by the employees of the departmental administration (communal clerks).
10. Including the number of telegrams telephoned by interurban networks. In urban networks and at places that have no telegraph offices the administration authorizes the phonogram service.
11. 1,244,956 domestic interurban conversations and 41,822 international conversations.
12. For information concerning rates, see "Journal Telephonique" of July 25, 1903, page 164. The interurban conversation rates are fused with urban conversation rates.
13. Expenses can not be stated, owing to the joint operation of the telegraph and telephone service.

RUSSIA.

1. Including the submarine lines.
2. Including submarine and aerial cables.
3. These figures are for interurban communications on the Warsaw-Lodz, St. Petersburg-Moscow lines, etc.
4. The statistical account of the annual number of telephone conversations has not been determined for the reason that each subscriber must pay one year in advance for the use that he makes of the telephone network, it being impossible to determine even approximately the actual number of conversations that will be held.
5. There are no data concerning the receipts and expenses of the networks operated by private persons.

SERVIA.

1. Subscribers are served by double wires (metallic circuits).
2. Bronze wires 1.5 millimeters in diameter.
3. The cables contain 56, 112, 168, and 224 pairs of conductors of copper wire 0.8 millimeter in diameter in the urban lines; they are iron, insulated with paper and dry air, sheathed with lead, and braced with iron wire.
4. Of which 18 are bronze wires 2 millimeters in diameter; 2 are 4 millimeters in diameter, 8 of iron wire, and 2 used also for telegraph service. The administration is the same that operates the telegraphs. The directors and assistants, the foremen and pole climbers are in charge of both services.
5. Not including 54,851 phonograms.
6. These receipts are from charges for moving of subscribers' posts, repairing apparatus, changes of address, etc.
7. Receipts for phonograms transmitted.
8. The expenses can not be stated separately owing to the fusion of the postal telephone and telegraph services. There are no special statistics of the expenses for the personnel and supplies of the telephone service, but there are general statistics of that nature for the three services of posts, telegraphs, and telephones.

SIAM.

1. Fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.
2. Metallic circuits.
3. Galvanized iron wire 2 millimeters and phosphor iron wires 1.25 millimeters in diameter. The aerial cables are of 10, 20, and 40 double conductors 0.6 millimeters in diameter insulated with paper and dry air and sheathed with lead.
4. Subfluvial cables of 25 and 30 paper conductors 0.6 millimeters in diameter, insulated with paper and dry air and braced with lead and steel wire.
5. Special administration.
6. The greater number of the employees are temporary.
7. Unlimited service. For information concerning rates and conditions of subscription, see "Journal Telephonique" No. 7, of July 25, 1911, page 176.
8. Payment of charges of installation or moving, sale of castaway material, etc.
9. Conversion at the rate of 0.55 tical per franc.
10. The small cities in the Provinces where there are magistrates are connected with the capital, the seat of the governor, by telephone wires. There are no complete statistics.
11. Galvanized wire 2, 3, and 4 millimeters in diameter.

SWEDEN.

1. All the networks have double wires.
2. Not including reserve circuits. For circuits of subscribers, bronze wires 1 millimeter in diameter are used; outside of the cities, iron wires of 3 millimeters. In the larger urban networks, subscribers' circuits are put together in cables passing under the streets in cement conduits; and in a certain number of networks, aerial cables. The street cables are insulated with paper, under a sheath of lead, and have 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, or 500 double wires; the aerial cables are of the same type and contain 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 50, or 100 double wires. In certain cases, where cement conduits are not used, the cables are placed directly in the ground and for that purpose braced cables under lead are used having 100, 150, 200, 250, and 300 double wires.
3. The 13 circuits with single wires and 2,253 with double wire circuits are suburban circuits, that is to say, circuits connecting either secondary stations of the same network to the main station to which they belong, or connecting these secondary stations among themselves or, finally, secondary stations of one network with similar stations of a neighboring network. The rest, or 642 double wire circuits, are interurban circuits, properly speaking, that is to say, connecting different networks to one another. For interurban circuits copper wire is now used with a diameter of 2, 2.5, 3, and 4.5 millimeters, or iron wire with a diameter of 3, 4, 4.3, and 5 millimeters. The old circuits are in part of bronze wire 1.5, 2, 2.5, 2.7, 3, and 3.3 millimeters in diameter.
4. Of which 1,982 kilometers overhead, 39 kilometers submarine, and 12 kilometers underground.
5. The total of the lines common to the two services is 7,581 kilometers. The cables of the streets used for interurban circuits are braced cables under lead containing groups of 4 conductors, helix wound; there are cables of 4, 7, 14, 19, and 27 groups of this nature. In 1909 the use of pupinized cables for interurban service. The first cable of this nature has a length of 17 kilometers and contains 100 circuits, of which 50 are provided with Pupin coils.
6. Of which 153 principal stations, 1,779 secondary stations.

7. Not including 1,424 for the use of the public, installed with the subscribers. (See IIIc.)
8. Including 1,424 for the use of the public installed with subscribers. (See IIIc.)
9. The entire personnel of the general administration, numbering 70 officers and employees and 8 watchmen are common to both the telegraph and telephone services excepting 4 women employed for printing the list of subscribers.
10. In addition, 28 employees engaged in accounting, etc.
11. This entire personnel is common to both the telegraph and the telephone service, and is included in the figures of the telegraph statistics.
12. Of which 2,273 are women in the principal central stations and about 2,700, mostly women, in secondary stations.
13. Approximate figure.
14. These services no longer exist in Sweden, but the public is entitled, upon a payment of a special fee of 25 öre (35 centimes), to have a nonsubscriber called to a public station for conversation.
15. The accepting and delivery of telegrams by telephone is free. However, for each telegram accepted by telephone the chief of the station has a right to credit himself against the subscriber in question with the amount of 5 öre (about 7 centimes) for keeping the accounts of the telegraph charges. If a subscriber has not made a deposit in advance for the payment of such fees, he must pay to the chief of the station 2 per cent in addition to the amount of the fees credited. Every subscriber can, upon request, obtain an automatic copy of the telegrams that he telephones, upon payment of a special fee of 10 öre (14 centimes) per telegram. After transmission by telephone, a telegram received or a copy of a telegram accepted is delivered to domicile by the carrier, in the course of the day. If the subscriber lives outside of the free-delivery zone, he can secure a copy of the telegram received or transmitted at a telegraph station, or have it mailed to himself by paying the postage charges. The receipts for such service are given under "VII, B, a" (see note 19).
16. Three-minute periods.
17. There are no special statistics of the receipts for the conversations mentioned under V, b, c, and d. The acceptance and delivery of telegrams by telephone are free.
18. In view of the joint operation of the telegraph and telephone services, the miscellaneous receipts, amounting to 157,010 francs, can not be stated separately.
19. Including, in addition to the fees for the conversations, properly speaking, the additional fees for the use of the public station, 10 öre, or 14 centimes; fee for calling a nonsubscriber by messenger, 25 öre; for an advance notice to a subscriber's post asking for an ordinary conversation with a person named in the house of the subscriber, 25 öre (for such requests in the case of urgent conversation no charge is made); for urban conversation on lines that are exempted from fees for ordinary conversations, 15 öre, or 21 centimes, per unit; for night calls at stations of less than 500 subscribers, 25 öre; for night service, that is to say, for the privilege of a subscriber without night service to use, at night, a suburban or interurban line, respectively, 50 or 75 öre=70 centimes and 1 franc 5 centimes, per night, 10 or 15 crowns, or 14 and 21 francs per month, 80 and 120 crowns, or 111 and 167 francs per annum.
20. For the two services the total receipts amounted to 19,988,294 francs.
21. These figures can not be given as the expenditures are made jointly for the telephone and telegraph services. For the two services the total operating expenses amounted to 13,526,693 francs, of which 8,381,688 francs was for the personnel.
22. One of these networks, namely, that of Aktiebolaget Stockholmstelefon (the Stockholm Telephone Stock Co.), has a 2-wire circuit. The other, situated outside of the city, has a single wire.
23. Single wire, of which two are in cities.
24. Including interurban wires.
25. See "I, c."
26. Date not available.

SWITZERLAND.

1. At the end of 1910 there were 56,675, or 84 per cent, of subscribers' circuits with double wires; 10,704, or 15.9 per cent, of subscribers' circuits, with single wire and ground return; and 61, or 0.1 per cent, of subscribers' circuits with single wire with a common metallic return.
2. Including 3,323 kilometers of aerial lines and 346 kilometers of underground lines which are also used for the telegraph network.
3. Bronze wires of 1.5, 2, and 3 millimeters.
4. Urban lines: Cables insulated with paper under lead, having 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, or 200 double conductors. Diameter, 0.8 millimeter. In the center of the larger networks these cables are in part placed in cast-iron pipes. Cables that are to be put into pipes are braced with iron strips.
5. Bronze wires of 3 and 4 millimeters.
6. The greater part of the circuits are completely aerial (bronze wire of 3, 4, and 5 millimeters); a certain number include also underground sections (copper conductors of 1.8 millimeters) and sections that pass under the lakes (copper conductors of 7 by 0.57 millimeters).
7. The length of the interurban lines is included in the figures given under "I, b" (urban networks).
8. The total figure represents wires (connectors counted for double the length) of 55,807 kilometers.
9. Of which 353 are intermediary central stations.
10. Including 924 communal stations but not including a certain number of subscribers' stations authorized to operate public service.
11. The telephone service is operated by the same administration as the telegraph administration.
12. Of the total of 903 workmen (foremen, pole climbers, and linemen), 362 are permanently employed with a salary of from 1,400 to 4,000 francs. The other workmen are paid at 4.40 to 10 francs per day.
13. Not including 24 telephone apprentices, 647 telephone operators exercising other functions at the same time, and 222 auxiliary telephone operators.
14. For delivery or acceptance of a telegram through the central station a fee of 10 centimes is charged; after being transmitted by telephone, telegrams received must subsequently be delivered free of charge to subscribers residing in the free-delivery zone, and by mail to those residing outside of the free-delivery zone.
15. Including 296,743 international conversations originating in Switzerland.
16. For information concerning rates, see "Tarifs Téléphoniques," edition of 1905, pages 305 to 332.
17. The receipts (surtaxes) for telephoned telegrams and for phonograms (49,952 francs) are included in the receipts for telegrams.
18. For construction of lines, transfer of lines and stations; sale of material (including the increase in stock of 1,101,036 francs).
19. Including 373,959 francs for international conversations.
20. Contributions paid by communes and private persons.
21. Of which 3,636,399 francs in 1910.
22. Including 1,284,221 francs on the capital expended in construction and stock, as well as 2,799,063 francs (15 per cent) for the ordinary amortization and 480,648 francs (credit balance of the year 1910) for an extraordinary amortization of the account of construction.

TUNIS.

1. Two of which are still with single wires.
2. Bronze wires eleven-tenths and fifteen-tenths millimeter.
3. Ten telegraph wires are used alternately for the telegraph and telephone services.
4. Copper wires 2, 2.5, and 3 millimeters, and iron wires 3 and 4 millimeters in diameter.
5. The telephone circuits are placed on the same supports as the telegraph.
6. No figures can be furnished, owing to the joint operation of the telegraph and telephone services.
7. There are three classes of subscriptions: (a) Entirely unlimited service, 200 francs at Tunis and 150 francs in other cities; (b) basal annual fee of 40 francs, and 10 francs per 200 conversations up to 2,400, and per 400 conversations beyond 2,400; (c) basal annual fee of 40 francs, and a fee for each conversation. Such subscription is not admitted in Tunis. Within a radius of 2,000 meters, posts and lines are installed for 150 francs, payable in three annuities. Beyond the zone of 2,000 meters, 20 francs per hectometer of line. Conversation fees, per three minutes: (a) Urban, 10 centimes (excepting at the above-mentioned graduated rates); (b) suburban, 20 centimes (per 100 conversations, 50 per cent of the ordinary rate); (c) interurban conversations, 30, 40, and 50 centimes according to the distance.
8. Charges for the use of supplementary lines.

APPENDIX G.

COMPARATIVE TELEGRAPH STATISTICS, 1910.

[The reference numbers relate to the Explanatory Notes following this table.]

Item.	Germany.	Austria.	Belgium.	Bolivia (1908).	Bosnia-Herzegovina.	Bulgaria.	Chile.	China.
I. NETWORK.								
(a) Length of the lines of the entire network, in kilometers.	1 224,522	1 46,952	1 7,880	5,007	1 3,231	5,935	15,096	47,197
(b) Development of wire conductors, in kilometers.	1 1,824,932	1 235,493	1 41,858	6,683	1 7,374	12,760	28,411	82,344
II. OFFICES.								
(a) Number of offices:								
Open to domestic and international service.	2 45,116	6,970	1,634	148	173	350	352	560
Open to domestic service only.				16				
Total.	45,116	6,970	1 1,634	164	173	350	352	560
(b) Number of offices:								
Belonging to the Government.	2 38,799	4,510	1,594	121	103	258	352	560
Belonging to railways or private companies.	6,302	2,455	40	33	70	92		
Semaphoric stations with telegraph service.	15	5						
Total.	45,116	6,970	1 1,634	154	173	350	352	560
(c) Number of offices:								
With continuous service.	463	2 51	17		5	9	6	560
With full or extended day service.	8,515	2 387	423	48	7	59	1 93	
With limited day service.	36,138	2 4,062	1,194	106	161	282	2 253	
Total.	45,116	4,520	1 1,634	154	173	350	352	560
(d) Number of offices accepting telegrams.	2 10,919	(1)	2 873	2 54	2			
III. APPARATUS.								
Number of apparatus in service:								
Morse system.	12,369	6,383	2 2,479	86	292	580	596	1,209
Hughes system.	1,207	388	102		2 6	8	7	
Other systems.	2 41,500	4	2 172	2 124	2 4		36	32
Total.	55,076	6,775	2,753	210	302	588	639	1,241
IV. PERSONNEL.								
(a) Superior officers and general administration.			1 268	29	28	1 168	54	7,532
(b) Number of clerks in the offices.	(7)	(2)	2 1,645	106	194	1 847	950	
(c) Number of subordinates.			2 1,589	4 149	152	1 1,258	309	
Total.			3,502	284	374	2,273	1,313	7,522
V. TELEGRAMS.								
(a) Domestic service:								
Number of telegrams subject to charges (transmitted).	35,930,040	9,387,414	3,845,399	2 203,598	291,087	1,302,044	1,814,000	
Number of telegrams exempted from charges (transmitted).	2 1,197,520	2 53,918	3,947	2 42,625		181,202	197,000	
Total.	2 37,127,560	9,441,332	3,849,346	2 246,223	291,087	1,483,246	2,011,000	
(b) International service:								
Number of telegrams transmitted to foreign countries.	10 7,506,290	1 3,758,858	2,001,353		2 216,300	174,489	101,000	
Number of telegrams received from foreign countries.	9,578,470	2 3,820,084	2,085,957	(*)	2 204,608	174,626	107,000	
Number of telegrams for which the country in question serves as intermediary between two other countries.	2,967,970	1,842,439	672,940		180,745	16,848	9,000	
Total.	20,052,730	9,421,381	4,760,250		581,653	365,963	217,000	
(c) Number of official telegrams.	1,714,110	2 2,101,803	10 301,960	2 30,751	2 42,797	96,251	236,000	
General totals of the numbers of telegrams.	58,894,400	20,964,516	8,911,556	276,974	915,537	1,945,460	2,464,000	1,009,228
VI. RECEIPTS.								
(a) Receipts from domestic correspondence.	Francs. 34,419,300	Francs. 10,575,465	Francs. 2,225,051	Francs. 388,544	Francs. 272,356	Francs. 1,387,189	Francs. 1,871,577	Francs. 24,844,740
(b) Net receipts from international correspondence.	11 13,222,400	5,447,321	3,705,137	10 49,182	294,428		336,854	
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.	385,100	399,865	11 659,378		330,810		1,878	
Total.	48,036,800	16,422,651	6,589,566	437,726	897,594	1,387,189	2,210,009	24,844,740
VII. EXPENDITURES.								
(a) Expense of operation:								
Personnel.				574,201	612,313		2,339,580	23,108,914
Equipment and maintenance of lines and offices.	(12)	(10)	12 4,901,599	415,837	655,746	(2)	681,413	
Total expenditures in ordinary budget.			4,901,599	990,038	1,268,059		3,020,993	23,108,914
(b) Cost of construction of the network.		(10)	12 14,668,115	22,700	508,193	2,501,000	181,208	
VIII. GENERAL DATA.								
(a) Population of the country according to censuses.	12 64,903,423	11 28,567,898	7,516,730	11 2,265,401	1 1,568,092	4,317,068		
(b) Area of the country in square kilometers.	11 540,778	300,005	29,455	12 1,454,033	51,100	96,346		

Comparative telegraph statistics, 1910—Continued.

Item.	French colonies.									
	French Indo-China.	Madagascar.	New Caledonia.	Senegal.	French Equatorial Africa.	Ivory Coast.	Dahomey.	French Guinea.	Upper Senegal and Niger.	Mauritania.
I. NETWORK.										
(a) Length of the lines of the entire network, in kilometers.....	14,086	6,872	1,042	2,326	553	3,219	2,164	3,195	18,597	446
(b) Development of wire conductors, in kilometers.....	14,434	12,297	1,650	4,084	677	3,491	2,345	3,289	9,899	466
II. OFFICES.										
(a) Number of offices:										
Open to domestic and international service.....	303	83	31	53	5	32	26	30	82	6
Open to domestic service only.....	54		1		2	64				
Total.....	357	83	32	53	7	96	26	30	82	6
(b) Number of offices:										
Belonging to the Government.....	303	82	31	52	7	32	26		56	6
Belonging to railways or private companies.....	54								26	
Semaphoric stations with telegraph service.....	5	1	1	1				1		
Total.....	362	83	32	53	7		26	1	82	6
(c) Number of offices:										
With continuous service.....	7									
With full or extended day service.....	138	4	1	3		(1)				
With limited day service.....	217	79	31	50	7		26	31	56	6
Total.....	362	83	32	53	7		26	31	56	6
(d) Number of offices accepting telegrams.....					1					
III. APPARATUS.										
Number of apparatus in service:										
Morse system.....	482	174	28	92	7		49	42	123	8
Hughes system.....	22			4						
Other systems.....	16	17	45							
Total.....	520	181	73	96	7		49	42	123	8
IV. PERSONNEL.										
(a) Superior officers and general administration.....	30	9	4	7			1	4	5	2
(b) Number of clerks in the offices.....	754	123	49	134	(1)	216	55	62	102	12
(c) Number of subordinates.....	1,036	344	75	148			87	111	155	13
Total.....	1,820	476	128	289		216	143	177	262	27
V. TELEGRAMS.										
(a) Domestic service:										
Number of telegrams subject to charges (transmitted).....	684,342	109,982	12,587	202,112	1,309		16,866	68,813	56,376	14,682
Number of telegrams exempted from charges (transmitted).....	355,021	80,034	8,643	48,126	1,969	77,378	15,622	41,215	52,302	9,314
Total.....	1,039,363	190,016	21,230	250,237	3,268	77,378	32,488	110,028	108,678	23,996
(b) International service:										
Number of telegrams transmitted to foreign countries.....	36,056	8,260	3,501	22,450	1,279	8,961	3,019	2,994	1,579	92
Number of telegrams received from foreign countries.....	35,171	9,132	3,011	15,170	1,292	8,766	2,830	3,305	1,178	77
Number of telegrams for which the country in question serves as intermediary between two other countries.....	34,302				1,112		1,954		3,017	
Total.....	105,529	17,392	6,512	37,620	3,683	17,727	7,803	6,299	5,774	169
(c) Number of official telegrams.....	254,532	33,548	943	29,411	1,500	9,268	8,823	8,714	36,556	412
General totals of the numbers of telegram.....	1,399,424	240,966	28,685	317,268	8,451	104,373	49,114	125,041	151,008	24,577
VI. RECEIPTS.										
(a) Receipts from domestic correspondence.....	Francs. 451,184	Francs. 169,595	Francs. 30,952	Francs. 145,329	Francs. 2,716	Francs. 60,580	Francs. 23,254	Francs. 88,080	Francs. 89,308	Francs. 8,969
(b) Net receipts from international correspondence.....	206,400	17,411	5,582	120,775	7,118	9,198	13,409	11,490		1,351
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.....	264			22,000		1,200				
Total.....	657,848	187,006	36,534	288,104	9,834	70,978	36,663	99,570	89,308	10,320
VII. EXPENDITURES.										
(a) Expense of operation:										
Personnel.....	3,631,200	664,103	222,590	(1)	(1)	216,733	(1)	(1)	491,550	29,733
Equipment and maintenance of lines and offices.....	633,926	81,991	54,285			50,000			83,000	11,934
Total expenditures in ordinary budget.....	4,265,126	746,094	276,875			266,733			574,550	41,667
(b) Cost of construction of the network.....									5,000	125,733
VIII. GENERAL DATA.										
(a) Population of the country according to censuses.....	20,500,000	3,500,000	50,606	1,150,000	1,030,000	1,127,200	1,040,000	1,650,000	5,545,125	600,000
(b) Area of the country in square kilometers.....	820,000	580,000	21,024	250,000	417,000	300,975	135,000	277,000	2,000,000	880,000

Comparative telegraph statistics, 1910—Continued.

Item.	Egypt.	Erythraea.	Spain.	Great Britain and Ireland. ¹	Hungary.	British India.			Netherlands East Indies.
						Administration of India. ¹	Indo-European administration.		
							Network of the Persian Gulf.	Lines from Teheran to Bushire.	
I. NETWORK.									
(a) Length of the lines of the entire network, in kilometers.....	14,955	1,729	42,935	98,625	25,068	119,725	4,485	2,615	15,167
(b) Development of wire conductors, in kilometers.....	20,503	2,084	92,109	981,532	144,124	467,201	7,199	7,836	22,479
II. OFFICES.									
(a) Number of offices:									
Open to domestic and international service.....	223	16	1,388	13,959	4,592	3,525	15	7	527
Open to domestic service only.....	146		514			3,740		7	71
Total.....	369	16	1,902	13,959	4,592	7,265	15	14	598
(b) Number of offices:									
Belonging to the Government.....	369	13	972	11,451	2,343	2,846	15	14	202
Belonging to railways or private companies.....		3	919	2,449	2,249	4,409			391
Semaphoric stations with telegraph service.....			11	59		10			
Total.....	369	16	1,902	13,959	4,592	7,265	15	14	593
(c) Number of offices:									
With continuous service.....	24	1	87	219	51	2,005	5	3	
With full or extended day service.....	345		394	509	391	4,287		3	
With limited day service.....		15	1,421	13,231	4,150	973	10	1	598
Total.....	369	16	1,902	13,959	4,592	7,265	15	7	598
(d) Number of offices accepting telegrams.....				112	4,024	5,170			9
III. APPARATUS.									
Number of apparatus in service:									
Morse system.....	145	22	1,440	10,752	5,862	12,183	36	46	964
Hughes system.....			249	134	192				
Other systems.....	686		22	33,299	1,773	117			269
Total.....	831	22	1,711	44,185	7,827	12,300	36	46	1,233
IV. PERSONNEL.									
(a) Superior officers and general administration.....	78	1	163	8,255		181	13	10	183
(b) Number of clerks in the offices.....	683	28	2,692	80,846	(*)	7,605	150	65	1,056
(c) Number of subordinates.....	672	64	2,293	114,713		7,542	283	131	1,741
Total.....	1,433	93	5,148	212,814		15,328	446	206	2,980
V. TELEGRAMS.									
(a) Domestic service:									
Number of telegrams subject to charges (transmitted).....	2,458,533	22,320	3,726,067	74,196,000	6,660,881	11,673,134	11,886		850,762
Number of telegrams exempted from charges (transmitted).....		27,074	518,293	1,833,000	13,979	277,484			80,078
Total.....	2,458,533	49,394	4,244,360	76,029,000	6,674,860	11,950,618	11,886		930,840
(b) International service:									
Number of telegrams transmitted to foreign countries.....	41,407	4,224	911,748	7,599,000	2,266,528	465,860	8,761	5,606	121,013
Number of telegrams received from foreign countries.....	44,709	6,225	941,075	6,691,000	2,130,548	446,133	10,250	4,679	123,511
Number of telegrams for which the country in question serves as intermediary between two other countries.....	20,178	3,250	178,247	1,385,000	324,952	505,101	301,995	119,124	75,143
Total.....	106,294	13,699	2,031,070	15,585,000	4,722,028	1,417,094	321,006	129,408	319,667
(c) Number of official telegrams.....	1,586,457	659	416,521	(12)	846,691	(*)	28,024	3,727	36,146
General totals of the numbers of telegrams.....	4,151,484	63,752	6,691,971	91,614,000	12,243,579	13,367,712	360,916	133,135	1,266,630
VI. RECEIPTS.									
(a) Receipts from domestic correspondence.....	Francs. 2,220,027	Francs. 28,620	Francs. 8,192,853	Francs. 57,908,415	Francs. 8,692,233	Francs. 11,221,826	Francs. 1,714,696	Francs. 238,899	Francs. 1,962,442
(b) Net receipts from international correspondence.....	239,199	22,425	2,300,361	11,977,888	198,143	4,002,560			900,731
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.....	531,533		184,023	9,967,180		5,366,345	14,805	21,320	
Total.....	2,990,759	51,045	10,677,237	79,853,483	8,890,376	20,590,731	1,729,501	260,219	2,863,173
VII. EXPENDITURES.									
(a) Expense of operation:									
Personnel.....	2,376,787	132,000	8,538,142	72,149,490	(*)	16,452,003	998,817	539,127	5,149,577
Equipment and maintenance of lines and offices.....	327,127	4,000	3,158,427	29,117,138		4,138,728	440,393	163,625	1,697,776
Total expenditures in ordinary budget.....	2,703,914	136,000	11,696,569	101,266,628		20,590,731	1,139,210	722,752	5,747,353
(b) Cost of construction of the network.....		4,000		8,685,936		4,030,917			142,507
VIII. GENERAL DATA.									
(a) Population of the country according to censuses.....		333,000	18,618,066	45,012,810	20,840,678	315,001,099			37,717,377
(b) Area of the country in square kilometers.....		128,240	504,516	314,609	324,851	3,770,970			1,908,667

Comparative telegraph statistics, 1910—Continued.

Item.	Italy. ¹	Luxemburg.	New Zealand. ¹	Netherlands. ¹	Serbia.	Switzerland.	Tunis.	Turkey. ¹	South Africa (Union of).
I. NETWORK.									
(a) Length of the lines of the entire network, in kilometers.....	249,443	1,538	18,211	7,526	4,350	13,614	14,630	45,135	22,246
(b) Development of wire conductors, in kilometers.....	203,711	1,130	59,887	36,584	8,289	26,021	16,004	76,508	81,336
II. OFFICES.									
(a) Number of offices:									
Open to domestic and international service.....	7,664	316	1,963	1,393	208	2,282	204	219	1,269
Open to domestic service only.....								963	23
Total.....	7,664	316	1,963	1,393	208	2,282	204	1,202	1,282
(b) Number of offices:									
Belonging to the Government.....	5,676	259	1,963	1,041	119	2,295	142	963	706
Belonging to railways or private companies.....	1,929	57		345	89	66	58	239	573
Semaphoric stations with telegraph service.....	59			7			4		8
Total.....	7,664	316	1,963	1,393	208	2,361	204	1,202	1,282
(c) Number of offices:									
With continuous service.....	282	9		11	95	7		288	
With full or extended day service.....	406	48	1,867	243	11	318	31	717	9
With limited day service.....	6,976	259	96	1,139	102	2,036	173	197	1,273
Total.....	7,664	316	1,963	1,393	208	2,361	204	1,202	1,282
(d) Number of offices accepting telegrams.....					1,401	75			4
III. APPARATUS.									
Number of apparatus in service:									
Morse system.....	13,746	91	862	694	369	2,033	194	2,350	1,480
Hughes system.....	512			166	4	111	12	15	
Other systems.....	974	200	1,669	1,607		29	96		1,432
Total.....	15,323	291	2,531	2,467	408	2,173	301	2,365	1,892
IV. PERSONNEL.									
(a) Superior officers and general administration.....	(10)	(9)	52	273	67	185		3,126	138
(b) Number of clerks in the offices.....			1,107	3,339	707	3,068			1,154
(c) Number of subordinates.....			1,157	2,455	530	379		1,619	1,435
Total.....			2,316	6,067	1,294	3,632		4,745	2,777
V. TELEGRAMS.									
(a) Domestic service:									
Number of telegrams subject to charges (transmitted).....	11,130,485	26,273	8,268,340	2,905,696	457,304	1,633,098	296,360	2,483,839	4,500,012
Number of telegrams exempted from charges (transmitted).....	2,418,878	5,775	92,307		74,937		89,919	4,661,299	351,912
Total.....	13,599,363	32,048	8,360,647	2,905,696	532,241	1,633,098	386,309	7,145,138	4,851,924
(b) International service:									
Number of telegrams transmitted to foreign countries.....	1,534,563	87,286	122,980	1,472,431	109,128	1,341,951	309,994	398,137	134,328
Number of telegrams received from foreign countries.....	1,602,952	77,066	115,282	1,795,004	113,105	1,421,426	293,357	434,791	118,955
Number of telegrams for which the country in question serves as intermediary between two other countries.....	116,726			364,109	155,883	1,212,070		68,626	16,582
Total.....	3,254,240	164,342	238,142	3,631,544	378,118	3,975,447	603,351	901,554	269,865
(c) Number of official telegrams.....	1,171,238	10,500	(*)	113,339	11,519	186,831	96,732	488,640	
General totals of the numbers of telegrams.....	18,024,841	206,890	8,598,789	6,680,599	921,878	5,795,371	1,066,472	8,535,332	5,021,789
VI. RECEIPTS.									
(a) Receipts from domestic correspondence.....	Francs. 14,171	Francs. 14,171	Francs. 6,640,600	Francs. 1,861,857	Francs. 321,831	Francs. 1,121,900	Francs. 222,066	Francs. 5,457,387	Francs. 6,790,593
(b) Net receipts from international correspondence.....	4,026,749	69,438	4,029,320	2,744,986	264,347	2,775,534	345,990	4,045,097	
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.....		845	182,975	480,515	6,276	335,061	8,082	153,989	1,309,546
Total.....		84,454	10,852,895	5,067,358	592,454	4,232,495	576,138	9,656,473	8,091,139
VII. EXPENDITURES.									
(a) Expense of operation:									
Personnel.....	(10)	(7)	8,837,575	6,097,068		3,100,935		7,662,387	7,806,146
Equipment and maintenance of lines and offices.....			2,330,150	2,263,386		1,131,560		501,065	742,223
Total expenditures in ordinary budget.....			11,167,725	8,360,454		4,232,495		8,163,452	8,548,369
(b) Cost of the construction of the network.....			46,951,450	580,644		6,664,123		347,778	430,945
VIII. GENERAL DATA.									
(a) Population of the country according to census.....	32,986,307	261,540	1,062,792	5,898,429	2,915,000	3,753,293	1,926,000	23,678,100	5,339,107
(b) Area of the country in square kilometers.....	286,589	2,597	271,294	33,090	48,303	41,324	129,318		787,061

Comparative telegraph statistics, 1910—Continued.

Item.	French colonies.		Portuguese colonies.			France.			Greece.
	French Equatorial Africa.		Province of Mozambique.	Portuguese India, government network.	Portuguese India, network of the Mormugao Railway.	Denmark. ¹	Continental and Corsica.	Algeria.	
	Gabon.	Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.							
I. NETWORK.									
(a) Length of the lines of the entire network, in kilometers.....	1,362	¹ 108	4,131	193	77	² 3,646	182,794	15,199	¹ 8,130
(b) Development of wire conductors, in kilometers.....	1,390	¹ 108	5,056	193	247	² 12,959	690,636	39,652	¹ 15,555
II. OFFICES.									
(a) Number of offices:									
Open to domestic and international service.....	15	.....	77	.....	11	277	¹ 20,008	720	² 656
Open to domestic service only.....	.....	¹ 1	7	14	3	² 299	² 295	.....	.....
Total.....	15	1	84	14	14	576	20,303	720	656
(b) Number of offices:									
Belonging to the Government.....	15	1	75	14	.....	172	16,592	549	620
Belonging to railways or private companies.....	.....	.....	9	.....	14	398	3,579	158	² 150
Semaphoric stations with telegraph service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	132	13	.....
Total.....	15	1	84	14	14	² 576	20,303	720	770
(c) Number of offices:									
With continuous service.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	2	20	3	9
With full or extended day service.....	.....	.....	7	5	13	115	1 120	70	65
With limited day service.....	15	1	69	9	.....	459	19,163	647	550
Total.....	15	1	84	14	14	576	20,303	720	624
(d) Number of offices accepting telegrams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
III. APPARATUS.									
Number of apparatus in service:									
Morse system.....	32	1	94	9	18	395	17,140	738	329
Hughes system.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,098	58	.....
Other systems.....	.....	.....	58	6	23	² 17	² 11,981	¹ 217	² 390
Total.....	32	1	152	15	41	² 412	30,219	1,013	719
IV. PERSONNEL.									
(a) Superior officers and general administration.....	1	.....	24	5	.....	.....	4,703	32	² 161
(b) Number of clerks in the offices.....	37	² 2	129	24	27	(¹)	38,308	1,064	² 990
(c) Number of subordinates.....	58	8	137	31	5	.....	59,689	463	² 750
Total.....	96	10	290	60	32	.....	102,700	1,559	1,901
V. TELEGRAMS.									
(a) Domestic service:									
Number of telegrams subject to charges (transmitted).....	4,527	² 183	48,937	11,182	2,189	² 993,364	² 45,466,289	² 2,285,223	1,073,115
Number of telegrams exempted from charges (transmitted).....	4,533	76	34,555	7,330	.....	.....	5,259,564	244,742	315,506
Total.....	9,060	259	83,492	18,512	2,189	993,364	50,725,853	2,529,965	1,388,623
(b) International service:									
Number of telegrams transmitted to foreign countries.....	1,157	.....	48,046	8,515	10,605	688,632	² 4,684,052	71,078	107,805
Number of telegrams received from foreign countries.....	680	.....	53,643	13,192	6,914	784,153	4,614,939	50,575	197,804
Number of telegrams for which the country in question serves as intermediary between two other countries.....	2,964	.....	7,676	22,088	.....	1,060,378	1,776,729	.....	117,503
Total.....	4,801	.....	109,365	43,795	17,519	2,533,163	11,075,720	121,653	423,112
(c) Number of official telegrams.....	3,708	57	49,554	3,182	1,342	² 106,137	2,779,739	375,873	39,503
General totals of the numbers of telegrams.....	17,569	316	241,411	65,489	21,050	3,632,664	64,581,312	3,027,491	1,851,238
VI. RECEIPTS.									
(a) Receipts from domestic correspondence.....	Francs. 8,102	Francs. ² 278	Francs. ¹ 99,123	Francs. ¹ 7,536	Francs. ¹ 2,300	Francs. 838,114	Francs. ² 30,246,687	Francs. ² 1,754,242	Francs. ² 1,206,773
(b) Net receipts from international correspondence.....	3,120	.....	¹ 114,389	¹ 9,839	¹ 12,123	1,672,098	12,541,987	303,300	824,264
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.....	.....	.....	¹ 7,340	.....	.....	211,691	1,491,309	35,220	.....
Total.....	11,222	278	220,852	17,375	14,423	¹⁰ 2,721,903	44,279,983	2,092,762	2,031,037
VII. EXPENDITURES.									
(a) Expense of operation:									
Personnel.....	132,150	² 11,400	¹ 38,709	¹ 28,384	¹ 16,024	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Equipment and maintenance of lines and offices.....	72,500	.....	¹ 594,476	¹ 2,631	¹ 2,266	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures in ordinary budget.....	204,650	11,400	633,185	31,015	18,290	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Cost of construction of the network.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIII. GENERAL DATA.									
(a) Population of the country according to censuses.....	23,867,500	.....	2,643,500	475,513	.....	^{11 12} 2,757,076	² 39,252,245	5,231,650	² 2,631,853
(b) Area of the country in square kilometers.....	350,000	1,000,000	613,293	3,370	.....	¹² 38,969	536,408	479,486	² 63,606

Comparative telegraph statistics, 1910—Continued.

Item.	Iceland.	Japan.				Roumania. ¹	Russia.	Siam. ¹	Sweden.
		Japan. ¹	Korea. ¹	Formosa. ¹	Japanese Sakhalin. ¹				
I. NETWORK.									
(a) Length of the lines of the entire network, in kilometers.....	¹ 1,379	38,022	5,456	2,283	816	7,321	¹ 190,502	7,285	¹ 9,317
(b) Development of wire conductors, in kilometers.....	¹ 3,624	169,265	12,457	5,591	1,040	20,841	¹ 706,782	10,628	² 32,220
II. OFFICES.									
(a) Number of offices: Open to domestic and international service.....	² 87	1,000	248	118	20	² 695	2,488	135	² 2,438
Open to domestic service only.....		3,268	59			² 2,432	5,935		² 411
Total.....	87	4,268	307	118	20	3,127	8,423	135	2,849
(b) Number of offices: Belonging to the Government.....	² 87	3,333	307	118	20	2,785	4,226	61	1,117
Belonging to railways or private companies.....		885				342	4,197	71	² 1,729
Semaphoric stations with telegraph service.....									² 3
Total.....	87	4,268	307	118	20	3,127	8,423	135	2,849
(c) Number of offices: With continuous service.....				118	20	81	1,090	5	² 30
With full or extended day service.....		3,682	307			50	4,419	129	² 1,519
With limited day service.....	² 87	586				3,046	2,914	1	² 1,291
Total.....	87	4,268	307	118	20	3,127	8,423	135	2,849
(d) Number of offices accepting telegrams.....								1	
III. APPARATUS.									
Number of apparatus in service: Morse system.....	8	2,408	175	25	15	² 1,200	7,259	204	¹² 3,095
Hughes system.....						² 40	732		
Other systems.....	² 131	3,751	310	81	19	² 2,474	² 781	23	¹² 1,354
Total.....	139	6,159	485	106	34	3,714	² 8,772	227	4,449
IV. PERSONNEL.									
(a) Superior officers and general administration.....	¹ 3							59	¹² 149
(b) Number of clerks in the offices.....	¹ 101	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	255	¹² 815
(c) Number of subordinates.....	¹ 9							669	¹² 834
Total.....	113							983	¹² 1,798
V. TELEGRAMS.									
(a) Domestic service: Number of telegrams subject to charges (transmitted).....	12,364	25,018,389	1,435,203	488,069	88,627	2,167,426	27,301,972	280,252	1,845,777
Number of telegrams exempted from charges (transmitted).....						169,510			
Total.....	12,364	25,018,389	1,435,203	488,069	88,627	2,336,936	27,301,972	280,252	¹² 1,845,777
(b) International service: Number of telegrams transmitted to foreign countries.....	10,575	520,901	147,553	7,692	143	479,109	2,253,883	37,616	636,385
Number of telegrams received from foreign countries.....	7,922	594,384	127,125	8,999	130	452,306	2,618,527	50,781	732,016
Number of telegrams for which the country in question serves as intermediary between two other countries.....						282,525	574,861	63,024	872,841
Total.....	² 18,497	1,115,285	274,678	16,691	273	1,213,940	5,447,271	151,421	2,241,242
(c) Number of official telegrams.....	² 17,208	3,669,843	402,992	153,149	20,104	110,525	4,043,688	29,562	174,047
General totals of the numbers of telegrams.....	48,069	29,803,517	2,112,873	657,899	109,004	3,661,401	36,792,931	461,235	4,261,066
VI. RECEIPTS.									
(a) Receipts from domestic correspondence.....	Frans. 32,635	Frans. ² 15,983,193	Frans. ² 1,120,121	Frans. ² 534,594	Frans. ² 111,399	Frans. 2,857,306	Frans. 60,355,227	Frans. 1,085,566	¹² 1,315,291
(b) Net receipts from international correspondence.....	24,813	² 2,435,915	² 208,208	² 57,059	² 386	179,867	10,806,889	574,932	1,758,692
(c) Miscellaneous receipts.....	6,383	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		2,565,995	7,944	(¹²)
Total.....	63,831	18,419,108	1,328,329	591,653	111,785	3,037,173	73,728,091	1,678,442	(¹²)
VII. EXPENDITURES.									
(a) Expense of operation: Personnel.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	892,296	(10)
Equipment and maintenance of lines and offices.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	² 11,333,333	548,672	
Total expenditures in ordinary budget.....							11,333,333	1,440,968	
(b) Cost of construction of the network.....		(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)			(10)
VIII. GENERAL DATA.									
(a) Population of the country according to censuses.....	² 74,470	² 50,497,000	² 13,303,082	² 3,204,271	² 30,824	² 6,966,000	150,000,000	² 7,000,000	² 5,521,943
(b) Area of the country in square kilometers.....	104,785	382,415	217,826	35,969	37,400	131,853	22,434,392	556,073	447,864

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

GERMANY.

1. Not including 50,071 kilometers belonging to the railways, and having a wire development of 225,400 kilometers, nor 8,461 kilometers of lines and 10,574 kilometers of wire in the German protectorates and in China, but including the interurban lines and wires.
2. Not including 131 telegraph offices in the German protectorates and in China.
3. Not including 15 semaphoric offices.
4. See remark 3.
5. In addition, all traveling (post?) offices, all telegraph messengers and all rural carriers are obliged to accept telegrams for transmission.
6. 37,763 telephone apparatus, 3,153 sounders, 9 Baudot, 9 recorder, 12 Wheatstone, 10 Murray, 3 vibrators, 526 teleprinters, and 15 wireless telegraph apparatus.
7. As the postal, telegraph, and telephone services are jointly operated, no figures can be furnished for the personnel of the telegraph service.
8. Including 231,250 official railway telegrams.
9. In addition, there were transmitted in Germany, for the meteorological service, in all 87,330 telegrams containing weather forecasts for the following day, which represents a total number of 7,398,970 meteorological telegrams received.
10. Not including 185,600 international official telegrams.
11. The amount stated does not indicate the total receipts, but the balance, i. e., the amount paid to the German administration in the settlement of the accounts with foreign administrations.
12. The services of posts, telegraphs, and telephones being jointly operated, it is impossible to secure figures for the telegraph expenditures separately.
13. Census of December 1, 1910 (provisional results).
14. Not including the area covered by water.

AUSTRIA.

1. Including 6,406 kilometers belonging to the railway lines or to private persons having a wire development of 79,375 kilometers.
2. Government offices.
3. All post offices are authorized to accept telegrams.
4. Of which 3 Baudot, 1 Murray.
5. As the postal and telegraph services are jointly operated, no statement can be made of the personnel employed in the telegraph service.
6. Telegrams of the Imperial Court and Government telegrams.
7. Of which 1,154,879 for Hungary.
8. Of which 1,101,314 from Hungary.
9. Among the official telegrams are included the meteorological telegrams, bulletins of the stock exchange, of the prices of grain, and telegrams of public interest.
10. As the postal, telegraph, and telephone services are jointly operated, separate figures for the expenditures of the telegraph service can not be secured.
11. Census of 1910.

BELGIUM.

1. Including 298 kilometers of line (bearing 1,974 kilometers of wire conductors) of the hydraulic service, but not including the lines (bearing 520 kilometers of wire) built at the expense of the railway concessionaires.
2. Including 196 offices that only accept telegrams for transmission, but not including 117 offices established for the telegraph service of the Government railways only.
3. Of these, 53 have each a telephone station intended for the transmission of telegrams.
4. Of which 862 with auditive receivers. Not including the apparatus of the hydraulic services nor of private persons, nor the apparatus rented to railway concessionaires, nor those rented or belonging to other administrations.
5. Of which 26 installed in duplex and 4 in triplex.
6. Of the Baudot system, installed in quadruplex, and 170 telephones.
7. Of which 136 are employed for both telegraphy and telephony.
8. Of which 458 are employed in both telegraphy and telephony. There are further 5,867 clerks of the railways, the postal service, the service of bridges and roads, etc., who cooperate in the telegraph and telephone service.
9. Including a large number of clerks employed in both telegraphy and telephony, but not including telegram messengers. The latter do not form a part of the administration; on December 31 they numbered 3,650.
10. This figure includes only telegrams transmitted for the needs of the telegraph service. The total number of official telegrams is 12,078,400, of which 11,376,650 referring to the operation of the government railways, and 399,790 referring to the postal service, the marine service, etc.
11. This amount is made up as follows: 564,774 francs, the share of the telegraph of the fees charged for postal special delivery; 89,198 francs for code addresses; 5,406 francs, extraordinary receipts.
12. Altogether an approximate figure, which does not include the amortization expenditures nor the interest on the capital expended in constructing the lines.
13. This figure is 1,799,145 francs less than that of 1909, the distribution of the cost of construction, between the telegraph and the telephone, having been recently examined.

BOLIVIA.

1. These offices, which are open to domestic service only, belong to the Viacha-Oruro Railway; their telegraph service is reserved for the railway stations between La Paz and Oruro.
2. These are post offices or places where there is no telegraph and no telephone office. The message desired to be transmitted can be mailed under cover addressed to the chief of nearest telegraph office, who transmits it to destination by telegraph. The fee for the telegram must be inclosed in postage.
3. Telephones.
4. 73 employees each serving alone in a telephone station under the jurisdiction of the district chief, like the other chiefs of telegraph offices, and 76 employed in the telephone service at the principal offices under the chiefs of said offices.
5. This figure shows an increase of 20,962 over the preceding year.
6. This figure shows an increase of 3,412 over the preceding year.
7. This figure includes also the telegrams of the international service.
8. See remark 7.
9. This figure shows an increase of 3,616 over the preceding year.
10. Approximate figure.
11. The population of the Republic has been estimated by the statistical service at 2,265,801; this figure includes the figure furnished by the census of 1900, increased by 3 per cent for the last 10 years, and diminished by the number of inhabitants that passed under the rule of bordering nations.
12. The area in square kilometers has been calculated without taking into account the territory ceded by the treaty of Petropolis and the protocol of Bustamante-Polo.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

1. Including the lines and wires of the railways.
2. Of which one is installed in duplex.
3. Telephone apparatus with magnetic inductors.
4. Including 203,584 telegrams for Austria-Hungary.
5. Including 193,285 telegrams from Austria-Hungary.
6. In this figure are included also the meteorological telegrams, bulletins of the prices of grain and of the stock exchange, and telegrams in the interest of the public.
7. Census of April 23, 1895.

BULGARIA.

1. Figures for the joint service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones.
2. The services being jointly operated, the expenses for the telegraph service can not be stated separately.

CHILE.

1. Of which 16 until midnight.
2. Of which 11 with telephone service and 3 open only during the bathing season.

CHINA.

1. Conversion made at the rate of 5.50 francs per Mexican dollar.

FRENCH COLONIES (FRENCH INDO-CHINA).

1. Not including the wires of the railways.
2. Including semaphoric stations.
3. Including railway stations.

FRENCH COLONIES (MADAGASCAR).

1. 1 recorder apparatus, 2 radiotelegraphic apparatus, and 4 optic apparatus.
2. This figure represents the total of official telegrams exchanged.
3. Domestic official telegrams are franked.

FRENCH COLONIES (NEW CALEDONIA).

1. Of which 2 optic apparatus, 4 relays, and 32 telephones.
2. The personnel is employed in the joint postal, telegraph, and telephone service.
3. This figure is for the 128 employees mentioned under the heading "Personnel."
4. The telegraph and telephone offices and lines are maintained at joint expense.

FRENCH COLONIES (SENEGAL).

1. In consequence of the fusion of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services, the expenses can not be stated separately; the total amounts to 680,728 francs, of which 519,548 francs for the personnel and 161,180 francs for equipment.

FRENCH COLONIES (FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA).

1. Jointly employed in the two services.
2. Official telegrams are franked.
3. Terminals established through the Gabon service.
4. Approximate figures.

FRENCH COLONIES (IVORY COAST).

1. All offices are open from 7 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m.
2. The personnel participates in the postal service.

FRENCH COLONIES (DAHOMY).

1. In consequence of the fusion of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services, the expenses can not be separated; the total amounts to 243,380 francs, of which 194,500 francs for the personnel and 48,880 francs for supplies.
2. Approximate figures.

FRENCH COLONIES (FRENCH GUINEA).

1. The expenses for the postal and telegraph services can not be stated separately.

FRENCH COLONIES (UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER).

1. In addition to 555 kilometers of line on the railways, the colony has 2,164 kilometers on metal poles. All the rest is installed on wooden poles and on live trees.
2. The personnel is employed in both services.
3. As the greater part of the expenses is common to both services, it is impossible to furnish such information with exactitude.

FRENCH COLONIES (MAURETANIA).

1. The personnel participates in the postal service (joint expenses).

EGYPT.

1. Not including 9,018 kilometers of line with a wire development of 17,314 kilometers, of which 7,940 kilometers of line with a wire development of 14,800 kilometers belong to Sudan; 358 kilometers of line with a wire development of 1,396 kilometers, to the Eastern Telegraph Co.; 180 kilometers of line with a wire development of 540 kilometers, to the Suez Canal; and 540 kilometers of line with a wire development of 578 kilometers, to the Delta Light Railway Co.
2. Of which 57 belonging to Sudan; 5 to the Eastern Telegraph Co.; and 15 to the Suez Canal.
3. Of which 106 of the Delta Light Railway Co.
4. Of which 14 quadruplex, 31 duplex, 560 sounders, 12 vibrators, and 69 telephones.
5. Of which 89 per cent are official telegrams of the railways.

ERYTHREA.

1. Natives.

1. The greater part are railway station offices.
2. Of which 178 municipal offices.
3. Of which 12 Baudot.
4. Not including repeaters.
5. From international correspondence.

SPAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1. Fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.
2. Including private lines and private wires (telegraph and telephone) rented to private persons or companies but not including lines and wires belonging to the railway companies, of which no statement has been made and which are almost entirely at the disposal of the companies.
3. Including the telephone lines. In view of the fusion of the telegraph and telephone service, no separate data can be given for the telegraph service. The figures given are for the length of line with poles, pipes, or cables and not to the surveyed length, as in many places there are both overhead and underground lines.
4. Including 85 offices belonging to the cable companies and open only for international service. All the other offices are open for both domestic and international service.
5. Including 87 offices with continuous service during week days but not Sundays.
6. Including the totals under the heading "Offices a, b, and c."
7. Including 662 Wheatstone and 724 quadruplex; the rest of the apparatus are merely sounders.
8. Including 18,617 telephones, 1,110 alarms, 3,231 A B C, 56 Steljes recorders, 486 needle apparatus, 175 relays, and 7 Baudot.
9. In consequence of the fusion of the postal telegraph and telephone service, the figures for the telegraph service can not be given separately.
10. Including 24,000 telegrams at reduced rates for the railways.
11. Including the telegrams transmitted exclusively through the lines of the cable companies.
12. No statement has been made of them.
13. Including the rent of lines leased to private persons and companies (including the cable companies) and the value of the service rendered to other branches of the Government.
14. The original capital expended for the construction of the network was 255,268,112 francs. The interest on this amount for the year 1910-11 (6,846,613 francs) is included in the expenses under the heading "a-2."

HUNGARY.

1. Of which 2,284 offices of the postal and telegraph services combined.
2. Telephones.
3. In consequence of the fusion of the postal and telegraph services no figures can be given relative to the personnel employed exclusively in the telegraph service.
4. Telegrams of the royal court.
5. Of which 1,569,741 for Austria.
6. Of which 1,476,596 from Austria.
7. In the number of official telegrams are included 351,316 meteorological telegrams, the bulletins of the stock exchange, and telegrams of public interest.
8. The expenses can not be stated, owing to the fusion of the postal and telegraph services.
9. Census of 1910.

BRITISH INDIA (INDIAN OFFICES).

1. Fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.
2. Not including 15,012 kilometers of line and 5,068 kilometers of line belonging to the railways and operated by them.
3. The data can not be furnished.

BRITISH INDIA (INDO-EUROPEAN OFFICES).

1. Supervisory offices.
2. Including the 7 supervisory offices.

THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

1. Approximate figure.

ITALY.

1. Fiscal year from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.
2. Of the telegraph service, properly speaking.
3. Of which 1,929 belonging to the railway company and 213 phonotelegraphic offices.
4. Of which 224 belong to the railway companies.
5. Of which 8 with continued service for urgent service, 101 with service prolonged to midnight, and 21 belonging to the railway companies.
6. Of which 1,684 belong to the railway companies.
7. Including 9 Morse apparatus with a double simultaneous transmission and 4,533 Morse simplex belonging to the railway company.
8. Of which 58 Hughes apparatus with double simultaneous transmission.
9. Of which 15 complete Wheatstone apparatus, 5 Wheatstone transmitters, 82 Wheatstone repeaters, 45 Baudot and 75 quadruplex, 438 sounders, 2 Rowland apparatus, and 312 telephones used for the transmission of telegrams.
10. Figures can not be furnished, as the personnel is employed in both the postal and telegraph services.
11. Including 623,410 telegrams transmitted by the offices of the railways.
12. Including 53,407 telegrams transmitted at the offices of the railways.
13. Including 47,359 telegrams transmitted by the offices of the railways.
14. Including 15,705 telegrams received by the offices of the railways.
15. Not including 44,189 telegrams transmitted by the offices of the railways.
16. In view of the fusion of the postal and telegraph services, the expenses can not be stated for the telegraph service separately.

LUXEMBURG.

1. Including 312 kilometers of lines used for both telegraph and telephone service and 203 kilometers of lines used for both the services of the telegraph and the railways, but not including 163 kilometers of lines belonging to the railways.
2. Including 248 kilometers of wire used for both the telegraph and telephone services, but not including 931 kilometers of wire belonging to the railways.
3. Including 200 telephone offices cooperating in a telegraph service.
4. Not including 129 apparatus belonging to the railways.
5. Telephone apparatus.
6. In view of the fusion of the postal telegraph and telephone services, no separate figures can be given for the personnel employed in the telegraph service.
7. The expenses for the telegraph service can not be stated, owing to the fusion of the telegraph and telephone services.
8. Census of 1910.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.
2. No statement has been made.

THE NETHERLANDS.

1. Excepting the number of offices, the figures refer only to the administration of the Government telegraphs.
2. Not including 73 auxiliary offices.
3. Of which 10 are duplex.
4. 5 Baudot apparatus, 531 sounders, 609 Bell-Blake and Berliner telephones, 11 telegraph posts, and 451 intermediary telegraph posts.
5. Including 113 employed in the joint postal and telegraph service.
6. Including 1,815 employed in the joint postal and telegraph service.
7. 2,186 messengers, 139 supervisors of the line, and 130 workmen.

SERVIA.

1. Of which 1 is intended only for steamship navigation service and 1 for the meteorological service.
2. Communal offices are obliged to handle telegrams and to collect the regular charges for transmitting the telegrams to the nearest Government offices.
3. Including the apparatus of the duplex system and the apparatus of the railways.
4. The personnel is employed for the joint service of the posts, telegraphs, and telephones.
5. Not including 1,073,830 telegrams of the railways.
6. Total receipts.
7. Total receipts for railway telegrams.
8. The expenses can not be stated separately owing to the fusion of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services. They amounted, for the 3 services, to 2,036,296 francs, viz, 1,547,419 francs for the personnel and 488,877 francs for supplies and the maintenance of the lines and offices.

SWITZERLAND.

1. Not including 3,669 kilometers of mixed lines which bear telegraph and telephone wires. The private lines show a development of 2,161 kilometers of line and 4,134 kilometers of wire. The total length of the wires of the railways on the lines of the administration of telegraphs and telephones is 13,361 kilometers.
2. Including 1,517 kilometers of reserved wires.
3. Including the office accepting telegrams for transmission.
4. 1,011 for closed circuit, 924 for open circuit, and 98 sounders.
5. 2 double Baudot, 1 triple Baudot, 2 quadruple Baudot, 24 telephone stations taking the place of telegraph apparatus.
6. 950 employed in the telegraph and telephone service.
7. Including 14,745 francs interest on the account of construction, 88,474 francs interest on stock, 55,295 francs (15 per cent) for the amortization, and 38,572 francs (credit balance of the year) for the extraordinary amortization of the account of construction.
8. Of which 30,715 francs in 1910.
9. Census of 1910.

TUNIS.

1. Including the interurban telephone lines.
2. Recorder, sounder, relay, and telephones.
3. The figures can not be given, in view of the fusion of the postal and telegraph services.

TURKEY.

1. Figures are for the fiscal year from March 1, 1910, to the end of February, 1911.
2. Payments received from foreign administrations are not included in this amount.
3. The salaries and allowances of directors, clerks, and subordinates are included in this amount.

SOUTH AFRICA (UNION OF).

1. Telephones.
2. Employed in both the postal and telegraph services.
3. Including the telegrams transmitted by the Eastern and South African Telegraph Co. to Capetown and Durban.
4. 1,278,025 Europeans and 4,061,082 natives.

FRENCH COLONIES (OUBANGUO-CHARI-TCHAD).

1. As the Bangui-Mongoumba line is almost entirely within the colony of Middle Congo, the latter is charged with the personnel and maintenance of the line, excepting what concerns the office of Bangui. It serves, during the period of low water (when the steamers coming from Brazzaville or Belgian Congo can not cross the Zinga rapids), to connect the navigation limit to the capital of Oubangui-Chari-Tchad. This line, heretofore open only to domestic service, will be used in 1911 also for international service, in consequence of its extension to Liranga. In 1911, the Bangui-Fort Lamy Nguimi line will be constructed, which will have a development of nearly 2,000 kilometers and will make it possible to communicate with the mother country, both via Bangui-Liranga-Brazzaville and by using the Soudan telegraph line, which will connect it to Dakar.

2. In charge of the two terminal offices.
3. For the two offices of the line.
4. Receipts of the two offices of the line.
5. Including the heads of the post and telegraph offices of the line.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

1. Conversion made at the rate of 200 reis per franc.

DENMARK.

1. Fiscal year from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912.
2. Including 1,723 kilometers of lines which at present bear also telephone wires, but not including the lines of the railways.
3. Open also to the service with Sweden and Norway.
4. In addition, there are 152 telephone offices which are likewise open to telegraph service.
5. Of which 5 with Creed-Receiver and 3 also with Creed-Printer.
6. The telephone apparatus used in the telegraph service is included in the telephone statistics. Not including the apparatus of the railways.
7. The services of telegraphs and telephones being jointly operated, it is impossible to secure figures as to the number of employees and expenses for the telegraph service separately.
8. Including 57,695 telegrams transmitted by railway offices and addressed to Government offices.

9. In addition to 21,615 international meteorological telegrams exempted from charges.
10. Not including the receipts for telegrams transmitted by railway offices.
11. Census of 1911.
12. Not including Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

FRANCE (CONTINENT AND CORSICA).

1. This figure includes: 944 main offices, 14,746 secondary offices, 203 military offices, 242 (water) lock offices, 133 semaphoric offices, 3,579 railway station offices and 161 private offices.
2. Urban office.
3. 2,204 sounders, 6,004 telephones for telegraph service, 278 dials, 1,181 relays, 6 Wheatstone, 1,086 commutators, 684 Baudot sectors, 41 apparatus with alternating current, 306 experimental installations and 191 measuring installations.
4. Jointly for the 3 services of posts, telegraphs and telephones.
5. In this figure are included: 33,423,188 telegrams accepted at Government offices, 10,846,040 pneumatic communications and 1,197,061 telegrams accepted at railway station offices.
6. In this figure are included 4,605,635 telegrams accepted at Government offices, and 78,417 telegrams accepted at railway stations.
7. The receipts are as follows: 24,770,352 francs for fees collected by Government offices, 4,880,954 francs fees for pneumatic communications and 595,383 francs credit balance received from the railway companies for private telegraph service.
8. Owing to the fusion of the ordinary expenses of the postal, telegraph and telephone services the figures can not be given. The total amounted to 314,848,173 francs, viz., for the personnel, 178,913,323 francs, and for supplies, 135,934,850 francs.
9. Census for 1905.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

1. 27 Baudot, 175 dials, 5 sounders, 3 Wheatstone, and 7 telephones.
2. Of which 3,245 pneumatic cards.
3. Of which 982 pneumatic cards.
4. Owing to the fusion of the postal, telegraph and telephone services, the expenses can not be stated separately. The total amounted to 5,489,175 francs, of which 3,040,662 francs for the personnel and 2,448,513 francs for supplies.

GREECE.

1. Not including the lines of the railways, nor those of the eastern company.
2. Including 400 telephone stations.
3. Of which 7 belong to the eastern company.
4. Ader, Ericsson, and Bailleux telephones for the transmission of telegrams.
5. The administrative officers and clerks of the office are employed in the joint service of posts, telegraphs and telephones.
6. Owing to the fusion of the services of posts, telegraphs and telephones, the expenses can not be stated for the telegraph service. The total amounted to 4,640,350 francs.
7. Census of October 27, 1907.

ICELAND.

1. The lines and personnel are employed jointly for the telegraph and telephone services.
2. Open also for telephone service.
3. Telephones.
4. Including telegrams exchanged with Denmark.
5. Including meteorological telegrams.
6. Expenses can not be stated separately owing to the fusion of the telegraph and telephone services.
7. The census of 1901.

JAPAN, KOREA, FORMOSA AND JAPANESE SAKHALIN.

1. Fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.
2. The figures relative to the personnel can not be stated separately owing to the fusion of the postal and telegraph services.
3. Conversion at a rate of 40 sen per franc.
4. Figures can not be stated owing to the fusion of the two services.
5. Census of December 1, 1910.

ROUMANIA.

1. The figures are for the fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.
2. 287 Government offices, 342 railway station offices, and 66 special agencies.
3. Telephone station performing telephone service.
4. 1,070 Morse simple, 90 in relay and 40 in duplex.
5. 25 simple Hughes, 12 in duplex and 3 in relay arrangement.
6. 24 Hipp simple, 2 in relay arrangement, 16 telewriters, 2,432 telephones used for transmission of telegrams.
7. The figures for the personnel can not be stated owing to the fusion of the postal, telegraph and telephone services.
8. Figure estimated, from the census of 1899, for the year 1910.

RUSSIA.

1. 184,530 kilometers of Government telegraph lines with a wire development of 495,711 kilometers; 14,583 kilometers of lines belonging to the railways, with a wire development of 209,652 kilometers; and 389 kilometers of line belonging to the police telegraph network with a wire development of 389 kilometers.
2. Of which 25 Morse duplex, 130 Wheatstone, 59 Baudot, 3 Murray, 25 alarms, and 539 telephones.
3. This figure indicates only Government apparatus.
4. The figures relative to the personnel can not be stated owing to the fusion of the postal, telegraph and telephone services.
5. This figure does not include the maintenance of offices.

SIAM.

1. The figures are for the year from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.
2. Approximate figure.

SWEDEN.

1. Not including the lines belonging to the railways, viz, 1,917 kilometers belonging to the Government and 8,551 kilometers belonging to private companies. Of the 9,317 kilometers of the lines belonging to the telegraph administration, 7,581 kilometers are used for both telegraph and telephone service.
2. Not including the lines belonging to the railways, viz, 15,690 kilometers belonging to the Government and 12,005 kilometers belonging to private companies.

3. Including 1,318 offices of the railways (of which 454 belong to the Government and 864 to private companies); 940 Government telephone offices which are also open to telephone service (of which 76 only accept telegrams); and 3 semiphoric offices.
4. Offices of the railways, of which 29 belong to the Government and 382 to private companies, open also for service with Denmark and Norway.
5. Offices of the railways, of which 483 belong to the Government and 1,246 to private companies.
6. One of which belongs to the administration of telegraphs and the 2 others to the pilot service.
7. Including 38 offices of the Government railways.
8. Including 569 offices of the railways, of which 228 belong to the Government and 341 to private companies.
9. Including 1,124 offices of the railways, of which 219 belong to the Government and 905 to private companies.
10. Including 2,675 apparatus belonging to the railways.
11. Of which 23 sounders, 10 Wheatstone, 2 Murray, 15 vibrators, 211 dials (all installed at railway offices), and 1,093 telephones used for telegraph service.
12. This figure includes the personnel employed exclusively in the telephone service as well as the personnel employed in the joint service of telegraphs and telephones.
13. In addition, the Swedish administration employed on an average 1,155 linemen and 339 foremen and shopmen.
14. The total of the personnel employed in 1910 by the telegraph administration for the telegraph and telephone services was about 8,400.
15. This figure includes 67,814 meteorological telegrams (domestic and international), a number of which were franked, and 119,006 transmitted exclusively by the lines of the railways.
16. In addition 154,973 francs for messages transmitted exclusively by the lines of the railways.
17. The miscellaneous receipts can not be stated separately owing to the fusion of the telegraph and telephone services. The total for both amounted to 157,010 francs.
18. The receipts for both services amounted to 19,988,294 francs.
19. The expenses can not be stated separately owing to the fusion of the telegraph and telephone services. The expenses for the personnel amounted to 8,381,688 francs. For the maintenance of the offices and the lines (telegraphs and telephones) the administration expended 3,571,411 francs, of which 220,020 for the maintenance of the telegraph lines, 615,509 francs for the maintenance of the telephone lines (interurban and suburban), and 2,735,882 francs for the maintenance of the offices (telegraph and telephone) and the urban telephone networks. The total of the expenditures amounted to 13,526,693 francs.
20. No figures can be furnished.
21. Census of December 31, 1910.

APPENDIX H.

COMPARATIVE POSTAL STATISTICS, 1910.¹

[The reference numbers relate to the explanatory notes following the tables, see p. 136.]

Country.	I. General.					
	Area in square kilometers.	Population.	Number (per post office) of—		Number (per inhabitant) of domestic letters and post cards subject to postage, and of the same articles for foreign countries.	Number (per inhabitant) of domestic articles of correspondence and of the same articles of foreign countries.
			Square kilometers.	Inhabitants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Germany.....	540,777.52	¹ 64,903,423	13.26	1,592	64.2	91.5
United States of America ¹	² 9,592,137	³ 93,402,151	161	1,568	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	2,950,520	⁴ 6,837,000	1,168.9	2,709	63.9	119.6
Austria.....	300,005	¹ 26,150,708	31.7	2,764	45.5	58.3
Belgium.....	29,455	¹ 7,516,730	19.2	4,906	37.3	98
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	51,027	¹ 1,895,073	344.8	12,809	6.5	9.8
Bulgaria.....	96,346	¹ 4,317,068	44.5	1,992	6.5	14.2
Chile.....	753,216	¹ 3,248,214	740.6	3,194	10	20.9
Korea ¹	217,826	¹ 13,303,052	489.5	20,895	2.4	3.6
Crete ¹	8,618	² 301,273	307.8	10,780	3.1	7.7
Denmark.....	40,384	¹ 2,775,076	37.2	2,555	49.5	56.5
Egypt.....	560,000	¹ 11,189,078	366.5	7,323	3.4	5.1
Spain.....	504,516	¹ 18,618,086	97.9	3,614	7.4	16.2
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	¹ 447,000	¹ 15,000,000	111,750	3,750,000	.006	.007
France.....	536,408	¹ 39,252,245	40.8	2,987	34	83.5
Great Britain ¹	314,609	² 45,012,810	13.5	1,868	³ 87.4	116.1
Greece.....	63,606	¹ 2,631,052	59	2,442	6.8	11.7
Hungary.....	324,851	¹ 20,840,678	58.5	3,751	19.4	27.7
Italy ¹	296,682	¹ 34,299,856	26.2	3,127	13.4	35.4
Japan ¹	454,799	² 54,200,036	62.9	7,491	22.9	28.5
Liberia ¹	124,784	¹ 1,540,000	13,864.9	171,111	.04	.06
Luxemburg.....	2,597.45	¹ 261,540	22.6	2,274	39.1	63.7
Mexico ¹	1,987,201	² 15,061,867	736.6	5,583	5.5	11.7
Norway.....	¹ 322,986	² 2,394,359	96.8	717	28.8	35.8
Netherlands.....	33,080.64	¹ 5,945,155	22.1	3,979	38.4	84.3
Peru.....	1,806,894	¹ 2,704,998	2,573.9	3,853	4.1	6.9
Peria.....	1,645,000	¹ 9,009,000	10,544.9	57,698	.3	.3
Portugal.....	¹ 92,241	² 5,049,729	22.9	1,256	9.9	19.3
Roumania ¹	131,353	² 6,966,000	44.4	2,356	8.7	21.4
Russia.....	22,434,382	¹ 150,000,000	1,474.3	9,857	7	9.5
Serbia.....	48,303	¹ 2,915,000	31.8	1,919	6.9	10.3
Siam.....	556,073	¹ 7,000,000	3,105.6	39,106	29	37.2
Sweden.....	¹ 438,755	² 5,521,943	134.2	1,690	70	95.7
Switzerland.....	41,323.99	¹ 3,741,071	10.5	950	11.9	18.7
Tunis.....	129,318	¹ 1,929,000	333.3	4,964	.9	1.7
Turkey ¹	² 2,967,100	² 33,678,100	3,215.4	36,252	.....	.....
German Protectorates:						
German East Africa.....	995,000	10,000,000	24,875	250,000	.....	.17
German Southwest Africa.....	835,100	120,000	12,280.9	1,765	.....	24.7
Cameroons.....	495,600	3,000,000	15,018.2	90,909	.....	.15
Kiow Chow.....	501	33,000	65.7	3,667	.....	27.3
German New Guinea ¹	242,476	350,000	15,154.8	22,250	.....	.31
Samoa.....	2,572	33,000	321.5	4,125	.....	2.3
Togo.....	87,200	1,000,000	6,228.6	71,429	.....	.14
Belgian colonies:						
Belgian Congo.....	2,350,000	¹ 30,000,000	60,256.4	769,231	.02	.12
British colonies and possessions:						
South Africa—						
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	712,221	¹ 120,000	64,747.4	10,909	² 1.3	³ 1.5
Southern Rhodesia.....	372,518	¹ 769,471	3,356	6,932	² 4.8	³ 7.3
Union of South Africa.....	1,256,077	¹ 5,267,603	556	2,328	² 2.2	³ 2.6
Commonwealth of Australia—						
South Australia.....	2,340,460	¹ 416,047	3,193	568	57.9	100.9
Western Australia.....	2,527,502	¹ 291,540	7,368.8	850	83.9	114.5
New South Wales.....	803,855	¹ 1,660,420	329.9	681	87.6	145.8
Queensland.....	1,730,611	¹ 563,234	1,278.1	438	64.6	113.9
Tasmania.....	67,914	¹ 187,195	173.7	479	75.3	142.6
Victoria.....	227,610	¹ 1,324,381	94	547	97.1	132.2
British India ¹	4,522,458	² 294,361,066	240.9	15,679	2.8	3.2
New Zealand.....	269,917	¹ 1,052,894	119.6	467	93.6	141.7
Other British colonies—						
East Africa and Uganda.....	713,627	4,530,449	8,109.4	51,482	.3	.4
Barbados.....	425	195,000	38.6	17,727	6.1	9.3
British North Borneo.....	80,290	200,000	7,299.1	18,182	1.2	1.6
Gambia.....	179	¹ 13,641	89.5	6,820	3.5	3.8
Gibraltar.....	5	25,665	5	25,665	55.2	58.4
Malta ¹	300	² 212,000	60	24,400	11.3	13
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	1,865	¹ 378,195	29.6	6,003	3.7	7.3
St. Helena.....	122	¹ 3,342	122	3,342	² 10.6	³ 11.8
Sarawak.....	129,600	600,000	5,634.8	26,087	.21	.29
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	4,218	¹ 713,894	162.2	27,456	7.5	9.9
Virgin Isles.....	86	¹ 5,562	17.2	1,112	1	1.8
Danish colonies:						
Danish West Indies.....	3,589	¹ 30,504	717.8	6,101	7.4	8

¹As published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, 1910.

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	I. General.					
	Area in square kilometers.	Population.	Number (per post office) of—		Number (per inhabitant) of domestic letters and post cards subject to postage, and of the same articles for foreign countries.	Number (per inhabitant) of domestic articles of correspondence and of the same articles of foreign countries.
			Square kilometers.	Inhabitants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
French colonies:						
Algeria.....	479,485	15,231,880	728.4	7,915	4.7	10.9
Ivory Coast.....	300,975	1,127,200	699.4	26,214	.17	.2
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	107,000	1,655,420	4,115.4	26,208	.23	.36
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	1,780	190,273	43.4	4,641	2.3	3.6
French Guiana.....	277,000	1,650,000	8,147.1	48,529	.29	.32
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	12,000,000	5,545,125	35,087.7	97,283	.06	.09
India (French settlements of).....	438.4	271,289	87.7	54,254	1.18	1.23
Indo-China.....	820,000	18,000,000	2,837.4	62,284	.36	.55
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	580,000	3,500,000	3,694.3	22,292	.63	.71
Martinique.....	988	182,024	25.3	4,667	4.5	5.8
Mauritania.....	890,000	600,000	74,166.7	50,000	.06	.07
Middle Congo.....	42,700	320,000	3,050	22,857	.27	.38
New Caledonia.....	21,024	150,008	539.1	1,298	4.5	8.3
Oceania (French settlements in)—						
1900.....	4,146	130,563	296.1	2,183	3.9	5.8
1910.....	4,146	130,563	296.1	2,183	4.8	6.9
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....	1,000,000	240,000	52,631.6	21,063	.17	.19
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	328	14,768	81.5	1,192	22.2	27.1
Senegal.....	250,000	1,150,000	4,717	21,698	.8	1
Dutch colonies:						
West Indies (Curacao).....	1,130	55,422	188.3	9,237	4.2	5.4
Guiana (Surinam).....	15,600	189,906	3,900	21,774	2.7	4.8
Dutch East Indies.....	1,908,687	37,717,377	1,126.4	22,239	.5	1.02
Portuguese colonies:						
Angola.....	1,315,500	1,789,946	9,329.8	5,602	.98	1.3
Cape Verde Islands.....	3,927	142,343	130.9	4,745	4.2	5.3
Portuguese Guinea.....	36,000	26,360	2,769.2	1,961	38.4	43.3
Portuguese India.....	3,806.5	1,531,798	118.95	16,619	2.7	3.8
Macao.....	12	174,866	6	37,433	2.2	2.7
Mozambique.....	780,000	3,150,000	3,900	15,750	.5	.6
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	1,260	42,130	252	8,426	5.5	7.9
Timor.....	16,248	200,000	507.8	6,250	.1	.2

Country.	II. Postal organization.												
	Number of post offices.						Number of district postal administrations.	Number of letter boxes for the use of the public.					
	Domestic.				Offices in foreign countries.	Total number of post offices.		At post offices, in places having post offices.	In rural regions.	Movable, adapted to wagons, etc.			Total number of letter boxes.
	Offices accepting and delivering articles of every nature.	Offices with limited accepting and delivery service.	Other offices for dispatch of mails.	Traveling post offices.						On paved, macadamized, and ordinary roads.	On rail-ways.	Maritime, river, and lake routes.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Germany.....	240,779	V. col. 8	V. col. 8	9,753	31	50,563	52	129,298	3,678	8,644	87	153,187	
United States of America ¹	59,580			1,641	1	61,622		12,440	V. col. 15	310	372	141,707	
Argentina Republic.....	751	1,773		471		2,995	24	21,133	19,982	97	1,950	3,164	
Austria.....	6,858	2,603		609	36	10,106	10	4,457	6,065	58	215	43,317	
Belgium.....	1,227	305		65		1,597	9	428	30	5	18	10,796	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	106	42		18		166	1	1,478	1,961	36	V. col. 18	481	
Bulgaria.....	233	1,934		36		2,203		1,378	6	138		3,465	
Chile.....	114	903		78	1	1,096	24	672	262			1,522	
Korea ¹	306	139	2			447	1	80	166			934	
Crete ¹	26	2				28		2,414	8,811	176	125	247	
Denmark.....	302	784	84	404		1,574		853	826			11,849	
Egypt.....	219	1,309	78	82		1,688		5,160	3,482	31	311	1,690	
Spain.....	714	4,438		502	20	5,674	50	6				9,010	
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	3	1				4		36,786	36,305	4,202	5,807	6	
France.....	7,710	5,429	466	353	58	14,016		70,649	V. col. 15	115		83,100	
Great Britain ¹	24,098	V. col. 8		116	31	24,245	37	1,042				70,765	
Greece.....	161	917	1	3		1,082		11,556	1,575		1,304	1,042	
Hungary.....	4,535	1,021		596		6,152	9	11,954	15,038	4,807	4,715	14,463	
Italy ¹	10,244	715		152	13	11,124	99	25,103	40,172			37,075	
Japan ¹	4,579	2,656		420	62	7,717	16					65,420	
Liberia.....	5	4				9		365	371	71	11	818	
Luxemburg.....	56	59		9		124		2,204				2,204	
Mexico ¹	2,655	43		160		2,858		4,507	205		41	4,972	
Norway.....	100	3,238		57		3,395		2,496	3,249		339	6,092	
Netherlands.....	404	1,090		4		1,498	11	886			20	908	
Peru.....	10	692	12			714	25	9				9	
Persia.....	11	145			2	158	26	4,124	1,632	296	18	6,077	
Portugal.....	1,584	2,438		22		4,044	21	1,752	2,761		208	4,726	
Roumania ¹	276	2,681		22		2,979	7	19,720	8,642		968	29,636	
Russia.....	8,511	6,706		484		15,701	47	412	1,261		20	1,693	
Serbia.....	118	1,401		10		1,529		244				15	
Siam.....	103	76				179		5,165	920	586	586	7,524	
Sweden.....	242	3,026		788		4,056	7	9,668	2,748	276	376	13,076	
Switzerland.....	1,953	1,985		278	14	4,230	11	243	235	30	31	549	
Tunis.....	156	232		31		419							
Turkey ¹	555	374				929	23					486	

As published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, 1910.

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	II. Postal organization.												
	Number of post offices.						Number of letter boxes for the use of the public.						
	Domestic.				Offices in foreign countries.	Total number of post offices.	Number of district postal administrations.	At post offices, in places having post offices.	In rural regions.	Movable, adapted to wagons, etc.			Total number of letter boxes.
	Offices accepting and delivering articles of every nature.	Offices with limited accepting and delivery service.	Other offices for dispatch of mails.	Traveling post offices.						On paved, macadamized, and ordinary roads.	On railways.	Maritime, river, and lake routes.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
German protectorates:													
German East Africa.....	40					40							51
German Southwest Africa.....	68					68							54
Cameroons.....	33					33							34
Kiow Chow.....	9					9							24
German New Guinea ¹	16					16							16
Samoa.....	8					8							8
Togo.....	14					14							12
Belgian colonies:													
Belgian Kongo.....	39					39		43				22	64
British colonies and possessions:													
South Africa—													
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	11					11	1	8					8
Southern Rhodesia.....	34	77	1			112	1	9			5		14
Union of South Africa.....	2,259			6		2,265	8	2,466			24	9	2,499
Commonwealth of Australia—													
South Australia.....						733							254
Western Australia.....	343		87			430							258
New South Wales.....	1,911	526	6		1	2,444		3,972					3,972
Queensland.....	532	822		14		1,368		337		79			416
Tasmania.....	30	361	38	4		433	4	95			4		99
Victoria.....	1,657	765		15		2,437		607	834				1,441
British India ¹	5,398	13,377		879	13	19,667	12	* 64,395	V. col. 15	8,378	834	140	73,747
New Zealand.....	2,257			12		2,269	17			1,279			1,279
Other British colonies—													
East Africa and Uganda.....	56	32		2		90	18	18			4	3	28
Barbados.....	1	10	8			19	10	11	81				92
British North Borneo.....						11	7						95
Gambia.....	2			1		3		1	1			1	3
Gibraltar.....	1					1		13					13
Malta ¹	5		1			6	5	42	43			1	87
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	1	62	1			64	1	121	21		21		163
St. Helena.....	1					1	1						6
Sarawak.....	1	22				23						10	10
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	4	22				26	1						
Virgin Isles.....	4	1				5	3	22					22
Danish colonies:													
Danish West Indies.....	4	1				5		4	1			5	10
French colonies:													
Algeria.....	272	389				661		1,161	40	310	10		1,521
Ivory Coast.....	30	13				43		43			6	5	54
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	26					26		35	2		4		41
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	39	2				41		51	6	10		6	73
French Guiana.....	31	3				34		47			6	2	55
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	57					57		57			2	2	61
India (French settlements of).....	5					5	2	6					6
Indo-China.....	135	154		20	6	315	5	447	733	17	119	85	1,401
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	* 30	121				157		72		8	8	2	90
Martinique.....	14	25	6			44		18		5		5	28
Mauritania.....		12				12		13					13
Middle Congo.....		14				14	10	14					14
New Caledonia.....	36	3	1			40		43		3	1	5	52
Oceania (French settlements in)—													
1909.....	1	13				14		14	23	3		3	43
1910.....	1	13				14		14	23	3		3	43
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....		19				19	1	19					19
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	4					4		5					5
Senegal.....	7	46		4		57		76	12		6	5	99
Dutch colonies:													
West Indies (Curacao).....	6					6		17					17
Guiana (Surinam).....	4			7		11		12	13			8	33
Dutch East Indies.....	166	1,530		5	2	1,703	7	527		85	197	57	866
Portuguese colonies:													
Angola.....	5	136		312		453		140			312		452
Cape Verde Islands.....	12	18				30	1	36					36
Portuguese Guinea.....	3	10	3			16	2	3	11				14
Portuguese India.....	32			1		33	3	198			1		199
Macao.....	1	1				2							8
Mozambique.....	9	191		2		202	7	232	3		4	4	243
St. Thomas and Principe (islands).....	1	4				5		8					8
Timor.....	1	31				32		32					32

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	II. Postal organization—(personnel).											
	Number of officers and employees.				Number of letter carriers and other subordinates.				Number of postmasters (excepting such as are also in charge of post offices).	Number of postillions.	Number of mail transportation contractors.	Total of the personnel.
	Service of the central administration.	Service of the district administrations.	Service of post offices.	Total.	Service of the central administration.	Service of the district administrations.	Service of post offices.	Total.				
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Germany.....	6,659	V. col. 21	85,722	92,381	1,385	V. col. 25	136,063	138,368	(*)	1,404	(*)	232,153
United States of America ¹	1,005		97,617	98,622	292		146,943	147,235			13,939	259,796
Argentina Republic.....	1,320	968	3,029	5,317	995	916	3,588	5,499			503	11,319
Austria.....	893	2,825	28,932	32,650	427	491	30,002	30,920		4,854	1,309	69,733
Belgium.....	260	87	3,332	3,679	112	35	6,231	6,378	72	90	141	10,360
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	2	47	218	267		14	270	284		125	27	703
Bulgaria.....	107		847	954	61		3,488	3,549			148	4,651
Chile.....	47	481	909	1,437	6	362	231	599	17	490	244	2,787
Korea ¹		226	2,334	2,560		85	2,008	2,093				4,653
Crete ¹	11		47	58	1		99	100		52	4	214
Denmark.....	88		2,422	2,510	7		5,480	5,487	61	110	71	8,239
Egypt.....	131		955	1,086	32		1,707	1,739			47	2,872
Spain.....	106	1,620	218	1,944	24	2,023	7,653	9,700		2,502	834	14,980
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	2		15	17	1		48	49		43		109
France.....	1,388	3,315	38,308	43,011	129	945	58,615	59,689			6,491	109,191
Great Britain ¹	6,928	1,327	89,846	98,101	713	96	110,685	111,494		3,219		212,814
Greece.....	57	122	846	1,025	5	353	614	972				1,997
Hungary.....	777	748	17,389	18,914	220	102	13,559	13,881		3,328	191	36,314
Italy ¹	1,601	10,282	1,625	13,488	335	7,282	10,593	18,210			6,486	38,184
Japan ¹	3,025	315	35,163	38,503	504	108	29,866	30,478	22	160	3,905	73,068
Liberia ¹	4		13	17	4		10	14	9	7		47
Luxemburg.....	30		212	242	1		399	400		82	52	776
Mexico ¹	799		3,693	4,492	66		2,002	2,068	869	305	1,580	9,294
Norway.....	43		4,079	4,122	2		1,725	1,727		1		5,850
Netherlands.....	211	63	3,749	4,023	26		6,154	6,180			188	10,391
Peru.....	96	93	753	942	47	70	692	809		605	270	2,626
Persia.....												
Portugal.....	89	2,470	V. col. 22	2,559	(*)	2,744	V. col. 26	2,744			2,010	7,313
Roumania ¹	239	63	2,104	2,406	188		5,893	6,081	181	45		8,713
Russia.....	269	1,351	38,045	39,665	47	313	22,418	32,778	3,627	11,544	2,912	18,063
Serbia.....	57		621	678	15		515	530	189	86	66	1,549
Siam.....	30		179	209	4		283	287				496
Sweden.....	139	83	5,288	5,510	25	47	4,193	4,265	842	756		11,373
Switzerland.....	115	349	5,733	6,197	15	74	8,850	8,939	711	1,228		17,075
Tunis.....	58		448	506	36		293	329		195	31	1,061
Turkey ¹	182	410		592	202	1,088		1,290		57		1,939
German protectorates:												
German East Africa.....												
German Southwest Africa.....												
Cameroons.....												
Kiow Chow.....												
German New Guinea ¹												
Samoa.....												
Togo.....												
Belgian colonies:												
Belgian Congo.....	5		60	65			64	64				129
British colonies and possessions:												
South Africa—												
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	3		11	14					6	14	7	41
Southern Rhodesia.....	17	2	131	150	1		95	96			9	255
Union of South Africa.....	257	64	2,345	2,666	163	2	757	922				3,588
Commonwealth of Australia—												
South Australia.....				(*)				(*)				(*)
Western Australia.....				1,371				523			233	2,127
New South Wales.....	559		814	1,373	2,727		4,356	7,083		166	1,602	10,224
Queensland.....	411	571	V. col. 22	982	274	436	V. col. 26	710				820
Tasmania.....	15	29	395	440	48	68	66	182	9		189	4,698
Victoria.....		390	1,534	1,924		1,702	124	1,826			848	92,103
British India ¹	1,585	1,283	31,898	34,736	177	497	56,753	57,427			1,418	5,242
New Zealand.....	162	17	2,902	3,141	6		677	683				
Other British colonies—												
East Africa and Uganda.....	28	20	132	180	5	1	93	99				379
Barbados.....	21	10		31	24	48		72	8	5	2	118
British North Borneo.....	4	7	8	19	2	7	5	14	1			34
Gambia.....	8	1		9								
Gibraltar.....	17			17	10			10	1			28
Malta ¹	20	4	3	27	33	20	16	69		3	2	101
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	31	4	102	137	30	2	67	99		1	1	238
St. Helena.....			8	8								8
Sarawak.....	1		29	30			25	25				55
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	4	2	211	217	8	2	296	306				523
Virgin Isles.....	4	3	8	15	7	3	10	20	1		15	33
Danish colonies:												
Danish West Indies.....	1		9	10			5	5		2	1	18
French colonies:												
Algeria.....	68		1,256	1,324	49		1,359	1,388				2,712
Ivory Coast.....	4		59	63			110	110				173
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	1		55	56			28	28				84
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	4		49	53	1		62	63		19	10	145
French Guiana.....	3		63	66	1		81	82				98
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	5		102	107			155	155				262
India (French settlements of).....			8	8			5	5				13
Indo-China.....	12	52	499	563	3	13	337	353			12	928
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	16		243	259	2		214	216		280	1	756
Martinique.....	17		50	67	14		5	19	5	40	5	136
Mauritania.....	2		12	14			12	12			1	27
Middle Kongo.....			(*)					(*)			(*)	
New Caledonia.....	3		50	53	1		76	77		18	9	157
Oceania (French settlements in)—												
1909.....	2		13	15	3		23	26			3	44
1910.....	2		13	15	3		23	26			3	44

[illegible]

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued

Country.	II. Postal organization.										
	Postal relays			Draft horses.				Horses and sleds.			
	Government.	Private.	Total.	Government.	Private		Total.	Government.	Private.		Total.
					Unpaid service.	Subsidized service.			Unpaid service.	Subsidized service.	
	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
British colonies and possessions—Continued.											
Commonwealth of Australia—											
South Australia.....											
Western Australia.....											
New South Wales.....											
Queensland.....											
Tasmania.....											
Victoria.....		312	312							122	122
British India ¹											
New Zealand.....											
Other British colonies:											
East Africa and Uganda.....											
Barbados.....										5	5
British North Borneo.....											
Gambia.....											
Gibraltar.....		4	4			4	4				
Malta ¹				4		3	7	2			2
Mauritius (and dependencies).....		1	1			2	2			1	1
St. Helena.....											
Sarawak.....											
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....											
Virgin Isles.....											
Danish colonies:											
Danish West Indies.....						4	4			2	2
French colonies:						24	24			226	226
Algeria.....											
Ivory Coast.....											
Dahomey (and dependencies).....								15	40		55
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....		12	12			131	131			19	19
French Guiana.....											
Upper Senegal and Niger.....											
India (French settlements of).....						2	85			37	37
Indo-China.....											
Madagascar (and dependencies).....								14			14
Martinique.....		12	12			58	58			15	15
Mauritania.....											
Middle Congo.....											
New Caledonia.....		1	1			4	4			4	4
Oceania (French settlements in)—											
1909.....		3	3			12	12			6	6
1910.....		3	3			12	12			6	6
Oubangui-Chari-Tohad.....											
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....											
Senegal.....											
Dutch colonies:											
West Indies (Curacao).....						1	1				1
Guiana (Surinam).....								1			1
Dutch East Indies.....	6	73	79	43		404	447	39		85	124
Portuguese colonies:											
Angola.....								1			1
Cape Verde Islands.....											
Portuguese Guinea.....											
Portuguese India.....											
Macao.....											
Mozambique.....				2			2	2			2
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....											
Timor.....											

Country.	II. Postal organization.							
	Extent of domestic postal routes (kilometers).				Number kilometers annually covered—domestic.			
	On railways.	Paved, macadamized and others.	Maritime, river and lakes.	Total.	On railways.	Paved, macadamized and others.	Maritime, river and lakes.	Total.
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Germany.....	68,875	75,259	1,566	145,700				
United States of America ¹	366,815	310,224	43,865	720,903	705,783,610	168,932,803	7,767,230	882,483,643
Argentina Republic.....	27,230	37,930	7,860	73,020	25,340,215	2,873,671	540,720	28,754,606
Austria.....	34,236	58,123	136,967	229,316	68,130,904	55,770,753	8,363,064	132,264,741
Belgium.....	8,455	741		9,196	109,096,280	853,043		109,949,323
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	1,125	1,628		2,753	1,902,103	999,960		2,902,063
Bulgaria.....	1,760	22,498	580	24,838	2,910,780	4,979,001	415,788	8,305,569
Chile.....	5,072	11,200	30,000	46,272	5,220,000	3,400,000	3,393,000	12,013,000
Korea ¹	1,096	10,559	23,214	34,869	197,767	5,596,207	1,946,631	7,740,605
Crete ¹								
Denmark.....	3,483	4,587	2,290	10,360	10,684,300	3,777,500	1,174,300	15,636,100
Egypt.....	3,680	4,189	2,430	10,299	7,898,000	1,492,710	354,300	9,745,010
Spain.....	33,937	22,367	3,399	59,693				
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	220	525		745	45,760	54,600		100,360
France.....	401,617	191,382	936	593,935	138,108,700	397,189,275	341,640	535,639,615

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	II. Postal organization.							
	Extent of domestic postal routes (kilometers).				Number kilometers annually covered—domestic.			
	On railways.	Paved, macadamized and others.	Maritime, river and lakes.	Total.	On railways.	Paved macadamized and others.	Maritime, river and lakes.	Total.
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Great Britain ¹								
Greece.....								
Hungary.....	20,582	51,021	31,354	102,957	51,508,456	20,665,018	2,414,860	83,588,334
Italy ¹	21,178	40,340	7,231	68,849	62,642,450	35,391,500	2,676,815	100,709,765
Japan ¹	9,729	52,923	51,401	114,053	30,339,976	60,676,888	33,043,282	124,060,146
Liberia ¹								
Luxemburg.....	495	769		1,264	1,101,205	670,290		1,771,495
Mexico ¹	18,403	50,727	19,782	88,912	17,182,245	18,473,328	1,188,062	36,843,635
Norway.....	4,259	52,982	47,642	104,883	4,366,247	6,469,843	8,998,355	19,834,445
Netherlands.....	4,951	10,279	808	16,038	20,698,080	12,521,824	661,360	33,911,264
Peru.....								
Persia.....		12,000		12,000		2,530,000		2,530,000
Portugal.....	5,507	19,500	7,716	32,723	4,872,940	13,454,332	1,479,244	19,806,516
Roumania.....	19,900	83,752	468	104,120	7,263,500	20,334,980	170,830	27,769,300
Russia.....	68,881	223,726	45,180	337,787	75,954,544	67,434,640	5,102,718	148,491,902
Serbia.....	858	1,919	514	3,291		1,344,368		1,344,368
Siam.....	1,120	3,922	2,930	7,972	389,784	191,208	181,980	762,972
Sweden.....	13,713	42,835	8,474	65,022	28,089,126	12,578,418	4,080,440	45,647,984
Switzerland.....	5,143	6,907	266	12,316	22,583,240	9,681,806	662,499	32,927,545
Tunis.....	1,473	5,431	1,435	8,339	1,629,835	2,665,120	149,240	4,444,195
Turkey ¹	6,241	41,939		48,180	3,214,077	5,787,562		9,001,639
German protectorates:								
German East Africa.....								
German Southwest Africa.....								
Cameroons.....								
Kiow Chow.....								
German New Guinea ¹								
Samoa.....								
Togo.....								
Belgian colonies:								
Belgian Congo.....	1,186	6,215	15,000	22,401	210,656	401,040	816,716	1,428,412
British colonies and possessions:								
South Africa:								
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	645	990		1,635	201,240	53,974		255,214
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,760	2,175		3,935	593,563	333,038		926,601
Union of South Africa.....								
Commonwealth of Australia—								
South Australia.....	3,537	13,831	14,769	32,137	2,856,713	2,574,400	477,225	5,908,338
Western Australia.....	3,619	15,023	4,749	23,401	2,383,446	1,404,157	260,008	3,947,611
New South Wales.....	5,907	57,869	7,146	70,922	1,988,905	14,382,563	1,108,217	17,480,685
Queensland.....	6,730	46,533	2,648	56,911	6,242,410	7,922,968	289,333	14,454,711
Tasmania.....	1,010	3,131	1,410	5,551	1,299,576	1,406,088	331,268	3,036,922
Victoria.....	5,377	18,550	84	24,011	6,951,076	6,080,799	33,557	13,045,432
British India.....	51,744	168,395	35,664	255,803	60,418,808	122,928,350	4,344,668	187,691,826
New Zealand.....								
Other British colonies—								
East Africa and Uganda.....	940	2,961	282	4,183	391,214	444,534	29,307	865,055
Barbados.....		672		672		208,664		209,336
British North Borneo.....	193	13	483	689	120,818	9,490	25,116	155,038
Gambia.....			246	246			8,118	8,118
Gibraltar.....		4,968		4,968		6,260		6,260
Malta ¹	12	99	19	120	3,756	26,107	9,004	40,867
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	183	121	450	754	510,120	109,434	4,500	624,054
St. Helena.....								
Sarawak.....								
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....								
Virgin Isles.....		19	88	107		1,872	7,716	9,588
Danish colonies:								
Danish West Indies.....		26	96	122		17,446	50,368	67,814
French colonies:								
Algeria.....	4,220	9,012		13,242	6,752,968	6,289,249		13,042,217
Ivory Coast.....	183	4,162	336	4,681	70,396	120,180	15,162	205,718
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	292	1,661	225	2,178	92,725	419,975	89,820	601,520
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....		296	400	696		139,500	81,616	221,016
French Guiana.....	466	4,590	490	5,546	291,716	450,480	23,520	765,716
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	599	8,636	2,964	12,199	391,706	443,328	224,864	1,059,898
India (French settlements of).....								
Indo-China.....	1,501	11,779	20,289	33,539	2,027,572	4,731,445	4,390,268	11,049,275
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	290	16,424	660	17,374	74,126	6,312,104	241,750	6,627,980
Martinique.....		304	150	454		331,413	150	331,563
Mauritania.....		1,180	600	1,780		80,320	14,400	74,720
Middle Congo.....		1,050	3,789	4,819		35,280	118,284	153,564
New Caledonia.....	16	975	1,037	2,028	18,140	202,244	60,152	280,536
Oceania (French settlements in)—								
1909.....								
1910.....								
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....		3,770	1,500	5,270				
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		27	675	712		691	36,954	37,645
Senegal.....	413	1,360	1,310	3,083	355,760	204,191	97,880	657,831
Dutch colonies:								
West Indies (Curacao).....								
Guiana (Surinam).....								
Dutch East Indies.....	5,972	5,813	2,597,622	2,609,307	7,313,797	1,479,163	2,653,906	11,446,866
Portuguese colonies:								
Angola.....	504	4,815	1,704	7,023	376,544	711,928	179,639	1,268,111
Cape Verde Islands.....		442	21,242	21,684		71,600	194,647	266,247
Portuguese Guinea.....								
Portuguese India.....	85	283		367	62,050	203,751		267,801
Macao.....								
Mozambique.....	593	9,227	3,839	13,759	221,234	1,305,713	1,272,419	2,799,366
St. Thomas and Principe (islands).....		66	299	365		24,090	8,372	32,462
Timor.....								

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic)—Articles subject to postage.						
	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid.	Single.	With reply prepaid.			
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Germany.....	2,369,986,250	33,046,590	* 1,547,489,750	V. col. 54	* 1,440,102,130	19,141,080	64,515,140
United States of America ¹							
Argentina Republic.....	* 397,106,811	V. col. 52	* 21,951,031	V. col. 54	* 369,116,860	V. col. 56	1,892,336
Austria.....	558,428,300	10,449,700	431,816,400	3,975,400	142,747,200		14,763,700
Belgium.....	134,580,478	591,292	93,129,686	274,664	* 378,410,209	3,428,282	6,774,326
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	2,737,380	53,296	1,631,563	8,769	1,835,671		25,363
Bulgaria.....	10,848,656	488,956	12,422,048	172,614	24,593,106	267,264	190,736
Chile.....	28,018,476	875,106	649,263		733,219	9,113	58,700
Korea ¹	9,397,041		10,414,851	60,960	5,126,869	219,883	52,412
Crete ¹	591,470	9,438	22,382	167	760,875	39,636	8,398
Denmark.....	92,746,408	347,922	30,188,249	94,380	15,780,341		717,064
Egypt.....	25,807,000	400,000	2,322,800	9,200	15,251,000	507,000	180,000
Spain.....	* 109,772,420		8,815,992	18,576	128,124,000		1,183,092
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	14,450	338	455		1,391	247	299
France.....	1,206,155,972	* 4,285,461	15,214,650	81,050	* 1,784,221,310	52,688,462	71,241,393
Great Britain ¹	* 2,910,247,700	V. col. 52	* 844,962,800	V. col. 54	1,197,212,000	V. col. 52	V. col. 52
Greece.....	9,382,385	1,119	1,141,822	51,395	10,000,385	144,113	125,583
Hungary.....	227,672,648	1,574,934	113,004,018	1,154,748	86,783,208		3,664,430
Italy ¹	254,275,000	4,340,400	137,137,833	10,288,791	645,443,157	7,003,370	8,560,100
Japan ¹	* 328,253,356	V. col. 53	* 894,379,003	V. col. 54	217,555,454	16,137,795	6,942,134
Liberia ¹	35,435	300	1,226			14,081	
Luxemburg.....	2,199,496	20,592	1,679,652	7,096	2,768,376	54,340	49,088
Mexico ¹	64,631,875	36,889	7,728,100	81,400	83,407,251	128,019	246,705
Norway.....	47,567,700	157,400	12,854,000	238,400	8,680,100	102,500	285,600
Netherlands.....	108,041,434	854,750	88,942,386	583,518	240,769,620		2,425,254
Peru.....	8,266,941	39,495	389,740		3,178,429	510,932	56,528
Persia.....	2,043,470		27,547		102,843		14,092
Portugal.....	27,370,152	99,406	15,904,259	25,112	39,571,767	628,081	1,040,443
Roumania ¹	21,219,323	1,618,401	29,504,187	167,650	73,068,768	538,914	540,339
Russia.....	671,467,162	20,649,074	276,401,295	13,411,112	131,690,955	10,318,290	10,150,678
Serbia.....	8,382,305	49,347	3,923,789	1,979,992	10,008,094	142,482	247,518
Siam.....	1,996,436	26,572	160,433		2,167,568	3,991	7,214
Sweden.....	113,930,337	320,361	34,089,412	342,168	35,935,674	483,651	942,508
Switzerland.....	133,489,003	330,703	81,552,164	435,722	59,220,402		1,463,725
Tunis.....	7,803,448	117,364	1,725,373	7,592	5,083,256	490,260	159,846
Turkey ¹	18,507,061	125,741	1,592,557	116,100	14,301,791	360,787	713,948
German Protectorates:							
German East Africa.....							
German Southwest Africa.....							
Cameroons.....							
Kio Chow.....							
German New Guinea ¹							
Samoa.....							
Togo.....							
Belgian colonies:							
Belgian Congo.....	93,899	2,028	21,931	234	35,126	3,679	351
British colonies and possessions:							
South Africa—							
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....							
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,969,095	41,442	52,986		835,426	346,342	25,742
Union of South Africa.....							
Commonwealth of Australia—							
South Australia.....	18,051,033	85,072	5,268,172	4,706	10,494,380	5,647,538	991,390
Western Australia.....	* 22,110,557	V. col. 52	* 1,324,642	V. col. 54	* 16,039,965	* 2,642,308	V. col. 57
New South Wales.....	117,396,110	2,577,902	8,219,628	12,948	66,350,583	5,406,488	5,339,132
Queensland.....	32,706,690		4,508,619		15,670,783	* 13,142,757	V. col. 57
Tasmania.....	7,698,393	77,761	* 1,615,730	V. col. 54	8,795,644	(?)	2,601,438
Victoria.....	* 125,160,160	V. col. 52	V. col. 52	V. col. 52	26,473,909		16,256,533
British India ¹	357,093,499	42,228,596	384,850,655	18,746,844	* 98,909,448	V. col. 56	V. col. 56
New Zealand.....	* 92,751,236	V. col. 52	* 5,784,779	* 1,638	* 45,537,858	V. col. 56	V. col. 56
Other British colonies—							
East Africa and Uganda.....	712,159	10,105	41,558	1,625	110,470	5,118	5,040
Barbados.....	356,778	4,930	34,098		309,616		
British North Borneo.....	64,040				* 3,327	V. col. 56	V. col. 56
Gambia.....	2,910		98		412		
Gibraltar.....	* 100,346	750	34,000	100	3,705		
Malta ¹	* 764,803	V. col. 52	* 34,307	V. col. 54	* 249,496	V. col. 56	V. col. 56
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	853,740	12,768	261,159		970,438		
St. Helena.....							
Sarawak.....	70,424	1,561	1,235		19,149	23	26
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	963,855	27,560	152,904	1,794	457,184	8,554	1,742
Virgin Isles.....	1,716	65	104		572		
Danish colonies:							
Danish West Indies.....	61,262	1,401	4,514		2,326	156	65
French colonies:							
Algeria.....	13,650,731	50,881	106,500	950	* 23,798,748	607,624	892,918
Ivory Coast.....	16,136	363	627		1,825	532	818
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	34,875	1,027	3,508	3	4,207	1,983	1,974
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	268,940	5,616	10,608		54,488	4,072	3,356
French Guiana.....	36,823	614	1,829		4,852	2,048	4,513
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	79,229	917	10,038		3,677	3,432	5,018
India (French settlements of).....							
Indo-China.....	3,421,535	110,617	270,608	2,083	1,617,278	88,738	58,032
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	946,259	3,723	1,261		50,971	21,402	15,116
Martinique.....	398,080	2,880	39,699		46,043	5,724	4,932
Mauritania.....	1,145	80	138		74	135	58
Middle Congo.....	5,500	60	300		2,350	10	180
New Caledonia.....	65,885	562	7,312	12	94,648	947	1,315
Oceania (French settlements in)—							
1908.....	43,309	220	520		32,792	708	304
1910.....	44,652	270	3,660		35,261	824	365
Oubanghi-Chari-Tchad.....	750		55		25	15	37
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	12,340	457	2,674		6,927	4	71
Senegal.....	371,700	4,235	4,570	63	80,630	5,878	25,582

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic)—Articles subject to postage.						
	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid.	Single.	With reply prepaid.			
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Dutch colonies:							
West Indies (Curacao).....	52,169	2,340	20,449	.....	22,399	.....	390
Guiana (Surinam).....	64,718	10,220	820	20	13,648	140	320
Dutch East Indies.....	10,523,708	1,288,600	4,815,018	59,176	14,585,558	531,076	232,570
Portuguese colonies:							
Angola.....	359,966	3,842	13,117	94	70,345	645	3,844
Cape Verde Islands.....	331,790	3,695	14,904	68	68,262	321	2,071
Portuguese Guinea.....	368,910	498	6,860	244	45,980	6,600	3,180
Portuguese India.....	299,999	23,734	197,859	222	271,412	231	778
Macao.....	4,182	6	605	.....	2,162	.....	.....
Mozambique.....	152,441	3,192	11,438	129	60,042	189	3,061
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	89,841	1,225	3,205	2	48,061	1,418	1,879
Timor.....	6,493	29	525	.....	6,525	5,211	132

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic).					
	Franked articles.		Total of articles entered in cols. 52-60.	Registered articles among those in cols. 52-60.	Special delivery articles among those in col. 61.	Ordinary parcels.
	Letters.	Other articles.				
	59	60	61	62	63	64
Germany.....	¹⁰ 134,801,630	V. col. 59	5,809,082,570	43,349,020	.....	255,445,870
United States of America ¹.....	.....	.....	37,271,375	15,440,033	.....	2,642,914
Argentina Republic.....	⁸ 5,020,998	V. col. 59	795,068,037	10,592,115	.....	45,820,890
Austria.....	97,688,200	5,470,000	1,265,338,900	50,923,000	1,914,800	5,342,145
Belgium.....	25,818,776	.....	653,013,713	1,952,728	⁴ 2,896,071	182,428
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	1,576,316	17,503	7,885,761	428,974	7,124	239,501
Bulgaria.....	6,542,718	.....	55,526,098	1,045,880	.....	510,864
Chile.....	96,466	32,883,296	63,323,009	533,045	247	470,227
Korea ¹	6,266,034	.....	31,538,650	1,118,970	1,198	6,327,199
Crete ¹	⁸ 355,138	93,706	1,881,210	⁴ 160,746	² 41,387	365,000
Denmark.....	46,000	.....	139,874,384	1,001,484	.....	219,451
Egypt.....	18,427,176	.....	44,523,000	2,667,000	.....	638
Spain.....	312	.....	266,341,256	4,348,262	.....	49,494,751
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	82,473,800	30,790,382	3,247,152,480	59,549,630	⁸ 310,859	116,085,646
France.....	V. col. 52	V. col. 52	4,958,422,500	17,506,870	2,202,675	210,088
Great Britain ¹	1,835,282	190,113	23,072,197	621,513	4,878	17,651,964
Greece.....	⁸ 70,945,584	.....	504,799,570	22,248,638	997,806	12,696,263
Hungary.....	⁸ 69,804,400	V. col. 59	1,136,853,951	44,985,171	5,739,510	22,002,227
Italy ¹	⁸ 53,417,668	V. col. 59	1,516,685,410	19,136,889	22,573	84
Japan ¹	634	.....	51,676	3,031	.....	277,967
Liberia ¹	² 2,008,979	V. col. 59	8,788,219	92,026	2,167	530,863
Luxemburg.....	3,995,278	578,787	160,834,364	1,841,787	.....	1,018,070
Mexico ¹	6,104,800	.....	75,990,500	955,600	6,760	5,802,658
Norway.....	¹⁰ 13,730,756	V. col. 59	455,348,218	2,702,674	192,093	198,151
Netherlands.....	13,303	164,749	12,620,317	351,876	.....	50,445
Peru.....	64,311	5,496	2,257,749	272,909	.....	217,719
Persia.....	2,568,432	178,297	87,385,949	1,341,025	.....	664,540
Portugal.....	11,998,296	.....	138,655,878	2,002,705	.....	6,930,987
Roumania ¹	204,587,802	.....	1,338,676,368	64,933,675	.....	595,157
Russia.....	¹ 1,931,239	V. col. 59	25,664,766	964,159	39,265	14,516
Siam.....	17,583	1,109	4,380,906	383,773	221	2,699,487
Sweden.....	5,057,817	225,053	191,327,181	4,753,764	68,147	26,989,117
Switzerland.....	16,276,620	2,493,678	295,262,417	5,519,526	184,541	60,297
Tunis.....	¹ 1,841,996	V. col. 59	17,179,135	496,168	.....	113,715
Turkey ¹	11,758,988	339,195	47,816,168	1,575,753	.....	.....
German Protectorates:						
German East Africa.....	.....	.....	631,310	¹ 111,040	.....	¹ 45,420
German Southwest Africa.....	.....	.....	1,297,090	² 141,030	.....	¹ 116,390
Cameroons.....	.....	.....	127,590	² 38,070	.....	¹ 30,730
Kiow Chow.....	.....	.....	154,870	⁸ 86,870	.....	¹ 20,710
German New Guinea ¹.....	.....	.....	14,460	² 25,370	.....	¹ 5,180
Samoa.....	.....	.....	5,070	² 9,740	.....	¹ 1,680
Togo.....	.....	.....	86,080	² 14,970	.....	¹ 15,620
Belgian colonies:						
Belgian Congo.....	125,463	.....	282,711	5,629	.....	2,158
British colonies and possessions:						
South Africa—						
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia.....	339,067	39,312	3,649,412	52,832	.....	18,356
Union of South Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth of Australia—						
South Australia.....	368,069	84,058	¹ 40,994,408	233,571	793	76,732
Western Australia.....	.....	.....	¹ 32,117,472	¹ 333,573	.....	¹ 158,851
New South Wales.....	.....	3,783	205,315,474	929,297	195	1,265,996
Queensland.....	.....	.....	66,028,749	449,114	.....	581,306
Tasmania.....	.....	.....	20,788,966	203,746	.....	61,174
Victoria.....	.....	.....	167,890,602	1,016,325	.....	555,176
British India ¹	3,903,702	.....	905,732,744	18,879,365	.....	2,694,813
New Zealand.....	¹ 3,688,802	¹ 1,474,222	¹ 149,238,535	¹ 993,675	.....	¹ 1,190,711
Other British colonies—						
East Africa and Uganda.....	250,020	7,004	1,143,099	.....	.....	7,209
Barbados.....	72,464	51,102	828,968	.....	.....	161
British North Borneo.....	.....	.....	67,367	.....	.....	.....
Gambia.....	.....	.....	3,418	328	.....	40
Gibraltar.....	V. col. 52	V. col. 52	138,901	50	.....	.....
Malta ¹.....	.....	.....	1,048,606	.....	.....	114

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic).					
	Franked articles.		Total of articles entered in cols. 52-60.	Registered articles among those in cols. 52-60.	Special delivery articles among those in col. 61.	Ordinary parcels.
	Letters.	Other articles.				
	59	60	61	62	63	64
British colonies and possessions—Continued.						
Other British colonies—Continued.						
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	309,166		2,397,271	66,189	24,698	136
St. Helena.....						1,358
Sarawak.....	18,484	720	111,622	2,193		1,584
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	164,970	82,940	1,881,503	62,779		7,585
Virgin Isles.....	451	143	3,051	169		39
Danish colonies:						
Danish West Indies.....	3,250		72,974	820		3,279
French colonies:						
Algeria.....			39,108,352	1,101,300		343,719
Ivory Coast.....	7,426	2,490	30,186	6,523		1,584
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	35,084	15,537	98,198	4,633		
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	105,696	22,984	475,760	27,296		582
French Guiana.....	20,229	1,821	72,729	2,547		2,470
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	80,222	26,432	206,965	11,603		1,634
India (French settlements of)						
Indo-China.....	1,128,660	158,028	6,865,599	249,626		165,865
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	94,628	9,414	1,142,674	16,228		10,853
Martinique.....	117,468		614,826	19,620		888
Mauritania.....	2,845	6	4,481	295		295
Middle Congo.....	1,800	860	10,860	2,866		
New Caledonia.....	6,820		186,521	7,923		721
Oceania (French settlements in)—						
1909.....	2,800	400	80,853	1,400		
1910.....	2,966	832	88,820	1,625		
Oubangui-Charl-Tchad.....	636	175	1,693	192		
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1,929	3,471	27,873	35		
Senegal.....	126,820	380	618,848	22,124		3,306
Dutch colonies:						
West Indies (Curacao).....	1,815	V. col. 59	105,598	4,199		69
Guiana (Surinam).....	8,620	3,218	101,724	7,218		
Dutch East Indies.....	4,000,152		35,126,868	2,269,332	650	819,908
Portuguese colonies:						
Angola.....	64,578	38,043	554,474	26,362		2,487
Cape Verde Islands.....	48,404	21,415	490,930	26,058		1,028
Portuguese Guinea.....	4,663	5,640	442,575	4,118		10
Portuguese India.....	117,214	52,021	964,470	23,615		240
Macao.....	438	576	7,969	242		
Mozambique.....	32,428	4,266	267,206	27,148	2	1,207
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	7,254	34,924	187,829	1,417		4
Timor.....	167		19,082	128		

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic).						
	Special delivery articles among those on columns 64, 66, 67, 69, and 70.	Money orders.		Collections.			
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount to be collected.	Uncollected.	
						Number.	Amount.
	71	75	76	77	78	79	80
Germany.....		11 186,891,690	Francs. 12,156,691,830	5,599,560	Francs. 870,033,200	1,723,050	Francs. 251,294,140
United States of America ¹		76,918,036	2,839,345,293				
Argentina Republic.....		238,864	27,279,722				
Austria.....		31,143,956	1,548,851,335	537,197	55,694,134	275,719	27,669,658
Belgium.....	* 2,970,652	4,370,217	411,666,189	17,014,080	1,513,589,122	7,279,104	140,586,481
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	1,371	415,327	50,398,498	371	1,877	23	1,396
Bulgaria.....		412,323	31,576,095	79,051	504,845	47,077	308,746
Chile.....		2,566,364	30,577,856				
Korea ¹	28	500,174	49,055,658	2,058	281,514	999	90,512
Crete ¹		40,280	3,043,372				
Denmark.....	V. col. 63	4,323,200	248,720,638				
Egypt.....		819,379	113,181,724	188,574	40,139,209	41,020	8,063,227
Spain.....							
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....							
France.....	* 59,963	60,454,209	2,699,676,292	23,263,764	572,649,785	5,139,313	106,824,458
Great Britain ¹		* 137,994,000	* 2,246,907,600				
Greece.....		207,322	16,771,069				
Hungary.....	156,220	21,404,004	1,180,457,413	226,548	14,001,168	125,227	6,911,418
Italy ¹		24,064,001	2,571,188,100	1,674,710	193,244,588	585,215	55,471,563
Japan ¹	30,285	17,055,517	603,844,222	22,167	724,590	4,225	161,413
Liberia ¹		79	6,474				
Luxemburg.....	296	252,881	30,064,395	109,525	7,496,125	29,927	2,011,598
Mexico ¹		1,522,101	135,609,470	* 386,244	* 2,750,247	* 260,447	1,706,878
Norway.....		817,694	64,592,608	5,035	209,921	1,408	63,901
Netherlands.....	20,089	6,181,751	182,438,750	7,183,261	207,402,140	1,141,384	40,233,392
Peru.....		34,668	5,007,706				
Persia.....							
Portugal.....		* 767,362	* 56,220,451	466,054	6,245,927	203,140	2,289,619
Roumania ¹		1,691,559	67,427,849	5,740	101,087	11,722	148,132
Russia.....	810,180	39,710,581	5,583,055,248				
Serbia.....		466,561	36,685,267	4,059			
Siam.....		4,796	1,611,327				
Sweden.....	4,050	7,304,614	351,082,852	37,927	2,454,236	22,920	1,558,880
Switzerland.....	127,538	* 6,349,307	* 617,279,746	2,725,719	187,116,310	889,334	61,864,073
Tunis.....		288,560	24,077,756	114,388	10,319,433	49,615	3,106,411
Turkey ¹		1,091,098	82,713,448				

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic).						
	Special de- livery articles among those on columns 64, 65, 67, 69, and 70.	Money orders.		Collections.			
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount to be collected.	Uncollected.	
						Number.	Amount.
	71	75	76	77	78	79	80
German protectorates:			Francs.		Francs.		Francs.
German East Africa.....		134,920	46,599,080				
German Southwest Africa.....		226,330	48,069,030				
Cameroons.....		54,550	12,761,670				
Klowl Chow.....		17,830	1,002,000				
German New Guinea ¹		9,530	1,908,530				
Samoa.....		3,950	1,251,780				
Togo.....		22,230	2,952,960				
Belgian colonies:							
Belgian Congo.....		891	134,724				
British colonies and possessions:							
South Africa—							
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....							
Southern Rhodesia.....		7,016	911,030				
Union of South Africa.....							
Commonwealth of Australia—							
South Australia.....		607,893	12,446,028	539,727	12,246,973		
Western Australia.....		192,957	22,745,218				
New South Wales.....		2,871,962	81,190,544				
Queensland.....		947,699	26,334,396				
Tasmania.....	10,924	72,484	6,065,358	198	14,718		
Victoria.....		2,611,109	47,152,737				
British India ¹	1,044,957	23,975,280	642,924,763				
New Zealand.....		413,314	49,943,300				
Other British colonies—							
East Africa and Uganda.....		7,586	1,474,442				
Barbados.....		41	1,182				
British North Borneo.....			33,493				
Gambia.....							
Gibraltar.....							
Malta ¹		209	62,345				
Mauritius (and dependencies).....			546,011				
St. Helena.....							
Sarawak.....		60	5,878				
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....		5,307	412,063				
Virgin Isles.....							
Danish colonies:							
Danish West Indies.....		2,147	110,332				
French colonies:							
Algeria.....	15	2,180,158	392,877,536	1,268,305	44,580,572	351,835	12,654,820
Ivory Coast.....		7,258	308,189	25	1,235	7	250
Dahomey (and dependencies).....		4,245	318,793				
Guadaloupe (and dependencies).....							
French Guiana.....							
Upper Senegal and Niger.....		14,170	3,067,043				
India (French settlements of).....							
Indo-China.....		174,302	21,219,556	11,800	448,240	5,327	226,147
Madagascar (and dependencies).....		55,749	13,024,281				
Martinique.....		11,695	890,061	1,944	109,976	192	19,971
Mauritania.....							
Middle Congo.....							
New Caledonia.....							
Oceania (French settlements in)—							
1909.....		1,969	80,052				
1910.....		2,587	9,603				
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....							
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....							
Senegal.....		31,790	2,680,353				
Dutch colonies:							
West Indies (Curacao).....		1,890	179,133				
Guiana (Surinam).....		2,871	282,918				
Dutch East Indies.....	103	509,057	34,936,782	366,426	7,109,820	106,286	1,999,638
Portuguese colonies:							
Angola.....		9,377	815,651	55	539	37	343
Cape Verde Islands.....		1,290	75,005				
Portuguese Guinea.....		95	840				
Portuguese India.....		827	33,918				
Macao.....							
Mozambique.....		5,150	453,073				
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....		192	12,334	3	59		
Timor.....							

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic).								
	Insured letters and boxes.		Insured parcels.		C. O. D. service.				
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Articles of correspondence.	Parcels.	Total Amount of C. O. D.	Refused C. O. D. payments.	
								Number.	Amount.
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Germany.....	7,360,850	Francs. 12,924,156,260	3,580,600	Francs. 13,441,484,560	41,575,480	21,595,060	Francs. 1,495,127,060	12,861,160	Francs. 599,395,700
United States of America ¹									
Argentina Republic.....	10,422	4,700,922							
Austria.....	2,204,180	5,059,277,593	3,387,920	5,394,975,248	1,120,256	7,662,799		1,779,721	
Belgium.....	232,090	388,492,790	267,075			563,409	19,542,653		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	35,964	79,997,917	32,736	115,682,913	8,210	31,746	928,128	885	17,130
Bulgaria.....	6,966	8,489,250	93,435	182,553,358	50,281	V. col. 69	1,594,100	3,432	94,404
Chile.....	142	32,259	456	33,635		2,192	119,225		
Korea ¹	48,222	63,158,220	1,703	928,227	326	102,772	2,389,132		
Crete ¹									
Denmark.....	1,214,704	806,384,461	66,524	323,258,211	2,636,532	2,743,637	2,606,698,826	997,234	
Egypt.....	9,042	28,094,025	12,611	7,102,165		62,324	2,663,798		
Spain.....	941,406	647,389,802							
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	97	47,124	8	5,500					
France.....	11,482,196	5,924,655,900	3,921,530	1,149,282,797	854,699	2,586,737	2,124,589,604	57,598	1,231,952
Great Britain ¹	111,559		47,000						
Greece.....									
Hungary.....	1,803,108	7,293,296,880	805,572	159,629,650	762,374	5,470,250	102,337,438	222,198	4,907,692
Italy ¹	4,143,803	2,398,935,780	361,395	90,384,563	948,071	2,709,897	55,334,247	570,830	7,210,824
Japan.....	1,590,693	799,502,159	8,718	4,606,392	3,942	1,780,790	43,054,139	124,243	4,266,376
Liberia ¹			24						
Luxemburg.....			16,490	52,622,678	25,020	10,696	1,700,601	8,124	572,137
Mexico ¹					5,730	112,012	2,381,412	63	
Norway.....	4,486,700	821,200,298	60,225	72,541,930	258,828	V. col. 69	3,486,659	20,545	534,457
Netherlands.....	500,986	388,229,104	42,059	7,635,985		289,483	3,655,812		
Peru.....									
Portugal.....	51,692	30,669,741	110,432	60,990,585	11,363	32,888	1,039,123	214	2,673
Roumania ¹	323,411		471,087	1,963,456	41,269	223,391	7,179,230	53,049	1,068,821
Russia.....	3,859,113	15,908,064,672	5,356,418	1,464,629,875	2,094,956	4,101,313	138,919,144	256,267	8,152,920
Serbia.....	113,240	318,280,435	56,091	11,390,225	13,905	179,927	6,113,777		
Siam.....									
Sweden.....	3,612,840	1,140,332,853	143,143	881,866,928	1,379,072	1,474,873	22,465,380	185,929	2,545,092
Switzerland.....	(1)	(1)	1,427,049	1,477,195,003	9,133,429	3,404,527	90,206,200	1,368,766	8,368,620
Tunis.....	34,892	19,911,906	4,029	841,415	5,506	10,102	231,871	612	19,927
Turkey ¹	2,044	4,465,992	230,668	197,062,473					
German protectorates:									
German East Africa.....	370				10,900	V. col. 69		790	
German Southwest Africa.....	380		V. col. 64		55,960	V. col. 69		7,110	
Cameroons.....	130		V. col. 64		16,440	V. col. 69		2,750	
Kiow Chow.....	740		V. col. 64		7,080	V. col. 69		570	
German New Guinea ¹	70				1,780	V. col. 69		50	
Samoa.....					890	V. col. 69		30	
Togo.....	80		V. col. 64		8,940	V. col. 69		730	
Belgian colonies:									
Belgian Kongo.....									
British colonies and possessions:									
South Africa—									
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....									
Southern Rhodesia.....									
Union of South Africa.....									
Commonwealth of Australia—									
South Australia.....			214	7,258					
Western Australia.....									
New South Wales.....									
Queensland.....									
Tasmania.....									
Victoria.....						110	8,665		
British India ¹	534,527	185,614,443	610,430	221,755,571	5,671,445	1,199,534	130,937,376		
New Zealand.....									
Other British colonies—									
East Africa and Uganda.....									
Barbados.....						8,961			
British North Borneo.....									
Gambia.....									
Gibraltar.....									
Malta ¹									
Mauritius (and dependencies).....									
St. Helena.....									
Sarawak.....									
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	149	125,335	206	314,456	48	190	6,887		
Virgin Isles.....									
Danish colonies:									
Danish West Indies.....	102	89,000	56	5,400	7	6	153		
French colonies:									
Algeria.....	136,327	81,400,000	15,126	2,128,965	197,447	17,518	1,311,665	3,872	95,481
Ivory Coast.....						4	350		
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	432	895,385							
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	439	125,400	1	200					
French Guiana.....	245	615,250	26	2,920		19	1,923		
Upper Senegal and Niger.....									
India (French settlements of).....									
Indo-China.....	29,796	37,458,194	2,338	292,500		14,397	1,815,750	2,750	325,000
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	4,144	1,014,375	136	41,081					
Martinique.....	312	5,000							
Mauritania.....	18	4,200	28	4,015					
Middle Kongo.....									
New Caledonia.....	80	12,325							
Oceania (French settlements in)—									
1909.....									
1910.....									
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....									
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....									
Senegal.....						21			

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic).							
	Insured letters and boxes.		Insured parcels.		C. O. D. service.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Articles of correspondence.	Parcels.	Total Amount of C. O. D.	Refused C. O. D. payments.
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	Number. Amount.
Dutch colonies:		Francs.		Francs.			Francs.	
West Indies (Curacao).....								
Guiana (Surinam).....								
Dutch East Indies.....	122,047	82,524,138	21,809	3,772,224	19,609	100,830	3,136,322	
Portuguese colonies:								
Angola.....	184	144,113	76	6,346	33	81	4,205	
Cape Verde Islands.....	1,793	1,706,603	7	610		1	53	
Portuguese Guinea.....	2	200						
Portuguese India.....	26	34,514	69	35,120	3		81	2 184
Macao.....								
Mosambique.....	206	226,531	18	1,548	2	115	5,890	2 70
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....								
Timor.....								

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic).					
	Newspapers and other periodical publications by (postal) subscription.		Receipts from sale of postal stamped paper.		Couriers dispatched.	Passengers transported.
	Subscriptions.	Copies.	Number.	Amount.		
	81	82	83	84	85	86
Germany.....	39,700,070	2,129,936,180	5,220,935,504	Francs. 612,444,785		4,461,762
United States of America ¹				1,112,215,534		
Argentina Republic.....						
Austria.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	* 1,512,003,543	131,835,858		284,672
Belgium.....	468,224	80,896,428	629,485,674	36,103,589		170,455
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....			22,269,311	2,306,769		17,819
Bulgaria.....	5,680	138,008	43,970,274	2,642,974		
Chile.....				3,142,989		
Korea ¹			38,254,158	3,958,012		
Crete ¹			3,072,719	206,850		
Denmark.....	4,874,557	141,123,455		20,223,037		10,005
Egypt.....	84	4,518		5,958,957		
Spain.....				31,131,080		
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....			196,170	39,439		
France.....				243,529,368		
Great Britain ¹				490,665,970		
Greece.....						
Hungary.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	* 701,964,000	* 61,912,729		
Italy ¹		338,930,357	816,072,742	87,556,770		
Japan ¹			1,280,631,350	82,937,780	10,124	
Liberia ¹						
Luxemburg.....		5,708,645	15,973,705	1,281,743		115,912
Mexico ¹			93,367,550	10,503,981		
Norway.....	* 13,658,300	88,827,800		10,391,108		
Netherlands.....	1,454		477,094,114	29,384,863		
Peru.....						
Persia.....						
Portugal.....	23		* 89,015,701	* 7,554,976		
Roumania ¹	4,731	80,211	107,333,296	8,114,534		12,104
Russia.....	4,725,245	451,475,723	874,335,680	158,907,531	1,616	
Servia.....	5,348	11,218		1,663,337		37,855
Siam.....				685,910		
Sweden.....		176,485,086	223,114,050	26,959,925		
Switzerland.....	122,467	187,607,624		47,032,344		1,862,014
Tunis.....			14,520,783	1,237,407		
Turkey ¹				7,429,967		
German protectorates:						
German East Africa.....		* 350,300				
German Southwest Africa.....		* 1,237,080				
Cameroons.....		* 187,210				
Kiow Chow.....		* 397,930				
German New Guinea ¹		* 154,120				
Samoa.....		* 29,500				
Togo.....		* 106,310				
Belgian colonies:						
Belgian Congo.....				280,409		
British colonies and possessions:						
South Africa—						
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....				905,406		
Union of South Africa.....				17,285,209		
Commonwealth of Australia—						
South Australia.....				5,366,214		
Western Australia.....				4,000,072		
New South Wales.....				8,240,949		
Queensland.....				2,556,666		
Tasmania.....						
Victoria.....						
British India ¹			689,039,183	55,904,819		
New Zealand.....				14,031,486		

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (domestic).					
	Newspapers and other periodical publications by (postal) subscription.		Receipts from sale of postal stamped paper.		Couriers dispatched.	Passengers transported.
	Subscriptions.	Copies.	Number.	Amount.		
	81	82	83	84	85	86
British colonies and possessions—Continued.						
Other British colonies—						
East Africa and Uganda.....				Francs. 284,659		
Barbados.....				40,683	1,248	
British North Borneo.....				34,028		
Gambia.....			1,829,595	336,533		
Gibraltar.....				183,245	1	
Malta.....				18,055		
Mauritius (and dependencies).....				1,599,410		
St. Helena.....				300		
Sarawak.....			10,690,400			
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....						
Virgin Isles.....						
Danish colonies:						
Danish West Indies.....		30,650		58,700		
French colonies:						
Algeria.....				58,758		
Ivory Coast.....				41,970		
Dahomey (and dependencies).....						24,520
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....				46,498		
French Guiana.....			512,700	22,634		
Upper Senegal and Niger.....			115,333	10,737		
India (French settlements of).....			191,585	817,400		
Indo-China.....	160	28,800		231,165		
Madagascar (and dependencies).....				5,546		
Martinique.....				23,887		
Mauritania.....				67,822		
Middle Congo.....			1,021,045			
New Caledonia.....				102,300		
Oceania (French settlements in)—				231,950		
1909.....				91,551		
1910.....				255,376		
Oubangui-Charl-Tchad.....				202,071		
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....						
Senegal.....				50,480	1,062	
Dutch colonies:						
West Indies (Curacao).....						
Guiana (Surinam).....				39,080,507	4,472,447	
Dutch East Indies.....						
Portuguese colonies:						
Angola.....			1,018,831	114,025	353	
Cape Verde Islands.....			429,927	59,191		
Portuguese Guinea.....			263,200	19,450		
Portuguese India.....			2,984,165	119,801		
Macao.....						
Mozambique.....			1,384,526	176,403		
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....			5,187,832	39,600	2,342	
Timor.....			49,555	8,232	3,412	

Country.	III. Postal service (international—Received—Articles subject to postage).						
	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid.	Single.	With reply prepaid.			
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Germany.....	148,451,560	1,723,960	* 93,394,410	V. col. 89	58,586,910	2,711,970	10,836,680
United States of America ¹	164,602,860	6,821,669	33,122,835	51,964	77,006,098	241,051	2,122,279
Argentine Republic.....	* 23,711,449	V. col. 87			* 14,474,123	V. col. 91	
Austria.....	135,133,520	1,456,480	80,814,500	590,490	43,944,080	267,340	7,196,550
Belgium.....	29,991,156	523,796	12,313,496	17,680	20,811,128	423,436	2,076,412
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	5,155,938	74,819	2,611,197	8,990	4,546,530	1,940	143,236
Bulgaria.....	3,020,888	91,572	1,739,920	13,052	2,636,244	58,562	184,652
Chile.....	3,261,431	63,926	118,314	6,123	7,226,009	2,489	90,351
Korea ¹	8,806,185	1,872	5,841,809	52,334	5,299,796	149,330	137,682
Crete ¹	* 285,601	* 8,528	* 45,032	* 312	* 177,518	* 2,990	* 9,400
Denmark.....	8,771,737	117,481	3,774,576	3,939	3,350,096	38,961	487,004
Egypt.....	7,258,300	86,000	1,340,000	7,200	9,350,000	40,000	134,500
Spain.....	19,668,120	259,188	2,847,492	29,532	31,941,888	244,188	1,280,544
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	62,053	2,301	9,048	130	62,777	273	7,176
France.....	94,323,337	* 401,500	5,568,893	239,594	* 52,216,049	865,165	3,977,829
Great Britain ¹	128,876,000	* 2,376,300	* 26,437,200	V. col. 89	* 43,188,000	V. col. 91	V. col. 91
Greece.....	3,185,873	45,267	339,810	2,163	2,397,282	9,974	327,523
Hungary.....	41,397,876	323,758	18,769,950	42,120	13,700,002	15,886	1,543,126
Italy ¹	39,151,208	1,562,340	10,225,720	121,261	21,386,254	260,643	1,946,510
Japan ¹	10,688,894	59,478	7,091,930	40,884	4,240,954	104,255	175,474
Liberia ¹	42,516	610	7,294	101	2,801	7,626	911
Luxembourg.....	3,714,452	38,649	2,696,759	7,748	1,984,099	64,116	111,306
Mexico ¹	10,560,800	26,520	1,487,652	4,526	11,954,387	22,623	130,574
Norway.....	7,765,316	98,020	2,312,375	4,862	3,542,175	20,566	306,267
Netherlands.....	27,651,412	311,563	7,984,987	50,526	13,035,061	187,178	1,260,590
Peru.....	2,353,835	32,318	279,644		1,140,232	267,809	58,796
Persia.....	530,283		37,596		319,813		33,163
Portugal.....	5,930,461	47,629	1,217,326	2,782	3,629,335	156,089	264,960

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—Received—Articles subject to postage).						
	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid.	Single.	With reply prepaid.			
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Roumania ¹	4,882,367	366,308	2,813,764	46,548	4,122,265	281,500	256,996
Russia.....	67,370,079	1,029,654	27,273,656	1,407,799	30,242,600	1,291,799	2,974,037
Serbia.....	3,234,999	28,341	987,463	169,254	665,680	45,712	155,867
Siam.....	580,463	37,892	80,899	221	630,227	5,265	15,145
Sweden.....	12,329,596	141,453	3,474,497	4,888	5,301,075	70,460	650,923
Switzerland.....	29,419,697	916,806	16,810,843	43,823	19,263,467	218,998	1,995,838
Tunis.....	10,280,472	119,756	2,118,276	23,764	7,772,732	246,432	379,496
Turkey ¹	6,800,339	71,536	1,295,862	17,490	1,659,160	66,688	156,364
German protectorates:							
German East Africa.....							
German Southwest Africa.....							
Cameroons.....							
Kiow Chow.....							
German New Guinea ¹							
Samoa.....							
Togo.....							
Belgian colonies:							
Belgian Congo.....	291,476	11,388	121,238	1,169	262,850	10,358 ^d	6,393
British colonies and possessions:							
South Africa—							
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....							
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,544,112	30,168	73,952	410	863,824	185,003	16,771
Union of South Africa.....							
Commonwealth of Australia—							
South Australia.....	735,930	19,695	160,654		723,788	29,731	61,477
Western Australia.....	* 1,027,477	V. col. 87	* 131,477	V. col. 89	717,018	* 411,010	V. col. 92
New South Wales.....	15,666,575	11,700	1,826,135	1,573	8,343,374	419,185	596,960
Queensland.....	1,978,514		63,410		1,653,584	* 548,464	V. col. 92
Tasmania.....	3,023,435	30,540	440,611		3,596,172		1,320,750
Victoria.....	* 4,664,368	V. col. 87	V. col. 87	V. col. 87	* 5,067,662	V. col. 91	V. col. 91
British India ¹	* 17,259,390	V. col. 87	V. col. 87	V. col. 87	* 15,658,452	V. col. 91	V. col. 91
New Zealand.....							
Other British colonies—							
East Africa and Uganda.....	420,712	15,159	25,289	161	333,012	6,511	10,432
Barbados.....	791,869	12,527	56,670		240,965		
British North Borneo.....	171,557		4,882		127,623	V. col. 91	V. col. 91
Gambia.....	42,006	85	2,661		24,741		
Gibraltar.....	* 855,036	10,000	V. col. 87	V. col. 87	460,265		63,011
Malta ¹	* 975,481	V. col. 87	* 149,006	V. col. 89	* 738,335	V. col. 91	V. col. 91
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	284,138	4,748	12,352		284,671	4,712	9,690
St. Helena.....							
Sarawak.....	71,335	2,257	1,462	26	49,211	65	169
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	2,696,249	335,062	204,092	754	921,232	10,218	35,720
Virgin Isles.....	3,706	196	494		4,004		26
Danish colonies:							
Danish West Indies.....	97,416	3,327	19,694	13	58,017	117	3,653
French colonies:							
Algeria.....	10,438,471	15,581	1,746,889	6,960	* 14,779,967	362,597	759,024
Ivory Coast.....	173,272	537	2,825	65	31,511	1,415	2,438
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	74,437	155	2,843		14,245	1,437	1,295
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	207,158	2,552	24,768		306,020	2,358	8,392
French Guiana.....	338,915	741	60,018	8	71,902	3,011	3,218
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	185,732	1,113	51,896		260,665	7,269	33,270
India (French settlements of).....	48,788	91	1,871		29,960	77	1,649
Indo-China.....	2,054,702	19,773	334,883	130	1,728,062	13,793	31,239
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	1,428,615	1,732	6,128		77,926	22,944	43,822
Martinique.....							
Mauritania.....	22,391	118	620	12	13,716	325	682
Middle Congo.....	84,000	310	21,600	90	42,000	420	1,750
New Caledonia.....	168,436	1,020	9,643	29	160,240	690	3,024
Oceania (French settlements in) —							
1909.....	280,972	400	4,250		54,307	1,000	3,840
1910.....	469,334	500	5,620		77,215	1,600	4,310
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....	156,630	74	8,500		148,500	3,830	6,534
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	107,093	362	11,123		103,716		1,566
Senegal.....	430,620	7,218	49,141	124	200,538	5,038	11,783
Dutch colonies:							
West Indies (Curacao).....	190,920	4,888	19,526	52	116,935	286	5,063
Guiana (Surinam).....	462,816	5,118	18,037	177	421,628	5,238	15,690
Dutch East Indies.....	1,271,154	23,642	294,539	40,009	1,782,281	23,862	82,146
Portuguese colonies:							
Angola.....	370,452	4,220	50,721	266	422,188	1,128	12,694
Cape Verde Islands.....	178,850	4,199	16,330	13	136,666	229	4,527
Portuguese Guinea.....	458,120	238	7,360	224	49,330	3,225	4,160
Portuguese India.....	749,905	27,212	386,140	5,551	234,399	130	5,591
Macao.....	227,976	2,966	11,369		27,450		316
Mozambique.....	1,269,223	34,317	232,503	314	669,588	4,979	54,304
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	154,063	1,068	14,793	12	130,519	147	3,785
Timor.....	11,506	68	1,061		12,331	295	167

Comparative postal statistics—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal Service (International—received).					
	Franked articles.		Total of articles entered in cols. 87-95.	Registered articles among those in cols. 87-95.	Special de- livery articles among those in col. 96.	Ordinary parcels.
	Letters.	Other articles.				
	94	95	96	97	98	99
Germany.....	2,381,370	V. col. 94	318,086,890	6,045,310		6,061,410
United States of America ¹	776,220	48,853	284,794,429	3,286,378		305,645
Argentina Republic.....	696	V. col. 94	38,186,368	753,329		192,250
Austria.....	2,821,610	207,160	272,432,330	6,451,380	320,660	8,680,210
Belgium.....	168,220		66,325,324	1,543,048	V. col. 63	1,417,457
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	570,213	6,349	13,119,212	503,830	14,168	671,841
Bulgaria.....	98,020		7,842,400	314,652		219,413
Chile.....	9,732	83,341	10,832,016	178,121	116	163,935
Korea ¹	310,765	96	20,599,899	214,023	53	245,657
Crete ¹			7,529,141	7,30,685		
Denmark.....			16,544,593	457,860	18,187	966,540
Egypt.....	16,000		18,232,000	415,300		304,700
Spain.....	87,740		56,356,692	1,589,376		405,089
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	156		143,014	10,040		2,776
France.....			157,692,367	3,344,511	V. col. 63	3,117,261
Great Britain ¹	V. col. 88	V. col. 88	200,877,500	5,159,020	55,060	1,501,501
Greece.....	48,308	2,917	6,359,117	196,247		92,084
Hungary.....	1,734,902		77,528,120	3,385,690	177,554	10,073,804
Italy ¹	113,450	V. col. 94	74,767,386	2,236,426	13,840	2,371,723
Japan ¹	2,474,180	16,371	24,892,120	792,385	209	245,150
Liberia ¹	658	250	62,002	3,917		2,289
Luxemburg.....	23,699	V. col. 94	8,640,228	124,548	6,249	299,895
Mexico ¹	188,025	19,766	24,394,873	444,317		255,812
Norway.....	23,192		14,072,773	435,851	1,716	473,707
Netherlands.....	59,111	V. col. 94	50,541,328	1,152,274	71,459	996,580
Peru.....			4,132,334	191,548		27,146
Persia.....	3,289	130	924,274	117,910		180,348
Portugal.....	25,802	52	11,273,436	509,325		129,870
Roumania ¹	43,882		12,813,330	480,127		677,203
Russia.....			131,589,024	5,192,398		1,910,972
Serbia.....	25,214	V. col. 94	5,312,330	256,651	2,739	222,159
Siam.....	5,148	117	1,355,267	100,672	78	10,510
Sweden.....	43,784	6,396	22,023,072	844,233	7,696	581,099
Switzerland.....	141,791	V. col. 94	68,811,265	2,001,700	105,417	3,511,939
Tunis.....	524,576	V. col. 94	21,445,524	386,720		211,171
Turkey ¹	75,837	V. col. 94	10,143,276	669,337		175,988
German protectorates:						
German East Africa.....			1,553,290	V. col. 62		V. col. 64
German Southwest Africa.....			3,052,810	V. col. 62		V. col. 64
Cameroons.....			451,130	V. col. 62		V. col. 64
Kiow Chow.....			896,310	V. col. 62		V. col. 64
German New Guinea ¹			167,290	V. col. 62		V. col. 64
Samoa.....			140,600	V. col. 62		V. col. 64
Togo.....			142,080	V. col. 62		V. col. 64
Belgian colonies:						
Belgian Congo.....	1,170		696,082	23,296		8,997
British colonies and possessions:						
South Africa—						
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	27,116	14,888	2,756,244	27,196		23,660
Union of South Africa.....						
Commonwealth of Australia—						
South Australia.....	1,755		1,733,030	17,030		11,388
Western Australia.....			2,296,982	24,419		14,693
New South Wales.....	20,917	91	26,884,510	267,504		140,142
Queensland.....			4,243,972	26,400		20,124
Tasmania.....			8,411,508	37,788		108
Victoria.....			9,762,030	84,112		32,454
British India ¹			32,917,842			306,660
New Zealand.....						
Other British colonies—						
East Africa and Uganda.....	4,500	500	816,276			29,008
Barbados.....			1,102,021			14,279
British North Borneo.....			304,062			
Gambia.....			69,512	2,753		3,350
Gibraltar.....	V. col. 87	V. col. 87	1,388,312	29,237		25,076
Malta ¹			1,862,822			46,344
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	2,508		602,819	27,204	2	10,426
St. Helena.....						2,171
Sarawak.....	583		125,108	3,299		1,959
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	55,874	6,838	4,266,039	202,173		36,280
Virgin Isles.....	1,079	663	10,166	390		91
Danish colonies:						
Danish West Indies.....	1,183		183,420	6,552		3,803
French colonies:						
Algeria.....			28,109,499	241,107		296,953
Ivory Coast.....	11,402	3,523	226,988	28,568		1,850
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	14,126	55	108,592	10,503		4,382
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	3,384	912	654,544	23,710		10,562
French Guiana.....	913	197	478,923	26,553		7,599
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	23,671	7,431	571,037	40,094		3,559
India (French settlements of).....	852	V. col. 94	83,278	7,006	298	1,034
Indo China.....	42,887	3,588	4,227,057	125,344		23,716
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	9,144	718	1,591,029	19,832		30,936
Martinique.....						13,197
Mauritania.....	2,012		39,876	948		520
Middle Congo.....	2,900	1,420	154,390	21,514		1,897
New Caledonia.....	3,940		347,022	10,743		5,538
Oceania (French settlements in)—						
1909.....	1,360	600	326,729	6,625		1,001
1910.....	1,620	680	560,879	9,805		1,425
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....	3,086	154	327,307	8,457		301
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	888	762	225,600	4,106		3,772
Senegal.....	3,682	572	708,713	28,772		39,175

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal Service (International—received).					
	Franked articles.		Total of articles entered in cols. 87-95.	Registered articles among those in cols. 87-95.	Special delivery articles among those in col. 96.	Ordinary parcels.
	Letters.	Other articles.				
	94	95	96	97	98	99
Dutch colonies:						
West Indies (Curacao).....	1,975	V. col. 94	288,665	11,687		1,723
Guiana (Surinam).....	2,683		931,377	12,735		2,856
Dutch East Indies.....	1,274		3,518,907	213,107		88,402
Portuguese colonies:						
Angola.....	10,932	1,138	873,737	30,907		13,952
Cape Verde Islands.....	2,089	555	343,458	17,067		3,063
Portuguese Guinea.....	1,130	834	524,621	4,860		1,240
Portuguese India.....	10,068	2,044	1,421,070	52,786		1,847
Macao.....	651	9,401	280,129	16,214		
Mozambique.....	22,454	3,916	2,191,498	56,406		8,053
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	2,101	835	307,293	8,115	3	4,200
Timor.....	97		25,547	1,850		117

Country.	III. Postal service (International—received).									
	Insured letters and boxes.		Insured parcels.		C. O. D. Service.				Special delivery articles among those in cols. 99, 100, 102, 104, and 105.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Articles of correspondence.	Parcels.	Total amount of C. O. D.	Refused C. O. D. payments.		
								Number.		Amount.
	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	
Germany.....	387,800	Francs. 315,342,330	589,570	Francs. 269,162,440	379,150	586,590	Francs. 16,994,280	101,850	Francs. 2,307,940	
United States of America ¹										
Argentina Republic.....	27,676	13,000,635								
Austria.....	394,350	390,509,586	522,640	1,544,641,874	615,163	1,237,234		237,378		
Belgium.....	124,148	92,045,440	* 45,529		49,061	72,605	* 2,938,677	11,459	250,515	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	25,004	56,264,622	89,792	54,697,042	33,071	254,280	6,114,708	14,890	333,497	
Bulgaria.....	2,770	2,499,196	3,255	7,261,448	* 36,917	V.col.104	1,472,527	1,599	76,518	
Chile.....	841	1,086,418	2,674	310,745	2,844	110,556	4,001,535			
Korea ¹	2,348	228,833	125	* 17,243	675	417	* 47,958			
Crete ¹										
Denmark.....	54,003	22,431,687	35,317	18,111,118	* 24,941	* 66,118	* 2,206,011	5,620	14,105	
Egypt.....	4,146	2,473,797	44,193	8,661,828		63,709	2,583,642			
Spain.....	44,162	18,963,577								
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	74	87,969								
France.....	283,636	204,750,000	255,002	56,095,340	67,136	136,532	* 4,582,601	14,217	438,763	
Great Britain ¹	73,521		147,951						* 21,520	
Greece.....										
Hungary.....	274,820	1,444,700	476,996	66,343,264	301,236	1,714,024	48,676,524	V.col.72	102,744	
Italy ¹	141,576	61,345,100	172,817	34,966,238	52,989	136,671	4,454,442	8,715	12,970	
Japan ¹	8,705	1,122,318	11,696	* 3,165,067	602	2,891	* 198,990		4	
Liberia ¹			209							
Luxembourg.....	9,152	9,915,183	6,376	2,938,561	67,228	65,599	6,176,996	20,282	1,423,864	
Mexico ¹					5,720	112,012	2,381,412		2,388	
Norway.....	12,923	8,993,557	18,150	16,067,504	66,256	78,599	2,632,965			
Netherlands.....	60,076	66,978,416	36,699	9,564,564	36,531	66,426	1,688,041		7,476	
Peru.....										
Persia.....			92,338	24,285,664						
Portugal.....	10,832	6,734,045	9,946	1,551,245	2,016	5,748	361,671	554	16,280	
Romania ¹	22,743		46,212		22,612	106,016	3,855,815	23,061	634,152	
Russia.....	422,885	171,881,066	636,102	43,027,392		5,139	157,726		176,128	
Serbia.....	5,755	11,716,475	262	24,756						
Siam.....										
Sweden.....	40,064	21,053,627	29,286	21,762,081	* 84,228	* 57,107	* 3,437,157	30,620	587,791	
Switzerland.....	121,048	95,206,624	197,950	57,083,756	174,112	270,674	9,478,508	33,338	1,078,216	
Tunis.....	30,212	16,436,732	46,591	4,812,575	11,441	44,158	1,747,562	1,649	45,326	
Turkey ¹	740	280,551	20,566	2,859,051		5,605	233,661			
German Protectorates:										
German East Africa.....	V.col.65				V.col.69	V.col.69		V.col.72		
German Southwest Africa.....	V.col.65		V.col.64		V.col.69	V.col.69		V.col.72		
Cameroons.....	V.col.65		V.col.64		V.col.69	V.col.69		V.col.72		
Kioo Chow.....	V.col.65		V.col.64		V.col.69	V.col.69		V.col.72		
German New Guinea ¹	V.col.65				V.col.69	V.col.69		V.col.72		
Samoa.....					V.col.69	V.col.69		V.col.72		
Togo.....	V.col.65		V.col.64		V.col.69	V.col.69		V.col.72		
Belgian colonies:										
Belgian Congo.....										
British colonies and possessions:										
South Africa—										
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....										
Southern Rhodesia.....										
Union of South Africa.....										
Commonwealth of Australia—										
South Australia.....										
Western Australia.....										
New South Wales.....			8,788	3,552,545						
Queensland.....										
Tasmania.....			5,099	160,761				11	945	
Victoria.....										
British India ¹	1,643	827,419	61,808	10,716,365	* 2,980	V.col.104	48,573		63,451	
New Zealand.....										

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—received).									Special delivery articles among those in cols. 99, 100, 102, 104, and 105.
	Insured letters and boxes.		Insured parcels.		C. O. D. Service.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Articles of correspondence.	Parcels.	Total amount of C. O. D.	Refused C. O. D. payments.		
								Number.	Amount.	
	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
British colonies and possessions—Continued.										
Other British colonies—		France.		France.			France.		France.	
East Africa and Uganda.....			291	31,697						
Barbados.....	54	125,423	749	143,380	2	48	1,715			
British North Borneo.....						6,365				
Gambia.....	175	17,613	164	13,305						
Gibraltar.....			2,890	626,725	6	99	3,925	2	15	
Malta.....	574	241,267	3,618	568,425	4	293	10,647			
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	350	150,407	1,672	198,516						
St. Helena.....	6	2,131	171	13,961						
Sarawak.....			107	36,905		18	445			
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	3,661	3,268,118	6,006	1,514,684	10	544	20,496			
Virgin Isles.....										
Danish colonies:										
Danish West Indies.....	20	5,733	144	16,234	83	410	15,569	6	284	
French colonies:										
Algeria.....	85,210	40,150,000	111,814	10,230,981	1,951	95,170	3,998,135	2,944	122,701	105
Ivory Coast.....	301	140,042	413	36,900		3,482	81,100	425	12,430	
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	212	272,397	439	10,095		2,687	88,491	201	9,427	
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	917	321,582	1,354	131,217						
French Guiana.....	641	417,815	728	188,615		1,631	85,997	120	9,784	
Upper Senegal and Niger.....						400	21,502			
India (French settlements of).....	108	1,253	168	27,228		799	41,475	34	1,531	
Indo China.....	2,697	1,339,623	9,935	878,750		70,042	3,790,875	15,780	850,000	
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	16,325	1,462,824	7,049	582,853						
Martinique.....	868	129,648	360	36,000		7,615	368,811			
Mauritania.....	15	4,800	62	6,396						
Middle Congo.....										
New Caledonia.....	266	134,261	935	108,686						
Oceania (French settlements in)—1909.....										
1910.....										
Ouhangui-Chari-Tchad.....										
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....										
Senegal.....	2,356	1,017,812	4,610	845,650		6,862	376,389			
Dutch colonies:										
West Indies (Curacao).....			163	19,705		194	8,561			
Guiana (Surinam).....	124	138,635	371	55,378		491	16,934			
Dutch East Indies.....	757	588,986	4,877	914,858	3,147	28,150	1,184,306	448	25,946	
Portuguese colonies:										
Angola.....	180	72,581	511	64,774	354	5,263	248,207	613	25,274	
Cape Verde Islands.....	190	124,864	141	14,199	217	966	29,118	52	844	
Portuguese Guinea.....	12	9,131	74	5,318	63	268	4,640	24	729	
Portuguese India.....	1,672	657,567	120	16,567	2,323	784	54,151	488	6,804	
Macao.....	41	16,000								
Mozambique.....	139	47,045	455	84,724	710	1,364	71,498	246	3,511	
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	57	63,813	226	2,623	270	1,379	60,338	153	761,830	
Timor.....	11	4,958	14	3,407	7	24	1,288	5	43	

Country.	III. Postal service (International—received).							
	Money orders.		Collections.			Newspapers and other periodical publications by (postal) subscription.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount to be collected.	Uncollected.		Subscriptions.	Copies.
					Number.	Amount.		
	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
Germany.....	6,318,120	328,066,130	80,060	6,299,740	24,280	2,004,730	192,440	10,294,620
United States of America ¹	1,955,757	141,161,197						
Argentina Republic.....	10,084	1,618,340						
Austria.....	6,967,269	448,141,838	100,749	10,081,970	45,619	4,423,720	52,470	(¹)
Belgium.....	745,240	52,341,792	118,669	6,659,077	27,652	1,161,002	11,062	4,148,602
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	305,766	27,452,507	9,355	1,264,900	5,396	681,598		
Bulgaria.....	73,535	11,407,041					9,552	418,964
Chile.....	4,136	247,093	401	32,609			15	15
Korea ¹	1,354	157,961						
Crete ¹	8,854	1,709,336						
Denmark.....	406,565	17,761,813	6,340	655,842	2,120	244,618	40,096	2,450,010
Egypt.....	24,107	3,082,955	6,915	330,188	3,259	176,980	4,086	
Spain.....								
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....								
France.....	2,042,288	135,328,674	98,903	5,876,166	19,117	1,226,571		
Great Britain ¹	127,886,000	1281,358,000						
Greece.....	128,935	23,978,392						
Hungary.....	3,261,106	245,211,196	220,026	25,024,461	104,539	12,350,511	1,219	1,302,420
Italy ¹	615,134	83,296,625	67,966	3,042,563	18,562	1,176,985	24,062	2,565,526
Japan ¹	180,954	23,180,226						
Liberia ¹	142	21,048						
Luxemburg.....	137,907	12,104,158	41,615	4,605,837	11,623	1,109,599		1,563,241

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—received).							
	Money orders.		Collections.				Newspapers and other periodical publications by (postal) subscription.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount to be collected.	Uncollected.			
					Number.	Amount.	Subscriptions.	Copies.
	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
		Francs.		Francs.		Francs.		
Mexico ¹	10 176,618	10 14,746,273						
Norway.....	222,577	23,451,862	4,169	393,429	1,307	122,582	9,330	1,615,172
Netherlands.....	628,688	32,006,314	42,739	3,536,734	8,768	706,446	9,738	
Peru.....	943	106,473						
Peru.....	116	4,205						
Portugal.....	* 33,296	* 2,575,355	3,041	89,428	809	28,886	614	
Roumania ¹	83,146	5,183,062	14,251	120,730	5,715	214,404	4,825	473,963
Russia.....	1,097,244	89,345,187					232,446	20,663,045
Serbia.....	39,141	4,017,390	729				2,994	66,269
Siam.....	384	43,513						
Sweden.....	347,967	31,853,543	7,601	711,147	2,542	247,962		2,588,966
Switzerland.....	1,077,238	65,123,364	98,098	5,047,589	23,900	1,315,522	789,467	10,184,710
Tunis.....	173,750	14,228,436	119,520	2,804,247	41,659	1,044,007		
Turkey ¹	31,259	2,670,466						
German protectorates:								
German East Africa.....	V. col. 75	V. col. 76						V. col. 82
German Southwest Africa.....	V. col. 75	V. col. 76						V. col. 82
Cameroons.....	V. col. 75	V. col. 76						V. col. 82
Kiow Chow.....	V. col. 75	V. col. 76						V. col. 82
German New Guinea ¹	V. col. 75	V. col. 76						V. col. 82
Samoa.....	V. col. 75	V. col. 76						V. col. 82
Togo.....	V. col. 75	V. col. 76						V. col. 82
Belgian colonies:								
Belgian Congo.....	592	300,596						
British colonies and possessions:								
South Africa—								
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....								
Southern Rhodesia.....	2,653	535,273						
Union of South Africa.....								
Commonwealth of Australia—								
Southern Australia.....			6,371	525,294				
Western Australia.....	7,750	665,003						
New South Wales.....	469,919	17,656,078						
Queensland.....	10,947	1,012,787						
Tasmania.....	9,520	561,204	159	5,090				
Victoria.....	45,971	3,445,149						
British India ¹	380,255	36,636,489						
New Zealand.....	36,126	3,671,590						
Other British colonies—								
East Africa and Uganda.....	1,645	238,559						
Barbados.....	43,205	2,344,804						
British North Borneo.....								
Gambia.....	112	17,892						
Gibraltar.....	1,531	146,875						
Malta ¹	6,299	581,795						
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	1,928	167,582						
St. Helena.....	328	25,842						
Sarawak.....	97	8,600						
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	20,131	1,521,931						
Virgin Isles.....	4	133						
Danish colonies:								
Danish West Indies.....	498	45,169	7	1,337	1	40	244	43,579
French colonies:								
Algeria.....	46,208	3,753,019	1,157	59,262	326	20,494		
Ivory Coast.....	2,734	276,314	465	12,535	78	1,183		
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	37	14,192	309	6,381	145	2,595		
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....								135,508
French Guiana.....			194	13,580	60	4,500		
Upper Senegal and Niger.....				8,054	131	5,177		
India (French settlements of).....								
Indo-China.....	99,446	10,588,379	11,895	338,096	5,584	158,434		
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	8,491	1,238,998						
Martinique.....	7,790	310,324						
Mauritania.....	748	111,708						
Middle Congo.....			97	4,569	65	3,102		
New Caledonia.....	1,381	86,834	602	15,765	125	2,784		
Oceania (French settlements in)—								
1909.....								
1910.....								
Oubanghi-Chari-Tchad.....			29					
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1,162	104,579						
Senegal.....	(1)	(1)	2,003	48,670	1,045	27,661		
Dutch colonies:								
West Indies (Curacao).....	412	32,882						
Guiana (Surinam).....	919	55,336	64	2,682	24	1,186		
Dutch East Indies.....	8,825	1,094,515	9,429	464,070	2,175	129,964		
Portuguese colonies:								
Angola.....	251	15,206	2,401	29,050	1,628	19,364		
Cape Verde Islands.....	360	27,034	860	8,362	529	4,644		
Portuguese Guinea.....	16	1,300	78	913	21	120		
Portuguese India.....	17,851	1,468,852	267	3,360	199	2,418		
Macao.....	22	2,000	152	9,800	103	8,300		
Mozambique.....	5,083	298,774	678	17,682	518	11,265		
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	32	2,298	1,167	15,589	816	10,826		
Timor.....			66	811	30	482		

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311. Central nervous system (CNS) degeneration may be associated with accumulation of

III. Postal service (International dispatches) articles subject to postage							
Country.	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples and merchandise.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid.	Single.	With reply (prepaid).			
Germany.	151,800,000	1,807,700	8,000,000	V 100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
United States of America.	154,422,445	1,019,700	40,000,000	V 100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Argentina Republic.	16,300,000	V 100,000	1,000,000	V 100,000	1,000,000	V 100,000	1,000,000
Austria.	122,707,120	2,307,000	10,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Belgium.	27,504,000	170,000	11,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.	4,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bulgaria.	2,300,000	170,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chile.	2,307,000	170,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Korea.	6,372,770	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Crete.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Denmark.	10,700,700	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Egypt.	7,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Spain.	14,700,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
France.	101,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Great Britain.	151,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	V 100,000	100,000,000	V 100,000	1,000,000
Greece.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hungary.	20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Italy.	20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Japan.	12,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Liberia.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Luxembourg.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mexico.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Norway.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Netherlands.	21,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Peru.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Persia.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Portugal.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Romania.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Russia.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Serbia.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Siam.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sweden.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Switzerland.	20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tunis.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Turkey.	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
German protectorates:							
German East Africa.							
German Southwest Africa.							
Cameroons.							
Kiao Chow.							
German New Guinea.							
Samoas.							
Togo.							
Belgian colonies:							
Belgian Congo.							
British colonies and possessions:							
South Africa:							
Bechuanaland and Swaziland.							
Southern Rhodesia.							
Union of South Africa.							
Commonwealth of Australia:							
Southern Australia.							
Western Australia.							
New South Wales.							
Queensland.							
Tasmania.							
Victoria.							
British India:							
New Zealand.							
Other British colonies:							
East Africa and Uganda.							
Barbados.							
British North Borneo.							
Ceylon.							
Gibraltar.							
Malta.							
Mauritius and Dependencies.							
St. Helena.							
Seychelles.							
St. Paul and Johnston Islands.							
Tripoli, Libya.							
Danish colonies:							
Danish West Indies.							
French colonies:							
Algeria.							
Ivory Coast.							
Madagascar and Dependencies.							
Guadeloupe and Dependencies.							
French Guiana.							
Cape Verde and Dependencies.							
Indes French Settlements of Indo-China.							
Madagascar and Dependencies.							
Martinique.							
Mauritania.							
Martinique.							
New Caledonia.							
Guiana French Settlements of Indo-China.							
2000.							
2000.							
French Colonies.							
St. Pierre and Miquelon.							
Saint.							

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—dispatched—articles subject to postage).						
	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid.	Single.	With reply prepaid.			
	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
Dutch colonies:							
West Indies (Curacao).....	124,891	5,148	26,000	156	32,318	325	5,382
Guiana (Surinam).....	156,662	1,463	10,219	97	147,757	1,692	5,639
Dutch East Indies.....	1,601,903	19,419	396,968	1,229	1,274,838	40,139	145,442
Portuguese colonies:							
Angola.....	329,930	3,188	57,990	276	50,096	913	3,900
Cape Verde Islands.....	188,018	5,042	51,276	13	14,284	839	2,291
Portuguese Guinea.....	584,951	1,414	12,138	586	34,840	10,938	5,644
Portuguese India.....	649,212	41,200	256,729	803	114,732	237	3,384
Macao.....	146,420	1,243	13,885	.....	25,745	.....	1,181
Mozambique.....	1,094,169	22,453	232,713	920	188,898	4,256	31,316
St. Thomas and Principe (islands).....	115,594	2,242	22,444	.....	3,442	585	938
Timor.....	12,903	4	3,110	.....	3,997	639	228

Country.	III. Postal service (International—dispatched).					
	Franked articles.		Total of articles entered in columns.	Registered articles among those in columns.	Special-delivery articles among those in columns.	Ordinary parcels.
	Letters.	Other articles.				
	125	126	127	128	129	130
Germany.....	596,180	V. col. 125	331,961,780	7,537,050	.....	17,499,200
United States of America ¹	859,785	402,628	318,944,329	3,686,035	.....	821,496
Argentina Republic.....	* 2,768	V. col. 125	22,383,166	944,797	.....	27,881
Austria.....	2,695,920	138,580	259,321,650	6,488,270	292,140	17,164,170
Belgium.....	104,153	.....	83,506,644	1,345,685	116,792	6,726,855
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	746,504	.....	10,622,341	318,420	11,622	193,495
Bulgaria.....	120,432	.....	5,910,060	288,600	.....	15,475
Chile.....	253,487	.....	4,635,230	253,350	129	12,805
Korea ¹	2,205,402	35	15,683,574	375,776	72	* 102,197
Crete ¹.....	.....	.....	7,448,665	* 22,435	.....	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	16,876,093	1,013,399	10,660	257,766
Egypt.....	15,700	.....	12,735,000	500,900	.....	134,000
Spain.....	57,036	.....	36,019,032	999,688	.....	85,628
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	91	.....	80,720	11,872	.....	285
France.....	.....	.....	225,180,941	2,896,748	V. col. 62	5,820,963
Great Britain ¹	V. col. 119	V. col. 119	269,280,400	3,772,130	91,490	3,131,814
Greece.....	978	.....	7,664,492	185,819	.....	11,303
Hungary.....	* 1,846,082	.....	73,802,000	3,159,286	224,718	3,693,798
Italy ¹	* 117,618	V. col. 125	76,734,481	2,168,080	12,979	1,125,438
Japan ¹	369,155	6,821	30,807,005	607,314	142	* 551,151
Liberia ¹	156	.....	33,483	4,432	.....	.....
Luxemburg.....	* 20,631	V. col. 125	7,873,489	143,418	5,758	131,574
Mexico ¹	147,533	10,905	15,045,462	271,930	.....	40,142
Norway.....	37,063	.....	9,715,784	310,633	637	80,368
Netherlands.....	* 69,422	V. col. 125	45,487,995	958,827	56,856	523,436
Peru.....	798	25,851	3,246,190	105,491	.....	2,313
Persia.....	2,067	.....	536,147	93,132	.....	1,365
Portugal.....	14,045	3,224	10,111,429	395,295	.....	33,766
Roumania ¹	63,038	.....	10,095,232	664,215	.....	34,138
Russia.....	.....	.....	83,871,913	3,935,334	.....	98,929
Serbia.....	* 28,064	V. col. 125	4,365,179	217,259	6,268	7,208
Siam.....	2,899	.....	453,141	44,187	26	2,714
Sweden.....	59,059	2,184	14,058,898	572,355	5,252	140,785
Switzerland.....	* 189,452	V. col. 125	62,830,977	2,054,219	102,785	1,867,146
Tunis.....	* 616,564	V. col. 125	18,746,622	365,264	.....	69,808
Turkey ¹	5,533	.....	11,305,328	446,436	.....	42,619
German protectorates:						
German East Africa.....	.....	.....	1,043,340	V. col. 62	.....	V. col. 64
German Southwest Africa.....	.....	.....	1,667,120	V. col. 62	.....	V. col. 64
Cameroons.....	.....	.....	324,130	V. col. 62	.....	V. col. 64
Kiow Chow.....	.....	.....	744,440	V. col. 62	.....	V. col. 64
German New Guinea.....	.....	.....	98,700	V. col. 62	.....	V. col. 64
Samoa.....	.....	.....	71,400	V. col. 62	.....	V. col. 64
Togo.....	.....	.....	107,390	V. col. 62	.....	V. col. 64
Belgian colonies:						
Belgian Congo.....	637	.....	670,228	36,322	.....	227
British colonies and possessions:						
South Africa—						
Bechuanaland protectorate.....	* 11,622	V. col. 125	175,838	6,825	.....	325
Southern Rhodesia.....	37,365	21,524	1,962,792	22,984	.....	5,044
Union of South Africa.....	* 166,504	V. col. 125	13,993,252	222,755	767	90,207
Commonwealth of Australia—						
South Australia.....	10,803	.....	969,163	11,505	.....	3,926
Western Australia.....	* 19,981	V. col. 125	1,263,915	27,743	.....	6,056
New South Wales.....	78,936	52	36,787,507	177,566	.....	154,699
Queensland.....	.....	.....	1,515,861	27,216	.....	7,480
Tasmania.....	.....	.....	5,907,318	25,662	.....	.....
Victoria.....	.....	.....	7,242,474	56,034	.....	170,669
British India ¹.....	.....	.....	22,050,341	.....	.....	247,788
New Zealand.....	V. col. 59	V. col. 60	V. col. 61	V. col. 62	.....	V. col. 64
Other British colonies—						
East Africa and Uganda.....	1,007	450	658,011	.....	.....	8,821
Barbados.....	.....	.....	983,976	.....	.....	4,742
British North Borneo.....	.....	.....	251,525	.....	.....	.....
Gambia.....	.....	.....	48,115	8,670	.....	321
Gibraltar.....	* 13,978	V. col. 125	1,369,642	52,892	.....	30,576
Malta ¹.....	.....	.....	1,716,039	78	.....	16,632

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—dispatched).					
	Franked articles.		Total of articles entered in columns.	Registered articles among those in columns.	Special-delivery articles among those in columns.	Ordinary parcels.
	Letters.	Other articles.				
	125	126	127	128	129	130
British colonies and possessions—Continued.						
Other British colonies—Continued.						
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	3,519		349,874	23,905	11	2,529
St. Helena.....			39,370			420
Sarawak.....	859		66,662	6,611		572
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	59,098	18,590	5,216,770	170,136		45,689
Virgin Isles.....	1,014	390	5,330	338		28
Danish colonies:						
Danish West Indies.....	1,326		170,251	11,051		1,019
French colonies:						
Algeria.....			18,004,346	217,344		89,515
Ivory Coast.....	9,278	545	196,121	26,894	133	2,535
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	17,128		137,080	8,357		467
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	3,462	738	213,272	20,876		909
French Guiana.....	1,423	275	447,198	20,828		2,971
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	26,923	7,500	266,534	19,209		250
India (French settlements of).....	* 1,759	V. col. 125	61,774	8,825	211	699
Indo-China.....	31,928	2,112	3,126,220	152,355		6,857
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	10,315		1,358,247	18,206		6,748
Martinique.....	2,592		430,740			1,548
Mauritania.....	2,092		39,173	995		180
Middle Kongo.....	5,000	2,000	110,630	19,153		89
New Caledonia.....	2,777		232,705	12,366		706
Oceania (French settlements in)—						
1909.....	455	200	97,124	5,500		106
1910.....	510	325	121,152	7,398		133
Onbangui-Chari-Tchad.....	2,720	98	72,793	6,160		
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1,351	903	101,544	3,123	27	100
Senegal.....	3,788	428	550,817	32,741		15,017
Dutch colonies:						
West Indies (Curacao).....	* 624	V. col. 125	194,844	9,412		122
Guiana (Surinam).....	1,628		325,157	9,987		414
Dutch East Indies.....	4,597		3,484,535	251,813		19,736
Portuguese colonies:						
Angola.....	6,809	1,860	454,962	32,086		712
Cape Verde Islands.....	1,965	1,310	265,568	11,392		152
Portuguese Guinea.....	3,583	2,120	656,214	8,528		237
Portuguese India.....	8,991	5,168	1,080,456	26,372		373
Macao.....	1,516		189,990	15,293		1,026
Mozambique.....	26,770	6,030	1,607,525	50,191		1,305
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	1,806	1,657	148,708	12,365	4	357
Timor.....	181		21,062	2,698		

Country.	III. Postal service (International—dispatched).								
	Insured letters and boxes.		Insured parcels.		C. O. D. service.				
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Articles of correspondence.	Parcels.	Total amount of C. O. D.	Refused C. O. D. payments.	
	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
Germany.....	664,690	Francs. 467,718,850	604,370	Francs. 210,113,160	958,770	1,481,150	Francs. 53,256,690	90,900	Francs. 1,956,720
United States of America ¹									
Argentina Republic.....	27,031	12,918,506							
Austria.....	550,220	1,907,300,151	526,670	722,286,195					
Belgium.....	71,437	88,587,496	* 53,179	144,830	* 10,067	41,065	1,637,095	* 1,255	* 64,437
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	17,651	58,681,394	40,101	57,008,001	4,267	30,749	985,084		
Bulgaria.....	1,772	2,940,007	1,260	8,096,709	* 358	V. col. 135	14,784	23	1,347
Chile.....	736	1,273,199	82	5,380		482	27,214		
Korea ¹	6,315	406,658	62	* 10,122	16	46	* 4,115		
Crete ¹									
Denmark.....	20,691	13,310,351	16,191	11,205,007	* 107,908	* 55,003	* 2,515,633	61,279	
Egypt.....	1,762	1,401,530	6,587	1,703,698		6,322	314,763		
Spain.....	44,290	28,250,630							
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	527	612,827	41	12,100					
France.....	405,162	201,350,000	955,935	207,604,496	12,559	649,309	* 26,116,389	102	2,165
Great Britain ¹	15,641		288,088						
Greece.....									
Hungary.....	121,992	1,670,457,328	312,312	35,458,852	213,798	735,956	10,466,218		
Italy ¹	105,579	50,538,305	37,576	10,455,646	70,682	58,055	2,008,480	5,264	161,386
Japan ¹	3,684	323,818	10,366	* 1,730,009	790	798	* 119,740		
Liberia ¹									
Luxemburg.....	7,564	8,600,543	3,542	3,050,739	19,263	26,485	1,112,847	3,017	318,299
Mexico ¹									
Norway.....	52,534	16,368,174	7,955	19,845,487	3,894	5,137	199,477		
Netherlands.....	58,818	51,450,314	20,759	2,376,721	8,157	74,858	759,106		
Peru.....									
Persia.....			3,965	1,800,967					
Portugal.....	4,741	1,987,927	1,377	439,758	2,542	3,065	154,360	814	3,673
Roumania ¹	38,592		10,353		258	682	32,823		
Russia.....	300,989	129,903,856	241,827	73,064,307					
Serbia.....	12,733	22,979,590	10,922	876,778	999	23,417	892,702		
Siam.....									
Sweden.....	27,652	19,545,984	7,350	12,092,697	* 16,108	* 16,327	* 590,910	2,255	37,407
Switzerland.....	69,987	43,332,226	326,644	97,718,334	181,471	179,395	* 1,024,531	37,862	495,752
Tunis.....	20,228	6,748,561	5,836	1,147,293	5,824	3,245	134,880	526	22,106
Turkey ¹	349	754,487	10,783	1,397,720					

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—dispatched).							
	Insured letters and boxes.		Insured parcels.		C. O. D. service.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Articles of correspondence.	Parcels.	Total amount of C. O. D.	Refused C. O. D. payments.
	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188 189
German protectorates:		Francs.		Francs.			Francs.	Francs.
German East Africa	V. col. 65		V. col. 64					
German Southwest Africa	V. col. 65		V. col. 64					
Cameroons	V. col. 65		V. col. 64					
Kiow Chow	V. col. 65		V. col. 64					
German New Guinea ¹	V. col. 65		V. col. 64					
Samoa	V. col. 65		V. col. 64					
Togo	V. col. 65		V. col. 64					
Belgian colonies:								
Belgian Congo								
British colonies and possessions:								
South Africa—								
Bechuanaland protectorate								
Southern Rhodesia								
Union of South Africa								
Commonwealth of Australia—								
South Australia								
Western Australia								
New South Wales			39,599	2,734,120				
Queensland			346					
Tasmania			2,554	68,192				
Victoria			602	424,919				
British India ¹	5,527	2,009,764	27,517	5,017,593	* 83,636	V. col. 135	1,221,579	
New Zealand								
Other British colonies—								
East Africa and Uganda			94	21,180				
Barbados	77	70,042	147	51,532				
British North Borneo						3,337		
Gambia	25	54,204	15	1,612				
Gibraltar			4,004	667,792				
Malta ¹	436	247,022	2,609	433,764		5	593	
Mauritius (and dependencies)	85	44,245	196	28,002				1 50
St. Helena	6	3,649	93	11,284				
Sarawak			42	4,015				
Straits Settlements and Labuan	435	386,665	1,807	694,495	196	738	33,980	
Virgin Isles								
Danish colonies:								
Danish West Indies	55	47,116	38	6,038				
French colonies:								
Algeria	97,889	51,836,780	7,177	1,034,611		751	17,530	8 411
Ivory Coast	449	308,368	287	24,785		8	258	
Dahomey (and dependencies)	277	120,096	3	320				
Guadeloupe (and dependencies)	640	378,409	18	3,387				
French Guiana	970	658,125	73	6,489		8	474	
Upper Senegal and Niger						2	94	
India (French settlements of)	188	33,099	34	3,841		7	447	
Indo-China	3,682	1,798,842	1,261	126,980	52	143	14,489	
Madagascar (and dependencies)	8,514	4,996,300	874	326,731				
Martinique	756	36,654				180	2,400	
Mauritania	21	4,050						
Middle Kongo								
New Caledonia	197	81,743	25	2,213				
Oceania (French settlements in)—								
1909								
1910								
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad								
St. Pierre and Miquelon								
Senegal	3,389	2,152,795	382	66,200		22	1,650	
Dutch colonies:								
West Indies (Curacao)			17	3,708		3	220	
Guiana (Surinam)	22	16,026	412	1,399,196				
Dutch East Indies	7,078	3,287,438	1,476	119,331	22	189	5,940	
Portuguese colonies:								
Angola	888	399,945	18	3,364				
Cape Verde Islands	1,475	930,617	6	162	7		25	
Portuguese Guinea	447	122,336	34	5,572				
Portuguese India	107	28,764	38	8,314	41		9,698	
Macao	31	17,000						
Mozambique	502	150,147	81	19,387				
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands)	861	350,351	9	1,075				
Timor	18	9,411						

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—despatched).					
	Special-delivery articles among those on columns 130, 131, 133, 135, and 136.	Money orders.		Collections.	Newspapers and other period- ical publications served by (postal) subscription.	
		Number.	Amount..		Subscriptions.	Copies.
140	141	142	143	144	145	
Germany.....		4,572,640	Frans. 261,436,600	160,950	623,100	44,381,120
United States of America ¹		4,499,603	516,801,483			
Argentina Republic.....		23,473	2,030,168			
Austria.....		4,980,601	262,497,545		18,328	(⁶)
Belgium.....		747,629	53,460,208	11 67,944	3,595	1,044,110
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	1,484	803,256	54,377,896	504	379	85,412
Bulgaria.....		164,252	19,730,698		247	26,624
Chile.....		146,284	4,405,429			
Korea ¹		1,938	133,344			
Crete ¹		7,328	531,607			
Denmark.....	1,066	242,882	16,372,892	762	72,604	2,660,333
Egypt.....		151,934	16,342,165	260	17	
Spain.....						
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....						
France.....	7 63,611	1,914,217	106,414,309	86,447		
Great Britain ¹		817,965	70,129,949			
Greece.....		35,475	2,348,176			
Hungary.....	39,052	4,549,372	274,981,657		103	483,172
Italy ¹	15,310	476,377	37,173,447	20,442	29,688	5,025,240
Japan ¹		21,751	1,703,180			
Liberia ¹		1,722	166,945			
Luxemburg.....	782	399,456	42,290,463	6,944		266,444
Mexico ¹		10 131,035	10 17,932,383			
Norway.....		289,226	11,464,575	144	6,218	1,304,508
Netherlands.....	3,935	486,749	20,585,746	23,749	3,493	
Peru.....		5,274	490,021			
Persia.....		282	4,403			
Portugal.....		10 51,608	10 2,585,347	12,220	113	
Roumania ¹		399,243	22,039,393		852	57,975
Russia.....	34,120	663,799	56,145,316		29,505	2,971,041
Serbia.....		48,562	3,844,108	1,386	347	6,234
Siam.....		2,424	152,625			
Sweden.....	189	396,732	18,455,977	181		2,492,568
Switzerland.....	18,322	1,810,703	81,019,328	25,218	177,942	2,094,183
Tunis.....		227,917	14,355,682	24,841		
Turkey ¹		16,568	810,635			
German protectorates:						
German East Africa.....		V. col. 75	V. col. 76			V. col. 82
German Southwest Africa.....		V. col. 75	V. col. 76			V. col. 82
Cameroons.....		V. col. 75	V. col. 76			V. col. 82
Kiow Chow.....		V. col. 75	V. col. 76			V. col. 82
German New Guinea ¹		V. col. 75	V. col. 76			V. col. 82
Samoa.....		V. col. 75	V. col. 76			V. col. 82
Togo.....		V. col. 75	V. col. 76			V. col. 82
Belgian colonies:						
Belgian Congo.....		4,867	758,085			
British colonies and possessions:						
South Africa—						
Bechuanaland protectorate.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		22,616	3,124,825			
Union of South Africa.....		484,207	67,263,196			
Commonwealth of Australia—						
South Australia.....		95,499	8,757,622	84,358		
Western Australia.....		28,104	2,394,706			
New South Wales.....		3,568,206	96,233,631			
Queensland.....		33,624	2,510,491			
Tasmania.....		34,728	3,002,991	144		
Victoria.....		46,217	2,746,208			
British India ¹	33,044	163,348	13,946,642			
New Zealand.....		156,343	11,986,331			
Other British colonies—						
East Africa and Uganda.....		16,894	2,062,180			
Barbados.....		5,571	419,750			
British North Borneo.....						
Gambia.....		619	76,722			
Gibraltar.....		3,767	418,563			
Malta ¹		5,131	509,199			
Mauritius (and dependencies).....		12,305	396,673			
St. Helena.....		212	32,584			
Sarawak.....		1,374	92,975			
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....		80,087	4,795,340			
Virgin Isles.....		169	25,025			
Danish colonies:						
Danish West Indies.....		1,522	85,161		6	624
French colonies:						
Algeria.....	40	36,792	2,838,090	92	35	35
Ivory Coast.....		4,255	177,254	2		
Dahomey (and dependencies).....		4,552	454,662			
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....						
French Guiana.....						
Upper Senegal and Niger.....				209		
India (French settlements of).....						
Indo-China.....		99,629	10,628,758	143	104	18,720
Madagascar (and dependencies).....		58,626	7,663,140			
Martinique.....		20,732	1,801,989			
Mauritania.....		1,479	311,769			
Middle Congo.....						
New Caledonia.....		10,075	748,212			
Oceania (French settlements in)—						
1909.....					74	74
1910.....					105	105
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....						
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		3,910	257,951		115	
Senegal.....		(¹)	(¹)			

Country.	III. Postal service (International—despatched).						
	Special-delivery articles among those on columns 130, 131, 133, 135, and 136.	Money orders.		Collections.	Newspapers and other periodical publications served by (postal) subscription.		
		Number.	Amount.		Subscriptions.	Copies.	
	140	141	142	143	144	145	
Dutch colonies:			<i>Francs.</i>				
West Indies (Curacao).....		2,620	228,673				
Guiana (Surinam).....		7,470	1,086,109				
Dutch East Indies.....		73,566	4,608,305	662			
Portuguese colonies:							
Angola.....		7,945	802,668				
Cape Verde Islands.....		1,233	40,570				
Portuguese Guinea.....		1,156	18,463				
Portuguese India.....		6,403	266,449				
Macao.....			12,000				
Mozambique.....		8,803	604,642				
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....		3,795	366,192				
Timor.....		60	3,358				

Country.	III. Postal service (International—transit).								
	Articles subject to postage.							Franked articles.	
	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.	Letters.	Other articles.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid.	Single.	With reply paid.					
	146	147	148	149					
Germany.	184,104,660	3,308,720	* 93,978,760	V. col. 148	71,272,350	1,648,380	15,379,410	848,510	V. col. 153
United States of America ¹									
Argentina Republic.									
Austria.	12,467,070	201,000	6,183,180	38,070	5,512,180	26,600	1,077,470	* 156,250	V. col. 153
Belgium.	718,172	4,056	225,316	468	309,556	4,888	40,664	872	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.	120,126	1,853	16,132	273	36,432	173	1,636	17,315	635
Bulgaria.									
Chile.	97,452	7,864	7,221	1,113	9,743	1,028	3,547	173	1,658
Korea ¹									
Crete ¹									
Denmark.	543,608	5,941	178,507	156	229,599	494	10,637		
Egypt.	510,400	6,800	37,000		92,500	3,800	5,500		
Spain.									
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).									
France.	123,290,159	* 809,511	1,668,443	94,152	* 119,842,540	1,552,665	12,037,253		
Great Britain ¹									
Greece.	117,617	2,915	23,817	1,567	65,186	1,903	5,227	1,965	2,017
Hungary.	6,525,480	48,672	3,012,204	7,488	1,301,508	6,084	282,308	* 360,672	
Italy ¹	8,343,672	81,353	538,226	21,372	5,462,820	28,576	285,360	* 21,473	V. col. 153
Japan ¹	433,628	1,932	76,822	13	145,608	2,020	9,046	346	
Liberia ¹									
Luxemburg.	97,188	4,680	78,416	416	32,202	2,496	7,696		
Mexico ¹									
Norway.									
Netherlands.	38,841	646	4,270	13	4,737	88	571	* 57	V. col. 153
Peru.									
Persia.	5,408		429		1,131		13	13	13
Portugal.	1,722,031	5,577	272,558	52	1,427,955	34,445	20,865	52	
Roumania ¹	101,101	V. col. 146	57,174	V. col. 148					
Russia.									
Serbia.									
Siam.									
Sweden.	482,898	7,917	151,944	260	97,773	4,537	12,155	2,535	
Switzerland.	3,055,343	50,999	2,296,004	6,604	1,752,937	22,763	172,597	45,773	V. col. 153
Tunis.									
Turkey ¹	2,204,978	16,604	162,190	21,568	292,804	137,209	97,995	41,479	
German protectorates:									
German East Africa.									
German Southwest Africa.									
Cameroons.									
Kiow Chow.									
German New Guinea ¹									
Samoa.									
Togo.									
Belgian colonies:									
Belgian Kongo.	5,850	299	3,445		6,773		923	26	
British colonies and possessions:									
South Africa—									
Bechuanaland protectorate.									
Southern Rhodesia.	23,090	264	2,465		4,718	990	215		
Union of South Africa.									
Commonwealth of Australia—									
South Australia.									
Western Australia.									
New South Wales.									
Queensland.									
Tasmania.									
Victoria.									
British India ¹									
New Zealand.									

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—transit).								
	Articles subject to postage.							Franked articles.	
	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commer- cial papers.	Samples of merchandise.	Letters.	Other articles.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid.	Single.	With reply paid.					
	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
British colonies and possessions—Continued.									
Other British colonies—									
East Africa and Uganda.....									
Barbados.....			6,749						
British North Borneo.....									
Gambia.....									
Gibraltar.....	44,395		V. col. 146	V. col. 146	4,883		676	V. col. 146	V. col. 146
Malta ¹									
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	12,269	842	1,526		7,362	4	223	272	
St. Helena.....									
Sarawak.....									
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	1,511,683	433,654	118,131	1,183	375,336	1,300	3,718	26,039	1,664
Virgin Isles.....									
Danish colonies:									
Danish West Indies.....	24,479	1,924	2,535		10,673	65	299	802	
French colonies:									
Algeria.....									
Ivory Coast.....	2,525								
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	9,239	45	3,358		2,498	128	226	245	7
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....									
French Guiana.....									
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	5,529		1,978		2,629	45	733	69	34
India (French settlements of).....									
Indo-China.....	78,026	3,094	10,076		27,443	429	1,092	910	
Madagascar (and dependencies).....									
Martinique.....									
Mauritania.....									
Middle Kongo.....	77,000	280	19,000	260	26,000	850	5,300	4,200	370
New Caledonia.....									
Oceania (French settlements in)—									
1909.....									
1910.....									
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....	194,320	38	6,024		96,780	1,940	5,460	2,930	107
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1,446	21	218		64				
Senegal.....	32,182	210	2,005	40	1,311	318	420	48	
Dutch colonies:									
West Indies (Curacao).....									
Guiana (Surinam).....									
Dutch East Indies.....									
Portuguese colonies:									
Angola.....	8,559	769	1,196		292		18		
Cape Verde Islands.....	32,024		17,082		2,175	1	23	235	183
Portuguese Guinea.....	6,140	15	753		450	485	245	15	13
Portuguese India.....									
Macao.....									
Mozambique.....	252,427	8,785	27,336		121,511	1,078	3,463	10,428	1,871
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	10,059		1,658		9,569		41	25	1
Timor.....	36		17		4				

Country.	III. Postal service (International service—transit).							
	Total number of articles in cols. 146-154.	Registered articles among those in cols. 146-154.	Special delivery articles in col. 155.	Ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and boxes.		Insured parcels.	
					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
Germany.....	370,540,790	12,180,480		2,886,120	149,330	France, 97,218,200	401,600	France, 111,484,930
United States of America ¹								
Argentina Republic.....								
Austria.....	25,664,800	1,082,160	28,570	3,336,190	97,980		164,180	
Belgium.....	1,303,692	10,296	45	1,979,500	27,999	17,582,304		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	194,564	9,116	312	13,625	1,326	1,736,247	6,364	1,710,612
Bulgaria.....								
Chile.....	129,704	7,609		15,128				
Korea ¹								
Crete ¹								
Denmark.....	968,942	14,378	104	1,849	8,649	6,062,429	208	59,416
Egypt.....	656,000	40,000		12,300	233	218,845	1,690	291,277
Spain.....				42,484				
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....								
France.....	259,294,723	198,919	V. col. 63	1,024,609	39,220	20,020,000	90,199	15,679,358
Great Britain ¹				113,438	200			
Greece.....	222,274	17,183						
Hungary.....	11,544,416	844,532	10,192	1,082,432	36,192	138,987,732	83,824	37,450,790
Italy ¹	14,792,852	197,455		243,078	9,426	5,873,610	38,941	8,579,911
Japan ¹	699,415	14,704						
Liberia ¹								
Luxemburg.....	223,184							
Mexico ¹								
Norway.....								
Netherlands.....	49,223	712		184,123	10,712	7,994,272	12,064	2,239,068
Peru.....								

Country.	III. Postal service (International—despatched).					
	Special-delivery articles among those on columns 130, 131, 133, 135, and 139.	Money orders.		Collections.	Newspapers and other periodical publications served by (postal) subscription.	
		Number.	Amount.		Subscriptions.	Copies.
Dutch colonies:						
West Indies (Curacao).....		2,620	Fracs. 228,673			
Gulana (Surinam).....		7,470	1,086,108			
Dutch East Indies.....		73,566	4,608,305	662		
Portuguese colonies:						
Angola.....		7,945	802,668			
Cape Verde Islands.....		1,233	40,570			
Portuguese Guinea.....		1,156	18,463			
Portuguese India.....		6,403	266,449			
Macao.....		180	12,000			
Mozambique.....		8,803	604,642			
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....		3,795	368,192			
Timor.....		60	3,358			

Country.	III. Postal service (International—transit).								
	Articles subject to postage.							Franked articles.	
	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.	Letters.	Other articles.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid.	Single.	With reply paid.					
Germany.....	184,104,660	3,308,720	* 93,978,760	V. col. 148	71,272,350	1,648,380	15,379,410	848,510	V. col. 153
United States of America ¹									
Argentina Republic.....									
Austria.....	12,467,070	201,000	6,183,180	38,070	5,512,160	26,800	1,077,470	159,280	V. col. 153
Belgium.....	718,172	4,056	226,316	468	309,556	4,888	40,664	572	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	120,126	1,853	16,132	273	36,432	173	1,626	17,315	636
Bulgaria.....									
Chile.....	97,452	7,864	7,221	1,113	9,743	1,028	3,547	173	1,658
Korea ¹									
Crete ¹									
Denmark.....	543,608	5,941	178,507	156	229,599	494	10,637		
Egypt.....	510,400	6,800	37,000		92,600	3,800	5,500		
Spain.....									
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....									
France.....	123,290,159	* 809,511	1,668,443	94,152	* 119,842,540	1,552,665	12,037,253		
Great Britain ¹									
Greece.....	117,617	2,915	23,817	1,597	65,186	1,903	5,227	1,965	2,017
Hungary.....	6,526,480	48,672	3,012,204	7,488	1,301,508	6,084	282,308	* 360,672	
Italy ¹	8,343,672	81,353	538,226	21,372	5,462,820	28,576	285,360	* 31,473	V. col. 153
Japan ¹	433,628	1,932	76,822	13	145,608	2,020	9,046	346	
Liberia ¹									
Luxemburg.....	97,188	4,680	78,416	416	32,292	2,496	7,696		
Mexico ¹									
Norway.....									
Netherlands.....	38,841	646	4,270	13	4,737	88	571	* 57	V. col. 153
Peru.....									
Persia.....	5,408		429		1,131		13	13	13
Portugal.....	1,722,031	5,577	272,558	52	1,427,955	34,445	20,865	52	
Roumania ¹	101,101	V. col. 146	57,174	V. col. 148					

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—transit).								
	Articles subject to postage.							Franked articles.	
	Letters.		Post cards.		Printed matter.	Commer- cial papers.	Samples of merchandise.	Letters.	Other articles.
	Prepaid.	Unprepaid	Single.	With reply paid.					
	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
British colonies and possessions—Continued.									
Other British colonies—									
East Africa and Uganda.....									
Barbados.....									
British North Borneo.....			6,749						
Gambia.....									
Gibraltar.....	44,395		V. col. 146	V. col. 146	4,888		676	V. col. 146	V. col. 146
Malta.....									
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	12,269	842	1,526		7,362	4	223	272	
St. Helena.....									
Sarawak.....									
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	1,511,663	433,664	118,131	1,183	375,336	1,300	3,718	26,039	1,664
Virgin Isles.....									
Danish colonies:									
Danish West Indies.....	24,479	1,924	2,535		10,673	65	299	802	
French colonies:									
Algeria.....									
Ivory Coast.....	2,525								
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	9,239	45	3,358		2,498	128	226	245	7
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....									
French Guiana.....									
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	5,529		1,978		2,629	45	733	69	34
India (French settlements of).....									
Indo-China.....	78,026	3,094	10,076		27,443	429	1,092	910	
Madagascar (and dependencies).....									
Martinique.....									
Mauritania.....									
Middle Kongo.....	77,000	280	19,000	260	26,000	850	5,300	4,200	370
New Caledonia.....									
Oceania (French settlements in)—									
1909.....									
1910.....									
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....	194,320	38	6,024		96,780	1,940	5,460	2,930	107
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1,446	21	218		64				
Senegal.....	22,182	210	2,005	40	1,311	318	420	48	
Dutch colonies:									
West Indies (Curaçao).....									
Guiana (Surinam).....									
Dutch East Indies.....									
Portuguese colonies:									
Angola.....	8,559	769	1,196		292		18		
Cape Verde Islands.....	32,024		17,082		2,175	1	23	235	183
Portuguese Guinea.....	6,140	15	753		450	485	245	15	13
Portuguese India.....									
Macao.....									
Mozambique.....	252,427	8,785	27,336		121,511	1,078	3,463	10,428	1,871
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	10,059		1,658		9,509		41	25	1
Timor.....	36		17		4				

Country.	III. Postal service (International service—transit).							
	Total number of articles in cols. 146-154.	Registered articles among those in cols. 146-154.	Special delivery articles in col. 155.	Ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and boxes.		Insured parcels.	
					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
Germany.....	370,540,790	12,180,480		2,896,120	149,330	Francs. 97,218,200	401,600	Francs. 111,484,930
United States of America.....								
Argentina Republic.....								
Austria.....	25,664,800	1,082,100	28,570	3,336,190	97,940		164,180	
Belgium.....	1,303,692	10,296	45	* 1,979,500	27,959	17,592,304		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	194,564	9,116	312	13,625	1,326	1,736,247	6,364	1,710,612
Bulgaria.....								
Chile.....	129,704	7,609		15,128				
Cuba.....								
Czechoslovakia.....								
Denmark.....	98,942	14,378	104	1,849	5,649	6,002,429	206	59,416
Egypt.....	650,000	40,000		12,300	233	218,545	1,060	291,277
Spain.....				42,484				
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....								
France.....	259,294,723	198,919	V. col. 63	1,024,609	39,220	20,020,000	90,189	15,679,358
Great Britain.....				113,438	200			
Greece.....	222,274	17,183						
Hungary.....	11,544,410	844,532	10,192	1,082,432	36,192	138,987,732	83,824	37,457,790
Italy.....	14,782,452	197,455		243,075	9,426	5,873,610	38,941	8,579,911
Japan.....	609,415	14,704						
Liberia.....								
Luxembourg.....	223,184							
Mexico.....								
Norway.....								
Netherlands.....	49,223	712		184,123	10,712	7,994,272	12,064	2,259,068
Peru.....								

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International service—transit).							
	Total number of articles in cols. 146-154.	Registered articles among those in cols. 146-154.	Special delivery articles in col. 155.	Ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and boxes.		Insured parcels.	
					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
					159	160	161	162
Persia.....	7,007	3,042				Francs.		Francs.
Portugal.....	3,483,535	80,009		99,267	4,485	1,181,493	987	103,66
Roumania ¹	158,275			209,400	5,998		69,275	
Russia.....								
Servia.....				275,318	2,718	6,610,348	42,816	1,718,930
Siam.....								
Sweden.....	780,019	50,882	624	111,109	5,739	3,087,847	7,892	8,145,906
Switzerland.....	7,403,020	224,640	32,500	1,446,084	23,816	10,737,224	83,774	33,710,380
Tunis.....								
Turkey ¹	2,974,827	471,999						
German protectorates:								
German East Africa.....								
German Southwest Africa.....								
Cameroons.....								
Kiow Chow.....								
German New Guinea ¹								
Samoa.....								
Togo.....								
Belgian colonies:								
Belgian Congo.....	17,316	442						
British colonies and possessions:								
South Africa—								
Bechuanaland protectorate.....								
Southern Rhodesia.....	31,742	574		151				
Union of South Africa.....								
Commonwealth of Australia—								
South Australia.....								
Western Australia.....								
New South Wales.....								
Queensland.....								
Tasmania.....								
Victoria.....								
British India ¹								
New Zealand.....								
Other British colonies—								
East Africa and Uganda.....				28				
Barbados.....								
British North Borneo.....								
Gambia.....								
Gibraltar.....	49,659							
Malta ¹								
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	22,498	1,087		14			2	100
St. Helena.....								
Sarawak.....								
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	2,472,708	92,915		36,673	389	191,500	3,205	959,680
Virgin Isles.....								
Danish colonies:								
Danish West Indies.....	40,777	3,328		273				
French colonies:								
Algeria.....				198			9	1,045
Ivory Coast.....								
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	15,746	698		95				
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....								
French Guiana.....								
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	11,017	401						
India (French settlements of).....								
Indo-China.....	121,070	3,588		4,575				
Madagascar (and dependencies).....								
Martinique.....								
Mauritania.....								
Middle Kongo.....	143,260	35,829		301				
New Caledonia.....								
Oceania (French settlements in)—								
1909.....								
1910.....								
Oubangui-Charl-Tchad.....	307,599	7,137						
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1,749							
Senegal.....	36,534	15,925		6,560				
Dutch colonies:								
West Indies (Curacao).....								
Guiana (Surinam).....								
Dutch East Indies.....				203				
Portuguese colonies:								
Angola.....	10,834	158						
Cape Verde Islands.....	51,723	308		1	1	350		
Portuguese Guinea.....		165		4				
Portuguese India.....								
Macao.....								
Mozambique.....	426,899	6,405		4,087				
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	21,553	682		8				
Timor.....	57							

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—transit).							IV. Undeliverable articles.		
	C. O. D. service.			Payments refused.		Special-delivery articles among those in cols. 158, 159, 161, 163, 164.	Closed mails in transit.	Domestic service—Undeliverable articles.		
	Articles of correspondence.	Parcels.	Total amount collectible.	Number.	Amount.			Registered and ordinary.	Post cards.	Prints, commercial papers, and samples.
163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	
Germany.....			Francs.		Francs.		825,410	2,392,570	1,564,000	94,880
United States of America ¹								² 9,738,594	V. col. 170	273,091
Argentina Republic.....								653,176	4,459	67,526
Austria.....							306,972	³ 1,095,920	V. col. 170	V. col. 170
Belgium.....							266,075	136,763	114,270	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	695	4,916	173,460	52	1,063	115		12,791	5,770	7,424
Bulgaria.....								51,870	54,964	55,602
Chile.....								151,332	2,520	25,381
Korea ¹								3,230	2,549	289
Crete ¹								1,530		
Denmark.....								⁴ 168,520	V. col. 170	V. col. 170
Egypt.....		1,280	55,269				84,374	130,727	8,043	66,532
Spain.....								16		
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....								3,650,000	1,500,000	⁴ 868,500
France.....		15,070	511,932					¹¹ 10,749,127	3,183,609	16,456,603
Great Britain ¹								⁷ 2,102,445	V. col. 170	V. col. 170
Greece.....						1,976		1,336,424	414,676	1,031,481
Hungary.....							331,420	87,345	238,747	11,853
Italy ¹		16,495	676,158				30,498	100		
Japan ¹							19,968			
Liberia ¹								¹¹ 949,698	V. col. 170	¹² 21,902
Luxemburg.....								18,145	12,872	429
Mexico ¹								45,625	47,671	78,494
Norway.....										
Netherlands.....										
Peru.....										
Persia.....										
Portugal.....		5,793	271,774				117,924			
Roumania ¹							11,911	125,840	112,992	6,673
Russia.....								3,534,482	716,671	182,148
Serbia.....							90,000	² 8,196	V. col. 170	V. col. 170
Siam.....								5,468	960	681
Sweden.....	¹ 1,384	² 4,308	³ 213,111	270	6,751	32		321,999	124,845	275,014
Switzerland.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2,537	199,628	268,707	129,288	1,360,299
Tunis.....								19,921	1,322	1,271
Turkey ¹							83,233	15,032	6,365	2,264
German protectorates:										
German East Africa.....										
German Southwest Africa.....										
Cameroons.....										
Kiow Chow.....										
German New Guinea ¹										
Samoa.....										
Togo.....										
Belgian colonies:										
Belgian Congo.....							1,391	683	238	297
British colonies and possessions:										
South Africa—										
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....										
Southern Rhodesia.....							16,432	13,491	648	4,549
Union of South Africa.....								663,549	33,961	819,457
Commonwealth of Australia—										
South Australia.....								48,960	15,048	62,436
Western Australia.....								¹ 81,512	¹ 24,644	¹ 69,653
New South Wales.....								341,680	44,924	835,770
Queensland.....								141,827	3,364	171,250
Tasmania.....								31,804	3,576	8,142
Victoria.....								67,332	10,010	316,601
British India ¹								² 7,421,300	V. col. 170	536,708
New Zealand.....								343,321	28,200	298,479
Other British colonies—										
East Africa and Uganda.....							380	11,382	265	647
Barbados.....							3,206	3,159	211	2,730
British North Borneo.....							1,248			
Gambia.....										
Gibraltar.....							180			
Malta ¹							2,470	4,354	671	507
Mauritius (and dependencies).....							176	1,012	V. col. 170	V. col. 170
St. Helena.....										
Sarawak.....								430		
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....										
Virgin Isles.....										
Danish colonies:										
Danish West Indies.....							350	² 241	V. col. 170	V. col. 170
French colonies:										
Algeria.....								80,600	3,863	² 29,115
Ivory Coast.....								1,320	25	15
Dahomey (and dependencies).....								96	251	3
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....								2	1,452	78
French Guiana.....								718	49	33
Upper Senegal and Niger.....								659	5	
India (French settlements of).....										
Indo-China.....							8,760	7,423	1,048	593
Madagascar (and dependencies).....							110	2,386	1,042	923
Martinique.....								140	10	
Mauritania.....								48	3	9
Middle Congo.....							92	305	50	
New Caledonia.....								760	74	
Oceania (French settlements in)—										
1909.....								50	10	35
1910.....								66	20	40
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....							1,514	397	75	
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....										
Senegal.....							812	3,715	596	99

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	III. Postal service (International—transit).							IV. Undeliverable articles.		
	C. O. D. service.			Payments refused.		Special-delivery articles among those in cols. 158, 159, 161, 163, 164.	Closed mails in transit.	Domestic service—Undeliverable articles.		
	Articles of correspondence.	Parcels.	Total amount collectible.	Number.	Amount.			Registered and ordinary.	Post cards.	Prints, commercial papers, and samples.
	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172
Dutch colonies:			Francs.		Francs.					
West Indies (Curacao).....							375	234	51	8
Guiana (Surinam).....								6,218	330	175
Dutch East Indies.....								29,303	V. col. 170	V. col. 170
Portuguese colonies:										
Angola.....							1,026	3,521	171	137
Cape Verde Islands.....							219	713	166	9
Portuguese Guinea.....								195	59	18
Portuguese India.....								2,077	111	599
Macao.....								1,380	89	117
Mozambique.....							1,291	682	11	238
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....								699	41	2
Timor.....								2		
IV. Undeliverable articles—(Domestic service).										
Country.	“Dead” articles delivered or returned to origin.					Articles held as undeliverable.				
	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.
	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
Germany.....	1,905,080	45,480	115,630	V. col. 175	V. col. 175	487,510	1,518,520	118,250	V. col. 180	V. col. 180
United States of America ¹	4,837,072	V. col. 173	114,497	V. col. 175	V. col. 175	4,901,522	V. col. 178	158,594	V. col. 180	V. col. 180
Argentina Republic.....	15,970					637,206	4,459	67,526		
Austria.....	18,991	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	1,076,929	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178
Belgium.....	78,591	103				58,172	114,167			
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	8,475	4,662	6,331		535	4,316	1,108	507		11
Bulgaria.....	26,728	28,626	49,296	1,794	754	25,142	26,338	2,988	530	390
Chile.....	80,706	1,315	9,502	101	156	70,626	1,205	15,206	96	318
Korea ¹	464	2	269	30		2,796	2,547			
Crete ¹	1,196					334				
Denmark.....	94,450	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	74,070	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178
Egypt.....										
Spain.....										
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	16									
France.....	2,372,500	375,000	41,800	3,000	2,500	1,277,500	1,125,000	794,200	9,500	17,500
Great Britain ¹	10,042,654	128,885	3,044,283	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	706,473	3,064,724	13,412,320	V. col. 178	V. col. 178
Greece.....										
Hungary.....	1,577,615	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	524,830	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178
Italy ¹	48,622	9,414	17,354	282	607	1,287,802	405,262	1,011,940	45	1,253
Japan ¹	9,885	1,606	17,799	V. col. 175	V. col. 175	77,480	237,139	11,084	V. col. 180	V. col. 180
Liberia ¹										
Luxembourg.....						4,730	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178
Mexico ¹	802,530	V. col. 173	21,399		83	147,168	V. col. 178	219		201
Norway.....	12,321	165	20	6		5,824	12,707	388	2	13
Netherlands.....	1,459	440				44,166	47,231	78,401		98
Peru.....										
Persia.....										
Portugal.....										
Roumania ¹	10,627	14,158	3,117	173	236	115,213	96,634	2,684	153	310
Russia.....	1,112,292	180,247	26,631	3,661	2,601	2,422,190	556,424	116,367	11,005	18,883
Serbia.....	3,031	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	5,165	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178
Siam.....	3,688	510	560			1,780	450	121		
Sweden.....	299,323	61,453	242,931	2,237	4,264	22,676	63,392	24,442		140
Switzerland.....	219,433	73,550	1,304,094		6,996	69,274	55,738	48,550		359
Tunis.....	9,506	911	728	105	77	10,415	411	221	75	65
Turkey ¹	11,988	5,278	848	294	241	3,164	1,067	608	154	119
German protectorates:										
German East Africa.....										
German Southwest Africa.....										
Cameroons.....										
Kiow Chow.....										
German New Guinea ¹										
Samoa.....										
Togo.....										
Belgian colonies:										
Belgian Congo.....	431	195	169	6		252	43	120	2	
British colonies and possessions:										
South Africa—										
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....										
Southern Rhodesia.....	8,098	99	1,018	439	322	5,393	549	1,559	719	492
Union of South Africa.....	390,517	15,415	186,575	V. col. 175	V. col. 175	273,032	18,446	632,882	V. col. 180	V. col. 180
Commonwealth of Australia—										
South Australia.....	41,100	8,700	649	42,936	732	7,860	6,348	14,112	3,780	228
Western Australia.....	81,512	24,644	52,000	69,653	V. col. 176					
New South Wales.....	264,734	6,231	795,971	V. col. 175	V. col. 175	56,946	28,663	39,799	V. col. 180	V. col. 180
Queensland.....	129,428	28,642	49,525	102,790	V. col. 176	12,399	5,005	18,935	V. col. 181	V. col. 181
Tasmania.....	28,924	1,992				7,926	2,880	1,584		216
Victoria.....	273,018	6,013	5,155		65,954	62,406	8,997	111,904		133,733
British India ¹	5,321,328	V. col. 173	500,856	V. col. 175	V. col. 175	2,099,972	V. col. 178	35,852	V. col. 180	V. col. 180
New Zealand.....	329,374	21,779	210,253	V. col. 175	V. col. 175	13,947	6,421	88,226	V. col. 180	V. col. 180

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	IV. Undeliverable articles—(Domestic service).									
	"Dead" articles delivered or returned to origin.					Articles held as undeliverable.				
	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Com- mercial papers.	Samples of mer- chandise.	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Com- mercial papers.	Samples of mer- chandise.
	178	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
British colonies and possessions—Continued.										
Other British colonies—										
East Africa and Uganda.....	5,794	205	383	2		5,588	60	256	2	4
Barbados.....										
British North Borneo.....										
Gambia.....										
Gibraltar.....										
Malta.....	2,973	225	* 302	V. col. 175	V. col. 175	381	446	* 145	V. col. 180	V. col. 180
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	* 95	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	* 917	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178
St. Helena.....										
Sarawak.....	341					89				
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....										
Virgin Isles.....										
Danish colonies:										
Danish West Indies.....	* 55	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	* 186	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178
French colonies:										
Algeria.....	50,748		* 461	25	44	29,852	3,863	* 28,460	125	
Ivory Coast.....	803		7	3	5	517	25			
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	77	6	1			174	12			2
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	1,320	22	18	12	2	132	56	15	2	2
French Guiana.....	417	5	8	1	1	301	44	17	2	4
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	532					127	5			
India (French settlements of).....	20									
Indo China.....	3,496	357	243	14	29	3,927	691	231	28	44
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	742	218	84	72	9	1,644	824	712	32	14
Martinique.....	25					115				
Mauritania.....	26	2				22	1			
Middle Kongo.....	150	3								
New Caledonia.....	420									
Oceania (French settlements in)—						340				
1909.....	50	10	80		5					
1910.....	66	20	30		10					
Oubangui-Charl-Tchad.....	18	2								
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....										
Senegal.....	2,110	337	18		9	1,605	259	70		2
Dutch colonies:										
West Indies (Curaçao).....	63	14	5			171	37	3		
Guiana (Surinam).....	2,260	130	39	26	5	3,958	200	86	12	7
Dutch East Indies.....	* 16	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	* 29,287	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178
Portuguese colonies:										
Angola.....	827		4		1	2,694	171	127		5
Cape Verde Islands.....	362	16	3			351	150	2	1	3
Portuguese Guinea.....	51	25	12	5		144	34	1		
Portuguese India.....	2			1		2,075	111	597	1	
Macao.....	578	22	9			802	67	108		
Mozambique.....	323	3	115		7	359	8	112	3	1
St. Thomas and Príncipe (Islands).....	289		2			410	41			
Timor.....	2									

Country.	IV. Undeliverable articles—(International service.)									
	Domestic articles for foreign countries returned to dead-letter office.					Articles returned from foreign countries and delivered.				
	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Postcards.	Printed matter.	Com- mercial papers.	Samples of mer- chandise.	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Postcards.	Printed matter.	Com- mercial papers.	Samples of mer- chandise.
	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
Germany.....	302,810	201,090	¹² 13,500	V. col. 185	V. col. 185	238,470	17,890	¹² 1,230	V. col. 190	V. col. 190
United States of America.....	* 688,384	V. col. 183	* 589,167	V. col. 185	V. col. 185					
Argentine Republic.....	203,870	19,454	68,547							
Austria.....	V. col. 170	V. col. 170	V. col. 170	V. col. 170	V. col. 170	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173
Belgium.....	58,877	89,615				36,182	11,000			
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	16,087	6,186	3,502		206	6,906	4,133	3,321		199
Bulgaria.....	26,728	28,252	6,916	780	1,612	14,716	8,206	3,380	676	468
Chile.....	6,128	546	2,908	36	162	3,722	301	1,300	5	24
Korea.....	36	17	112			19	5	1		
Crete.....										
Denmark.....										
Egypt.....	12,591	5,192	1,403	191	23					
Spain.....										
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	104	8				100	8			
France.....	1,444,000	598,000	* 834,000	3,000	3,200	666,400	149,500	* 41,700	700	1,200
Great Britain.....	979,575	128,934	501,828	898	7,872	685,147	31,517	149,329	855	6,421
Greece.....										
Hungary.....	V. col. 170	V. col. 170	V. col. 170	V. col. 170	V. col. 170	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173	V. col. 173
Italy.....	399,406	128,727	37,995		162	9,337	4,964	2,327		37
Japan.....	21,543	11,877	4,543	94	181	17,055	6,780	3,863	94	140
Liberia.....	289	48				29				
Luxemburg.....	* 7,285	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183
Mexico.....	¹¹ 67,844	V. col. 183	252,565		¹¹ 2,565	¹¹ 33,770	V. col. 188	¹² 247,589		¹¹ 2,266
Norway.....	12,624	9,894	225	4	13	7,591	403	14	3	
Netherlands.....	10,196	13,117	7,302		33	570	205			

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	IV. Undeliverable articles—(International service.)									
	Domestic articles for foreign countries returned to dead-letter office.					Articles returned from foreign countries and delivered.				
	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.
	188	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
Peru.....										
Persia.....										
Portugal.....										
Roumania ¹	20,929	21,514	769	127	141	7,585	10,149	270	103	82
Russia.....	99,174	25,930	7,854	595	3,153	14,281	4,096	2,732	69	702
Servia.....	² 2,877	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	² 940	V. col. 188	V. col. 188	V. col. 188	V. col. 188
Siam.....	1,216	520	272			941	428	255		
Sweden.....	67,586	29,106	7,568	26	412	54,719	8,433	5,161	26	403
Switzerland.....	103,238	122,703	106,911	555	3,196	69,590	41,705	95,764	448	2,884
Tunis.....	13,615	1,737	398	81	29	5,308	623	201	46	14
Turkey ¹	9,935	5,581	1,684	594	326	7,462	4,318	1,009	304	224
German-protectorates:										
German East Africa.....										
German Southwest Africa.....										
Cameroons.....										
Kiow Chow.....										
German New Guinea ¹										
Samoa.....										
Togo.....										
Belgian colonies:										
Belgian Congo.....	491	74				303	52			
British colonies and possessions:										
South Africa—										
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....										
Southern Rhodesia.....	5,702	554	13	V. col. 235	V. col. 63	4,775	72	2	135	48
Union of South Africa.....	168,125	7,049	¹ 14,830	V. col. 185	V. col. 185					
Commonwealth of Australia—										
South Australia.....	3,108	540	48	420	36	2,148	216	12	240	24
Western Australia.....	4,566	1,287		¹ 4,304	V. col. 186	⁴ 4,566	¹ 1,287		¹ 4,304	V. col. 191
New South Wales.....	47,926	7,004	¹ 51,899	V. col. 185	V. col. 185	39,938	1,752	¹ 48,819	V. col. 190	V. col. 190
Queensland.....	5,786	1,440		² 826	V. col. 186	4,583	890		² 753	V. col. 191
Tasmania.....	12,427	1,571	22,008		900	11,053	450			888
Victoria.....	12,734	459	1,113		2,396	8,112	418	30,828		14,783
British India ¹	102,196	8,668	4,248	V. col. 492	96	100,164	8,508	4,168	488	96
New Zealand.....	24,864	2,303	² 1,664	V. col. 185	V. col. 185	22,814	521	² 332	V. col. 190	V. col. 190
Other British colonies—										
East Africa and Uganda.....	2,359	1,066	28	2	4	1,750	78	18	2	3
Barbados.....	14,465	404	149							
British North Borneo.....										
Gambia.....	13,840	16	1			281				
Gibraltar.....	⁴ 10,568	V. col. 183	8,735			⁴ 8,456	V. col. 188	3,068		
Malta ¹	4,921	975	125	1	9	3,976	407	77		4
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	¹ 1,588	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	¹ 987	V. col. 188	V. col. 183	V. col. 188	V. col. 188
St. Helena.....						70	40			
Sarawak.....	279	4	20			127	4	20		
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....										
Virgin Isles.....	65					50				
Danish colonies:										
Danish West Indies.....	¹ 1,040	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	V. col. 183	¹ 406	V. col. 188	V. col. 188	V. col. 188	V. col. 188
French colonies:										
Algeria.....	3,114	401				2,005				
Ivory Coast.....	362	15	54	8	2	347		54	3	2
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	386	45	2			58	18	2		
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	5,210	302	121	5	11	4,938	108	54	5	2
French Guiana.....	377	64	5	2	4	186	29	3	2	
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	451	42				337				
India (French settlements of).....	42	5				10				
Indo China.....	3,372	661	118	7	15	1,742	252	87	4	11
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	1,200	200	82	12	2	296	6			2
Martinique.....	200	100	75	6	4	120	10			
Mauritania.....	24					13	1	1	1	
Middle Congo.....	175	40				75	5			
New Caledonia.....	1,006	173				398				
Oceania (French settlements in)—										
1909.....	55	12				18				
1910.....	70	7				24				
Oubangui-Charl-Tchad.....										
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	248		65			38				
Senegal.....	2,216	674				1,204	218	41		
Dutch colonies:										
West Indies (Curacao).....	241	51	23			64	7	12		
Guiana (Surinam).....	2,240	180	1,260	80	20	518	76	302	24	7
Dutch East Indies.....	6,408	467	2,060	¹ 7	V. col. 186	5,130	1,042	2,065	¹ 7	V. col. 191
Portuguese colonies:										
Angola.....	2,440	97	663		4	1,572	47	527		4
Cape Verde Islands.....	2,165	207	2		1	1,324	10	2		1
Portuguese Guinea.....	65	82	134	15	36	35	60	22	5	24
Portuguese India.....	15,021	162	2,931			2				
Macao.....										
Mozambique.....	6,110	185	267	41	38	2,781	40	131	34	18
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	461	31	2			174	1	1		
Timor.....	65	40	295		5	34	14			

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	IV. Undeliverable articles—(International service).									
	Articles returned from foreign countries and undelivered.					Foreign articles undeliverable and returned to origin.				
	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.
	198	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202
Germany.....	64,340	183,230	¹² 12,270	V. col. 195	V. col. 195	1,192,980	536,480	¹² 1,049,620	V. col. 200	V. col. 200
United States of America ¹						¹ 1,842,408	V. col. 198	⁴ 59,136	V. col. 200	V. col. 200
Argentina Republic.....						203,870	19,454			
Austria.....	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178					
Belgium.....	22,695	78,615								
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	9,181	2,053	181		9	35,598	10,991	52,884	58	3,644
Bulgaria.....	12,012	20,046	3,536	104	1,144	16,692	10,192	12,844	1,092	1,040
Chile.....	2,406	245	1,606	31	128	13,625	490	7,204	69	721
Korea ¹	17	12	111							
Creta ¹										
Denmark.....										
Egypt.....						35,461	12,084	42,890		390
Spain.....										
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	4					212	16			
France.....	777,600	448,500	⁴ 792,300	2,300	2,000	468,000	82,600	⁴ 218,500	900	1,100
Great Britain ¹	294,428	97,417	352,499	43	1,451	835,861	195,241	¹² 560,890	V. col. 200	4,864
Greece.....										
Hungary.....	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178	V. col. 178					
Italy ¹	890,069	123,763	35,668		125	115,267	29,312	58,313	4	127
Japan ¹	4,488	5,097	680		41	15,530	9,090	15,631	45	191
Liberia ¹										
Luxemburg.....	¹¹ 11,515	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193
Mexico ¹	¹¹ 34,074	V. col. 193	4,976		¹² 299	¹¹ 63,186	V. col. 197	159,516		¹² 3,738
Norway.....	5,033	9,491	211	1						
Netherlands.....	9,626	12,912	7,302		33					
Peru.....										
Persia.....										
Portugal.....										
Roumania ¹	13,344	11,365	499	24	59	14,734	14,867	2,677	205	162
Russia.....	84,893	21,834	5,122	526	2,456	52,961	12,258	22,953	600	2,575
Serbia.....	¹ 1,939	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	¹ 1,101	V. col. 198	V. col. 198	V. col. 198	V. col. 198
Siam.....	275	92	17			3,670	1,211	10,980	131	640
Sweden.....	12,866	26,673	2,707		9	127,556	26,013	55,016	390	2,600
Switzerland.....	33,648	80,998	11,147	107	312	146,048	123,138	174,997	1,569	4,026
Tunis.....	8,307	1,114	197	35	15	20,550	7,151	76	21	34
Turkey ¹	2,473	1,263	675	260	102	7,233	6,423	767	131	152
German protectorates:										
German East Africa.....										
German Southwest Africa.....										
Cameroons.....										
Klów Chow.....										
German New Guinea ¹										
Samoa.....										
Togo.....										
Belgian colonies:										
Belgian Kongo.....	188	22				1,659	883	687		31
British colonies and possessions:										
South Africa—										
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....										
Southern Rhodesia.....	927	482	11	100	15	8,564	616	554	6,791	697
Union of South Africa.....						248,600	13,221	⁴ 27,899	V. col. 200	V. col. 200
Commonwealth of Australia—										
South Australia.....	960	324	36	180	12	4,932	672	3,888		84
Western Australia.....						9,243	1,300		¹ 9,602	V. col. 201
New South Wales.....	7,988	5,252	¹ 2,570	V. col. 195	V. col. 195	51,429	4,632	¹ 3,602	V. col. 200	V. col. 200
Queensland.....	1,203	550	⁴ 72	V. col. 196	V. col. 196	10,263	1,405	¹² 610	V. col. 201	V. col. 201
Tasmania.....	1,374	1,121	22,608		12	14,340	1,110			11,202
Victoria.....						17,403	2,384	69		49,453
British India ¹	2,032	160	80	4		62,192	6,996	194,476	1,008	96
New Zealand.....	2,350	1,782	¹ 1,332	V. col. 195	V. col. 195	41,457	4,094	⁴ 41,642	V. col. 200	V. col. 200
Other British colonies—										
East Africa and Uganda.....	609	988	10		1	4,105	366	5,193	4	6
Barbados.....						3,976	366	354		
British North Borneo.....										
Gambia.....										
Gibraltar.....	⁴ 2,112	V. col. 193	667			125	14	25		
Malta ¹	945	568	48	1	5	4,028	2,771	4,711		
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	¹ 601	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	² 2,380	V. col. 198	V. col. 198	V. col. 198	V. col. 198
St. Helena.....						230	80	300		
Sarawak.....	152					333	9	68		
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....										
Virgin Isles.....	16					3		10		
Danish colonies:										
Danish West Indies.....	¹ 635	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	V. col. 193	¹ 676	V. col. 198	V. col. 198	V. col. 198	V. col. 198
French colonies:										
Algeria.....	1,109	401				10,729	437			
Ivory Coast.....	118	15				315	34	87	8	21
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	328	27				112	5	2		35
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	272	194	67		9	1,054	151	7		2
French Guiana.....	191	35	2		4	411	124	103	20	18
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	114	42				581	52	16		
India (French settlements of).....	32	5				31	10	90		
Indo-China.....	1,630	399	31	3	4	3,541	548	932	25	16
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	902	194	82	12		9,914	684	96	64	28
Martinique.....	80					300	50			
Mauritania.....	11					10	2			
Middle Kongo.....						200	20			
New Caledonia.....	622	178								
Oceania (French settlements in)—										
1909.....	37					57		46		
1910.....	46					60	58			
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....										
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	210					2,102	173	4,036		42
Senegal.....	1,012	456	24			772	408	79	4	7

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	IV. Undeliverable articles—(International service).									
	Articles returned from foreign countries and undelivered.					Foreign articles undeliverable and returned to origin.				
	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.	Letters, ordinary and registered.	Post cards.	Printed matter.	Commercial papers.	Samples of merchandise.
	191	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202
Dutch colonies:										
West Indies (Curacao).....	177	44	11			249	31	169		2
Guiana (Surinam).....	1,722	84	958	56	13	613	30	529	14	6
Dutch East Indies.....	1,278	125	5			4,310	392	9,236	88	V. col. 201
Portuguese colonies:										
Angola.....	868	50	166			3,438	148	1,752		23
Cape Verde Islands.....	841	197				483	61	15		
Portuguese Guinea.....	30	22	112	10	12	75	183	115	98	20
Portuguese India.....	15,019	162	2,931			3,294	285	5,097		
Macao.....	1,380	89	9			74	9			
Mozambique.....	3,329	145	136	7	20	2,970	119	364	9	7
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	287	30	1			1,204	42	88	1	15
Timor.....	31	26			5	65	3	298		8

V. Financial results—(Receipts).

Country	Sale of stamps and stamped papers.	Receipts in cash, etc.	Transportation of passengers and excess baggage.	Allowances received from foreign administrations.	Other miscellaneous receipts	Total receipts.
	208	204	205	206	207	208
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Germany.....	1,994,135,953.00	V. col. 203	2,640,613.00		9,816,510.00	1,006,593,076.00
United States of America ¹	1,112,215,534.30			1,904,141.35	47,168,182.49	1,161,287,858.14
Argentina Republic.....						29,888,647.00
Austria.....	131,835,857.50	53,820,321.98	741,042.00	4,852,999.85	3,024,200.71	194,274,422.04
Belgium.....	36,103,588.79	2,175,527.75		1,924,424.08	43,921.41	40,247,462.03
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	2,306,768.91	669,435.79	111,574.11	308,412.90	488,795.94	3,870,987.65
Bulgaria.....	2,642,974.00	2,322,850.00		280,221.00	5,590,720.00	5,836,765.00
Chile.....	3,142,988.56	397,273.29	2,888.88	129,050.73	72,102.30	3,744,303.76
Korea ¹	4,893,554.88	672,632.52			27,114.25	5,593,301.63
Crete ¹	206,850.08	18,848.65			192.00	225,890.73
Denmark.....	20,223,036.76	1,887,361.58	17,518.71	110,916.44	581,047.56	22,819,881.05
Egypt.....	5,958,856.54	967,114.14		169,276.92	343,132.62	7,438,380.22
Spain.....	31,131,980.15	403,498.22		325,058.75		31,860,537.12
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	39,438.90	82,658.55			1,323.00	123,420.45
France.....	243,529,367.98	20,983,669.04		5,622,761.83	10,904,943,856.61	361,079,655.46
Great Britain ¹	490,655,970.00	12,137,706.00		11,014,164.00	14,465,677.60	545,273,517.60
Greece.....	3,316,787.00			201,607.00	9,072.00	3,527,466.00
Hungary.....	57,549,373.00	23,473,872.00	25,550.00	4,160,814.00	674,670.00	85,884,279.00
Italy ¹	87,556,769.62	14,671,069.87		4,530,256.91	425,291.27	107,183,387.67
Japan ¹	1,86,181,905.99	34,102,363.98		767,104.65	1,987,787.62	1,122,039,162.24
Liberia ¹						
Luxembourg.....	1,281,743.40	184,592.87		33,785.44	5,602,982.01	2,008,103.72
Mexico ¹	10,503,960.70	1,432,017.27		14,25,015.92	67,540.53	12,028,534.42
Norway.....	10,391,108.31	546,518.08		635,935.97	220,121.15	11,793,683.51
Netherlands.....	29,384,863.35	1,051,647.67		1,358,358.26	6,063.46	31,801,532.74
Peru.....	1,376,808.20	931,105.50		21,885.30	10,078,442.18	12,408,241.18
Persia.....						
Portugal.....	7,142,073.97	414,041.16		778,273.05	3,540,452.47	11,874,840.65
Roumania ¹	8,114,534.00	3,145,699.30		812,742.71	11,546,949.36	17,534,925.37
Russia.....	158,907,531.00	101,316,773.00	587,206.00		1,556,296.00	262,367,805.00
Servia.....	1,663,337.23	1,191,645.55			32,012.68	3,566,338.00
Siam.....	685,909.52	12,939.26			7,406.20	706,254.98
Sweden.....	26,959,925.07	2,322,236.88	19,016.18	689,062.85	436,255.08	30,426,486.06
Switzerland.....	47,032,344.39	3,150,061.96	2,267,766.90	2,599,271.28	2,047,080.60	57,076,505.13
Tunis.....	1,197,961.75	1,300,371.05			1,78,506.43	2,576,839.23
Turkey ¹	7,429,967.42	250,769.68		1,774,026.60		9,454,783.70
German protectorates:						
German East Africa.....						
German Southwest Africa.....						
Cameroons.....						
Kiow Chow.....						
German New Guinea ¹						
Samoa.....						
Togo.....						
Belgian colonies:						
Belgian Congo.....	290,408.75	9,283.70		56,588.82	13,468.00	359,749.27
British colonies and possessions:						
South Africa—						
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	30,122.80			92,685.60	327.72	128,136.12
Southern Rhodesia.....	905,406.00	5,246.00		21,399.00	163,599.00	1,086,650.00
Union of South Africa.....	17,285,209.20	1,765,738.80		3,840,076.80	1,029,546.00	23,920,570.80
Commonwealth of Australia—						
South Australia.....	5,366,214.00				4,493,689.20	9,859,903.20
Western Australia.....	4,000,072.00				3,718,990.00	7,719,062.00
New South Wales.....	24,268,053.00	1,495,569.00			1,279,555.00	27,043,177.00
Queensland.....	8,240,948.94	444,309.71			567,891.78	9,253,150.41
Tasmania.....	2,556,666.00				283,273.20	2,839,939.20
Victoria.....	15,038,064.00				901,191.00	16,560,746.00
British India ¹	55,904,810.00	9,995,730.00	28,774.00	483,597.00	255,867.00	66,688,787.00
New Zealand.....	14,031,486.00	878,926.00			288,968.00	15,199,380.00
Other British colonies:						
East Africa and Uganda.....	284,659.20			29,196.93	299,238.71	613,094.84
Barbados.....	198,797.43				11,465.74	210,262.67
British North Borneo.....						

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	V. Financial results—(Receipts).					
	Sale of stamps and stamped papers.	Receipts in cash, etc.	Transportation of passengers and excess baggage.	Allowances received from foreign administrations.	Other miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.
	208	204	205	206	207	208
British colonies and possessions—Continued.						
Other British colonies—Continued.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.
Gambia.....	35,028.00				3,351.60	38,379.60
Gibraltar.....	336,832.80				18,833.10	355,665.90
Malta.....	409,563.73			103,514.04	14,666.87	527,744.64
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	183,245.49	21,252.70		1,206.50	14,826.09	220,230.78
St. Helena.....	19,973.52				2,299.00	22,272.52
Sarawak.....	18,055.00				3,400.93	21,455.93
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....						
Virgin Isles.....	4,097.50	578.75				4,676.25
Danish colonies:						
Danish West Indies.....	58,700.00	5,900.00			630.00	65,230.00
French colonies:						
Algeria.....	4,432,810.87	796,296.40			3,558,330.78	8,787,407.43
Ivory Coast.....	58,758.00	12,825.00		3,145.00		74,728.00
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	41,970.01	4,955.10		3,639.20		50,564.31
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	89,103.50	34,121.65				123,225.15
French Guiana.....	46,497.88	64,791.23				111,289.11
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	32,633.99	76,134.13			299.22	109,067.34
India (French settlements of).....	10,736.88	200.47			1,714.46	12,651.81
Indo-China.....	817,400.00	1,070,732.00			2,907.00	1,891,039.00
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	231,165.86	433,384.05				664,549.91
Martinique.....	81,431.64	242.00		4,924.11	70,583.81	157,191.56
Mauritania.....	5,546.25				7,027.75	13,574.00
Middle Congo.....	23,887.07					
New Caledonia.....	67,821.89	5,982.65			2.75	73,807.29
Oceania (French settlements in)—						
1909.....	21,489.33			1,209.15	1,396.41	24,094.89
1910.....	25,101.62			681.60	1,655.95	27,439.17
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....	8,484.75					8,484.75
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	18,623.52	1,445.30		2,417.65		22,486.47
Senegal.....	202,071.34				314,292.05	516,363.39
Dutch colonies:						
West Indies (Curacao).....	50,480.00	2,064.00		49,744.00	5,534.00	107,822.00
Guiana (Surinam).....	81,792.00	1,755.00			16,261.96	99,808.96
Dutch East Indies.....	4,472,447.28	164,071.80			51,405.66	4,687,924.74
Portuguese colonies:						
Angola.....	114,025.00	47,167.00		16,033.37	628.45	177,853.82
Cape Verde Islands.....	59,190.60	4,143.15				63,333.75
Portuguese Guinea.....	19,450.20	5,483.00			768.30	25,701.50
Portuguese India.....	119,801.66	10,607.00			7,938.25	138,346.91
Macao.....	37,875.17	751.55			139.38	38,766.10
Mozambique.....	176,403.18	3,063.89		14,350.21	40,179.00	233,996.28
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....	30,600.17	20,477.74		5,012.00	10,139.85	66,229.76
Timor.....	8,232.00	591.55				8,823.55

Country.	V. Financial results—(Expenses).					
	Salaries and allowances—		Purchase and maintenance of buildings and postal equipment, rent, heat, and light, office supplies, and other small expenses.	Cost of transportation, by rail, by paved, macadamized roads, by sea and river (including construction and maintenance of mail wagons).	Indemnity for loss or damage of articles of mail.	Subsidies for postal relay contractors.
	Of officials and clerks.	Of mail carriers and other subordinates.				
	209	210	211	212	213	214
Germany.....	16 563,951,254.00	France.	16 124,794,474.00	17 63,495,960.00	France.	17 444,411.00
United States of America ¹	441,050,905.75	V. col. 209	26,349,814.25	314,577,907.77	69,685.70	V. col. 212
Argentine Republic.....						
Austria.....	10 117,563,983.26	V. col. 209	11 43,709,379.34	12 20,809,386.97	284,512.88	V. col. 212
Belgium.....	7,883,024.67	9,960,643.52	1,627,022.00	391,568.93	7,651.25	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	764,231.98	400,019.98	79,631.55	350,664.08	6,015.54	270,057.20
Bulgaria.....	3,414,272.00	526,162.00	1,689,619.00	317,139.00	224.00	
Chile.....	1 2,764,348.83	V. col. 209	736,064.91	849,340.64		
Korea ¹	2,534,897.58	1,121,328.80	1,460,974.00	345,945.73	448.90	
Crete ¹	9 141,127.20	V. col. 209	15,864.01	2,564.75	200.00	36,956.15
Denmark.....	8,913,892.27	5,646,455.97	2,263,874.21	3,423,965.30	3,469.77	756.99
Egypt.....	2,799,978.41	1,706,207.24	765,243.26	1,210,565.93	144.24	
Spain.....	4,667,153.31	2,260,943.88	2,325,363.57	536,146.51	124,756.25	2,027,566.47
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	9 61,212.00	14,522.40	7,388.85	2,824.50		
France.....	103,674,382.38	75,238,941.54	68,262,317.18	17,295,526.40	52,419.63	
Great Britain ¹	10 252,262,634.40	V. col. 209	19,184,760.00	77,059,029.60	226,346.40	
Greece.....	1 1,425,820.00	646,602.00	752,498.00		1,228.00	771,524.00
Hungary.....	9 43,634,228.00	V. col. 209	13,051,018.00	10,149,073.00	20,138.00	
Italy ¹	23,929,143.21	23,046,354.62	7,397,918.95	4,095,688.58	473,593.56	10,879,049.57
Japan ¹	11 16,803,697.95	14,852,224.51	12 20,405,438.43	7,917,963.07	5,395.73	
Liberia ¹						
Luxembourg.....	789,686.65	561,667.13	368,209.13	204,144.23		
Mexico ¹	7,569,945.72	1,195,001.00	1,316,348.02	2,947,362.17		
Norway.....	4,573,359.19	V. col. 209		3,995,409.17	10,917.39	
Netherlands.....	17,262,682.85	V. col. 209	3,192,088.42	5,275,831.63	4,203.47	
Peru.....	691,664.30	148,870.58	296,229.58	729,223.62	572.32	
Paraguay.....						
Portugal.....	12 6,905,796.72	V. col. 209	937,550.00	159,000.00	10,000.00	
Roumania ¹	12 8,823,676.00	V. col. 209	51,682,371.00	11,239,933.00	210,611.00	14,299,512.00
Russia.....	486,596,731.00	V. col. 209	678,310.77	380,839.74	1,678.36	
Serbia.....	1,250,271.28	324,517.50				

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	V. Financial results—(Expenses).					
	Salaries and allowances—		Purchase and maintenance of buildings and postal equipment, rent, heat, and light, office supplies, and other small expenses.	Cost of transportation, by rail, by paved, macadamized roads, by sea and river (including construction and maintenance of mail wagons).	Indemnity for loss or damage of articles of mail.	Subsidies for postal relay contractors.
	Of officials and clerks.	Of mail carriers and other subordinates.				
	209	210	211	212	213	214
<i>France.</i>		<i>France.</i>	<i>France.</i>	<i>France.</i>	<i>France.</i>	<i>France.</i>
Siam.....	21,388.96	V. col. 209	21,154.04	170,107.66		
Sweden.....	17,538,560.08	V. col. 209	2,281,201.20	8,123,349.56	1,840.17	
Switzerland.....	16,746,063.77	18,786,273.50	7,105,827.06	9,660,724.55	17,741.45	V. col. 21
Tunis.....	1,409,252.95	535,865.86	170,513.81	282,398.39		
Turkey.....	610,212.46	V. col. 209	903,104.24	628,959.77	244,247.06	1,328,316.85
German protectorates:						
German East Africa.....						
German Southwest Africa.....						
Cameroons.....						
Kiow Chow.....						
German New Guinea.....						
Samoa.....						
Togo.....						
Belgian colonies:						
Belgian Congo.....						
British colonies and possessions:						
South Africa—						
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	9,525.60	V. col. 209	756.00	39,564.00		7,812.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	443,570.00	V. col. 209	V. col. 209	234,536.00		
Union of South Africa.....	23,901,595.20	V. col. 209	1,408,604.40	5,281,743.60		
Commonwealth of Australia—						
South Australia.....	4,285,386.00	V. col. 209	1,991,380.00	1,658,084.00		
Western Australia.....						
New South Wales.....	2,231,909.19	V. col. 209	1,199,037.00			3,874,134.60
Queensland.....	285,188.40	459,622.90	343,528.40	348,001.80		292,987.40
Tasmania.....	7,419,440.00	V. col. 209	808,220.00	2,976,410.00		
Victoria.....	25,234,566.00	V. col. 209	5,932,466.00	7,043,411.00	17,138.00	
British India.....	5,574,719.00	V. col. 209	225,490.00	3,291,876.00	554.00	
New Zealand.....						
Other British colonies—						
East Africa and Uganda.....	242,768.88	22,952.89	22,549.80	98,764.21		
Barbados.....	83,356.91	53,365.94	611.98	11,116.30		
British North Borneo.....						
Gambia.....	15,976.80					
Gibraltar.....	68,642.15	3,180.60	20,238.60	59,625.00		
Malta.....	99,249.78	75,622.68	10,689.31	7,701.54		
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	78,012.50	29,255.39	14,158.63	12,735.39	12.50	900.00
St. Helena.....	5,911.01					
Sarawak.....	14,112.00	V. col. 209				
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....						
Virgin Isles.....	287.50		151.00	417.20		
Danish colonies:						
Danish West Indies.....	25,300.00	6,300.00	6,798.85	20,431.00		
French colonies:						
Algeria.....	4,551,852.99	2,794,348.16	728,383.01	766,217.09	11,945.80	
Ivory Coast.....	216,733.00	9,125.00	14,150.00	35,420.00	900.00	
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	138,200.00	42,700.00	60,923.15	15,250.00		
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....	108,394.00	39,791.00	69,982.50			
French Guiana.....	256,723.00	80,120.00	45,000.00	30,000.00		
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	408,750.00	82,800.00	11,000.00	98,080.00		
India (French settlements of).....	3,626.80	964.30	591.60	4,241.50		
Indo-China.....	2,719,080.00	225,300.00	305,088.00	67,200.00	4,800.00	
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	779,662.00	V. col. 209	141,067.00	359,800.00	40.00	14,000.00
Martinique.....	142,447.94	V. col. 209	23,656.83	16,743.73		50,000.00
Mauritania.....	25,774.25	3,959.70	11,697.02			
Middle Kongo.....						
New Caledonia.....	128,760.00	93,830.00	34,215.22	62,668.66		
Oceania (French settlements in)—						
1909.....	11,196.67	4,802.00	377.49	25,255.60		
1910.....	11,500.00	2,846.00	1,127.18	26,013.80		
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....	19,800.00	1,320.00	1,440.00	10,000.00		
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		6,900.00	1,300.00			
Senegal.....	399,178.00	120,370.00	85,000.00	21,000.00		
Dutch colonies:						
West Indies (Curacao).....	27,080.00	7,876.00	660.00	11,754.00		
Guiana (Surinam).....	27,072.34	627.00				
Dutch East Indies.....	5,389,144.31	V. col. 209	2,240,854.33	827,051.27	7,230.62	
Portuguese colonies:						
Angola.....	146,200.00	13,581.00	15,926.17	77,465.32		
Cape Verde Islands.....	39,549.23	12,093.27	6,261.50	706.20		
Portuguese Guinea.....	11,383.40	1,634.80	1,984.30		5,300.00	
Portuguese India.....	61,829.75	42,530.00		4,990.50		
Macao.....	14,383.09			2,537.52		
Mozambique.....	234,315.00	49,885.00	32,506.16	84,124.58		
St. Thomas and Principe (islands).....	29,770.47	1,483.48	4,301.68			
Timor.....	3,210.00	292.00	2,146.00			

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	V. Financial results—(Expenses).					
	Subsidies to steamship companies.	Allowances to foreign admin- istrations.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Total expenses.	Excess—	
					Of receipts (surplus).	Of expenses (deficit).
	215	216	217	218	219	220
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Germany.....	V. col. 212	38,859,291.00	97,443,205.00	889,085,615.00	117,504,461.00	30,303,978.46
United States of America ¹	14,745,494.51	1,841,662.07	25,074,131.76	1,191,591,836.60		3,281,106.00
Argentina Republic.....				* 33,169,752.00		
Austria.....	V. col. 212	7,390,035.30	1,785,154.21	190,542,451.96	3,731,970.08	
Belgium.....	348,496.32	133,943.97	579,330.00	20,931,752.66	19,315,709.37	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....		456,117.16	629,961.19	2,965,696.77	914,288.88	
Bulgaria.....		183,420.00	363,050.00	* 6,473,886.45		637,121.0
Chile.....		156,777.77	10,974.30	4,517,526.45		773,222.69
Korea ¹			231,591.86	5,665,186.87	101,885.24	
Crete ¹		865.85	22,681.81	220,261.77	5,628.96	
Denmark.....	452,796.25		238,334.07	20,943,544.83	1,876,336.22	
Egypt.....	285,158.79		230,688.86	6,997,966.73	440,393.49	
Spain.....	767,458.54	121,043.61	19,361.20	12,869,793.34	18,990,743.78	
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....		* 25,147.35		111,095.10	12,325.35	
France.....	26,510,641.61	11,197,674.80	12,616,269.96	314,848,173.50	46,231,481.96	
Great Britain ¹	18,047,332.90	18,947,124.00	21,735,428.40	407,462,655.60	137,810,862.00	
Greece.....	V. col. 214	39,583.00	13,582.00	3,650,837.00		123,371.00
Hungary.....		1,576,109.00	55,074.00	68,485,640.00	17,398,639.00	
Italy ¹	12,642,816.00	351,092.73	931,435.28	83,747,092.55	23,436,285.12	
Japan ¹		1,107,710.73	14 24,697,065.11	14 85,799,495.53	14 36,249,666.71	
Liberia ¹						* 54,109.74
Luxemburg.....		79,936.11	53,570.21	2,057,213.46		1,454,195.68
Mexico ¹		248,264.20	206,808.99	13,482,730.10		
Norway.....		1,212,297.26	1,229,085.90	11,021,068.91	772,614.60	
Netherlands.....	V. col. 212	589,416.53	1,448,387.78	27,772,630.66	4,028,902.06	
Peru.....	5,208.32	135,910.42	10,448,790.36	12,468,469.50		50,228.32
Persia.....						
Portugal.....			1,735,017.86	8,640,814.58	3,234,026.07	
Roumania ¹		677,747.68	13 1,533,106.32	12,141,080.00	5,393,845.37	
Russia.....		1,002,965.00	2,462,645.00	168,094,788.00	94,273,017.00	
Serbia.....		2,013.10	339,455.97	3,177,066.72	389,251.28	
Siam.....		25,148.08	13,583.26	700,382.00	5,872.98	
Sweden.....		117,866.21	465,466.22	28,528,283.46	1,898,202.60	
Switzerland.....	V. col. 212	1,902,061.63	299,734.35	54,508,426.31	* 2,668,078.82	
Tunis.....			329,730.45	2,907,136.46		330,297.23
Turkey ¹	179,375.00	2,500,862.08	636,303.19	6,882,005.62	2,602,778.08	
German protectorates:						
German East Africa.....						
German Southwest Africa.....						
Cameroons.....						
Klowl Chow.....						
German New Guinea ¹						
Samoa.....						
Togo.....						
Belgian colonies:						
Belgian Congo.....						
British colonies and possessions:						
South Africa—						
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	1,486.80		5,115.80	64,280.00	58,876.12	
Southern Rhodesia.....			4,416.00	682,532.00	413,066.00	
Union of South Africa.....	3,780,000.00		447,326.20	34,819,268.40		10,898,697.60
Commonwealth of Australia—						
South Australia.....				* 8,781,746.40	1,078,156.80	
Western Australia.....	301,090.00	46,091.00	1,269,222.00	9,551,203.00		1,832,141.00
New South Wales.....						
Queensland.....	632,500.89		3,937.50	7,941,519.18	1,311,631.23	
Tasmania.....	227,817.60	17,199.90	25,401.60	1,999,746.00	840,193.20	
Victoria.....	1,532,808.00	82,446.00	645,326.00	13,464,650.00	3,098,096.00	
British India ¹	3,508,360.00	729,512.00	26,033,597.00	68,499,070.00		1,820,283.00
New Zealand.....	673,823.00	522,799.00	1,488,211.00	11,777,472.00	3,421,906.00	
Other British colonies:						
East Africa and Uganda.....	9,708.30	85,963.29	220,560.35	803,276.72		190,181.88
Barbados.....	66,018.75	3,071.64	76,619.17	293,159.69		82,897.02
British North Borneo.....						
Gambia.....	5,798.00			21,772.80	16,606.80	
Gibraltar.....	17,500.00		17,504.25	186,780.60	168,885.30	
Malta ¹	138,600.00	99,026.23	32,134.93	463,024.47	64,720.17	
Mauritius (and dependencies).....	1,022.08	2,275.55	6,296.71	144,668.75	75,562.03	
St. Helena.....			3,917.04	9,828.05	12,444.47	
Sarawak.....		4,176.48	5,725.01	24,013.49		2,557.56
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....						
Virgin Isles.....		97.50	317.50	1,270.70	3,405.55	
Danish colonies:						
Danish West Indies.....	2,765.80		32.25	61,628.80	3,601.20	
French colonies:						
Algeria.....	400,000.00	2,430.00	1,585,580.61	10,840,757.66		2,053,350.23
Ivory Coast.....	6,000.00	2,315.00		284,643.00		210,215.00
Dahomey (and dependencies).....	553.50		753.35	258,380.00		* 207,815.69
Guadeloupe (and dependencies).....			* 68,000.00	286,167.50		162,942.35
French Guiana.....			400.00	412,243.00		300,953.89
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	800.00			* 601,410.00		* 492,342.66
India (French settlements of).....			910.55	10,354.75	2,297.06	
Indo-China.....	(*)	137,000.00	160,000.00	3,618,468.00		1,727,429.00
Madagascar (and dependencies).....	400,000.00			1,694,509.00		1,030,019.09
Martinique.....	98,209.95		5,855.39	336,913.86		179,722.30
Mauritania.....			236.45	41,667.42		28,493.42
Middle Congo.....						
New Caledonia.....	200,000.00			519,473.87		445,666.56
Oceania (French settlements in)—						
1909.....	174,000.00		1,191.56	216,823.32		192,728.43
1910.....	174,000.00		609.22	216,096.20		198,657.03
Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.....				32,500.00		24,075.25
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	111,440.00	2,800.00	800.00	123,040.00		100,553.53
Senegal.....	18,500.00		36,690.00	680,728.00		164,364.61

Comparative postal statistics, 1910—Continued.

Country.	V. Financial results—(Expenses).					
	Subsidies to steamship companies.	Allowances to foreign admin- istrations.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Total expenses.	Excess—	
					Of receipts (surplus).	Of expenses (deficit).
	215	216	217	218	219	220
Dutch colonies:	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
West Indies (Curacao).....	12,500.00		5,956.00	65,886.00		41,636.00
Guiana (Surinam).....	4,375.04		4,745.86	36,820.24	62,988.72	
Dutch East Indies.....	611,277.27	319.51	5,629.94	9,081,507.25		4,393,582.51
Portuguese colonies:						
Angola.....			1,142.42	254,314.91		76,461.09
Cape Verde Islands.....			384.31	58,994.51	4,339.24	
Portuguese Guinea.....			483.20	20,785.70	4,918.80	
Portuguese India.....	3,200.00		6,503.00	119,353.25	18,988.06	
Macao.....			2,126.20	19,047.41	19,718.69	
Mozambique.....			900.00	351,790.74		117,794.46
St. Thomas and Principe (Islands).....				35,555.60	30,674.16	
Timor.....			594.05	6,242.05	2,581.50	

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

[The countries and colonies that are not mentioned in the preceding tables failed to transmit to the International Bureau any statistical data. Blanks in the columns indicate that the data are missing or that the service to which the column refers does not exist.]

GERMANY.

1. Census of 1910 (provisional result).
2. Including the offices having restricted service of accepting and delivering articles and the other offices established for the dispatch of mails.
3. Not including 37 offices charged with the direction and supervision of the railway-mail service.
4. Including the officers and clerks of the district administrations.
5. Including the letter carriers and the other subordinates of the service of the district administrations.
6. 1,702 postmasters and 1,573 transportation contractors are not included in the personnel.
7. The personnel is common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services. In the figure of 232,153 are not included the postilions, who are not directly under the jurisdiction of the Government, auxiliary carriers, postal agents, managers of branch offices and employees that are not included among the Government employees. The total number of this personnel is 73,274.
8. Including the post cards with reply prepaid.
9. Including 250,045,040 prints inserted by the publishers at the request of the persons concerned, as supplements to newspapers served to the public by (postal) subscription.
10. Including other franked articles.
11. Not including the following "papers" of the postal check and transfer service: 45,192,530 cards of payment (7,908,295,240 francs); 6,942,580 orders of payment (3,950,949,060 francs); and 977,710 "papers" paid in cash at the window of the check office (3,944,134,250 francs).
12. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.
13. The financial results are for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1910, and ending March 31, 1911; the figures concerning these results are common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
14. Including the receipts in cash and allowances received from foreign administrations.
15. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.
16. The figure of 124,794,474 francs includes, among others, 55,271,386 francs for the purchase and maintenance of telegraph and telephone apparatus, for the maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, etc., and 19,739,435 francs of special expenditures for the purchase of grounds, construction of buildings, etc.
17. Including subsidies paid to postal relay contractors and to navigation companies.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. The statistics are for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1909, and ending June 30, 1910.
2. Including Alaska, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian and Guam Islands, but not including the Philippine Islands.
3. Including post cards.
4. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1. Including letter boxes in rural regions.
2. Including unpaid and insufficiently prepaid letters.
3. Including post cards with reply prepaid.
4. Including commercial papers.
5. Including other franked articles.
6. The figures for the financial results are common to the postal and telegraph services.

AUSTRIA.

1. Census of 1900.
2. The personnel is common to the postal and telegraph services.
3. The number of contractors for the transportation of mails which are at the same time in charge of offices is 1,410; they are included in the number entered in column 23.
4. Including the wagons and sleds of the private subsidized services.
5. The number of newspapers served by subscription and the number of subscriptions are not counted in Austria. The total number of newspapers sent by mail is 285,933,700.
6. Not including 30,885,822 postage stamps imprinted on envelopes, etc., at the request of the persons interested.
7. Including other franked articles.
8. Including post cards, printed matter, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise, as well as articles of the same nature in the International service.

9. The figures referring to the financial results are common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
10. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.
11. Including the expenses for the construction and maintenance of mail wagons.
12. Including subsidies of postal railway contractors and navigation companies, but not including the expenses for the construction and maintenance of postal wagons.

BELGIUM.

1. Census of 1910.
2. Not including 135 clerks accepting articles or in charge of offices.
3. This figure includes 9,640,852 visiting cards under open cover.
4. Including special-delivery articles of foreign origin.
5. In Belgium parcels are transported through the intermediary of railway stations; post offices cooperate in this service only when located outside of localities served by railways. The figure of 5,342,145 parcels in the domestic service includes 325,318 newspaper parcels.
6. This figure refers only to parcels (columns 64, 67, and 70).
7. Data missing so far as the service of settlement is concerned.
8. 1,060,639 francs on articles of correspondence and 1,878,038 francs on parcels.
9. Data not available for Hungary and Italy.
10. 576,591 francs on articles of correspondence and 1,060,504 francs on parcels.
11. Data not available for Hungary.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

1. Census of 1910 (provisional result).

BULGARIA.

1. Not including 14 temporary offices for the summer.
2. Including letter boxes on steamers.
3. Including 84,178 franked parcels with a value of 151,524,925 francs.
4. Including parcels.
5. This figure includes only the receipts of the operations of the postal savings depository.
6. Including 950,454 francs of special expenses for the purchase of material.

CHILE.

1. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

KOREA.

1. Statistics are for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1910, and ending March 31, 1911.
2. Including insured parcels and C. O. D. parcels exchanged with Japan.
3. The value of the parcels exchanged with Japan is not included in this figure.
4. Not including the amounts of C. O. D. parcels exchanged with Japan.

CRETE.

1. The statistics are for the fiscal year commencing September 1, 1909, and ending August 31, 1910.
2. Census of 1900.
3. Postal relay contracts for the transportation of mails.
4. Including 41,111 warrants served by rural carriers.
5. Including 53,041 papers relative to penal procedure, served by rural carriers.
6. Including 41,111 warrants, 53,041 papers relative to penal procedure, and 53,037 papers relative to public services.
7. The figures representing the number of articles of correspondence originating in or addressed to foreign countries do not include those received or dispatched by the foreign offices established in Crete.

	Number.	Francs.
8. Germany.....	158	10,079
Austria.....	281	19,038
Belgium.....	22	2,415
Bulgaria.....	5	290
France.....	575	28,677
Great Britain.....	202	12,442
Greece.....	5,592	403,153
Italy.....	231	31,628
Roumania.....	4	333
Switzerland.....	50	7,039
Egypt.....	208	16,495

9. Including salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

DENMARK.

1. Census of February 1, 1911.
2. These figures include also ordinary parcels, letters, insured boxes and parcels, as well as C. O. D. articles and parcels deliverable by special delivery.
3. These figures include only the C. O. D. amounts collected.
4. Including other franked articles.

EGYPT.

1. Census of 1907.

SPAIN.

1. Census of 1900.
2. The prepayment of ordinary letters is obligatory in the domestic service of Spain.

ETHIOPIA (ABYSSINIA).

1. Approximately.
2. Including telegraph receipts (47,189.10 francs), and telephone receipts (17,193.30 francs).
3. Personnel common to the postal and telegraph services.
4. Including 21,001.65 francs for the telegraph service.

FRANCE.

1. Census of 1906.
2. Personnel common to the postal and telegraph services.
3. Including unprepaid and insufficiently prepaid letters.
4. Including newspapers.
5. Including international service.
6. 12,997,770 francs on articles of correspondence, and 111,591,834 francs on parcel-post packages.
7. This figure includes only ordinary parcels insured and C. O. D. parcels deliverable by special delivery.
8. 1,415,068 francs on articles of correspondence and 3,167,533 francs on parcels.
9. 177,041 francs on articles of correspondence and 25,939,348 francs on parcels.
10. This figure is composed as follows:

	Francs.
(a) Telegraph receipts.....	56,810,261.29
(b) Telephone receipts.....	30,510,141.22
(c) Other miscellaneous receipts.....	3,623,454.10

Total..... 90,943,856.61

11. The expenses are common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. The statistics are for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1910, and ending March 31, 1911.
2. Figure estimated for the year 1910-1911 on the basis of the census for 1901 and for 1911.
3. This proportion refers to prepaid and unprepaid letters and to post cards, domestic and foreign, as well as to commercial papers and samples of merchandise of the domestic service, and to franked articles, domestic and for foreign countries.
4. Including offices having a limited service of accepting and delivery.
5. Including letter boxes in rural regions.
6. The personnel is common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services, and includes a large number of persons that do not devote ALL their time to Government service.
7. This figure shows the total number of letters (prepaid and unprepaid and insufficiently prepaid), of commercial papers, samples of merchandise and franked articles.
8. This figure shows the number of post cards, single and with reply prepaid.
9. Including postal orders, 127,368,000; amount, 1,189,742,400 francs.
10. Including franked articles (letters and other articles).
11. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.
12. Including postal orders, 4,894,000; amount, 75,927,600 francs.
13. Including commercial papers.
14. Including the value of services rendered by the postal administrations to other English administrations.
15. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

GREECE.

1. Census of 1907.
2. The personnel is common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
3. Expenses common to the three services of posts, telegraphs, and telephones.
4. Including subsidies to navigation companies.

HUNGARY.

1. Census of 1910.
2. Personnel is common to the services of posts, telegraphs, and telephones.
3. Including other franked articles.
4. Including international articles reforwarded to foreign countries.
5. The Hungarian service does not accept newspaper subscriptions in the domestic service; in 1910 the number of newspapers sent by mail in such service was 1,984; the number of copies, 162,369,900.
6. These figures represent the stock furnished by the Government printing office.
7. Including post cards, printed matter, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise, as well as articles for foreign countries becoming undeliverable.
8. The figures referring to the financial results are common to the services of posts, telegraphs, and telephones.
9. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

ITALY.

1. The statistical data for the personnel at post offices and maritime services are for the year 1910; the others are for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1909, and ending June 30, 1910.
2. Including other franked articles.

JAPAN.

1. The statistical data are for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1910, and ending March 31, 1911, but do not include the postal and telegraph services of Korea.
2. Census of December 1, 1910.
3. Including Taiwan (Formosa), Karafuto (Japanese Sakhaline), and Manchuria.
4. The personnel is common to the postal and telegraph services.
5. Including auxiliary employees.
6. The personnel is common to the postal, telegraph, maritime services, etc., these services being jointly operated in the interior of Japan.
7. Including franked letters.
8. Including post cards with reply prepaid.
9. Including other franked articles.
10. Including insured and C. O. D. parcels exchanged with Korea.
11. The insurance of parcels exchanged with Korea is not included in these figures.
12. Including the amounts of C. O. D. parcels exchanged with Korea.
13. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.
14. These figures are common to the services of posts and telegraphs.

LIBERIA.

1. The statistical data are for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1910, and ending June 30, 1911.

LUXEMBURG.

1. Census of 1910.
2. Including other franked articles.
3. Including post cards, prints, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise.
4. International articles (received).
5. International articles (dispatched).
6. Including the total of telegraph receipts (100,712.32 francs) and of telephone receipts (345,946.40 francs).
7. The expenses are common to the services of posts, telegraphs, and telephones.
8. The excess of expenses is due to the special expenditures of 139,055.51 francs for the improvement and extension of the telephone network.

MEXICO.

1. The statistical data are for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1910, and ending June 30, 1911.
2. Census of October 27, 1910.
3. Including the personnel employed for the transportation of correspondence on horse and on foot.
4. These figures represent the number of drivers, postilions, and other employees in the wagon service.
5. Including draft animals.
6. Including 4 automobiles and 24 motor cycles.
7. The C. O. D. service was established on March 1, 1908.
8. Drafts drawn by publishers of periodicals and deposited at post offices for collection.
9. Drafts drawn by publishers of periodicals that were not collected during the fiscal year.
10. Money orders are exchanged with Germany, the United States of America, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Great Britain, Japan, Norway, and the Republic of Salvador.
11. Including post cards.
12. Including parcels.
13. Including articles destroyed.
14. This figure represents the amount of allowances received in 1910.

NORWAY.

1. Including the area covered by water.
2. Including C. O. D. parcels.
3. This figure includes the number of parcels containing newspapers.
4. Including salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

NETHERLANDS.

1. Census of 1910.
2. Including other franked articles.
3. Not including articles with changed address.
4. Including salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.
5. Including subsidies of navigation companies.

PERU.

1. Census of 1876.

PORTUGAL.

1. Including the Azores and Madeira Island, as well as the area covered by water.
2. This figure includes, according to the census of 1890, the population on the continent (4,660,095) and of the islands (389,634).
3. Including officers, etc., of post offices.
4. The minister of public works furnishes subordinates to the central administration.
5. Including letter carriers and other subordinates of post offices.
6. 1,231 clerks and 680 subordinates participate in both the postal and telegraph services, the two services being jointly operated.
7. Including the official money orders (number 28,031, amount 1,694,423 francs); and telegraph money orders (number 7,545, amount 1,545,134 francs).
8. Including postage due (number 240,913, amount 39,639 francs).
9. Including telegraph money orders (number, 416; amount, 127,539 francs).
10. Including C. O. D. money orders (number 5,160, amount 221,148 francs) and telegraph money orders (number 791, amount 308,378 francs).
11. The figures concerning the financial results are for the fiscal year 1909-10, and are common to the postal and telegraph services.
12. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

ROUMANIA.

1. Statistical data for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1910, and ending March 31, 1911.
2. Figures estimated for 1910 on the basis of the census of 1899.
3. 150 main offices, 112 branch offices, and 14 offices operated by private persons and known as "authorized offices."
4. 66 special agencies (rural offices), 236 railway stations, and 2,379 rural offices directed by communal postal employees.
5. Including 14 heads of "authorized offices" and 236 railway station chiefs.
6. Including 66 special postal clerks, 1,435 rural carriers, and 2,379 communal postal clerks.
7. The personnel is common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
8. Including 2,430 horses belonging to the rural carriers.
9. Including 1,406 wagons and sleds belonging to the rural carriers.
10. Including other franked articles.
11. This figure includes 3,654,456.14 francs of telegraph receipts and 1,807,493.22 francs of telephone receipts.
12. Including salaries and allowances of the letter carriers and other subordinates.
13. Including the expenses of the telegraph and telephone services.

RUSSIA.

1. The census of 1910.
2. Including 509 boats and 17 automobiles.
3. Including 73,728,091 francs telegraph receipts and 9,952,576 francs telephone receipts.
4. This figure indicates the salaries and allowances of all postal and telegraph employees; the postal and telegraph services being jointly operated, the expenses for the postal service can not be stated separately.
5. Including 8,209,779 francs expenses for the maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines as well as 7,384,889 francs expenses for the establishment of new telegraph and telephone lines.

SERVIA.

1. This figure represents the number of letter cards.
2. Including other franked articles.
3. Including post cards, printed matter, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise.
4. The receipts and expenses are common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
5. This figure includes the expenses for construction of telegraph and telephone lines (547,196.21 francs).

SIAM.

1. Approximate estimate.
2. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

SWEDEN.

1. Not including Lakes Vener, Vetter, Malar, and Hjelmar, having an area of 9,109 square kilometers.
2. Census of 1910.
3. Including 360 clerks employed only temporarily.
4. Including 340 clerks employed only temporarily.
5. Including 120 clerks employed only temporarily.
6. Traveling post offices 22,923,750 kilometers, and mail trains without traveling post offices 5,165,376 kilometers.
7. This figure includes 599,300 kilometers covered by boats having only letter boxes.
8. Including refused C. O. D. payments.
9. Including the charges on unprepaid articles (173,539.92 francs).
10. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

SWITZERLAND.

1. Insured letters and boxes are treated in the domestic service of Switzerland as articles of (postal) express.
2. The number of money orders has diminished since the introduction of the postal check and transfer service (Jan. 1, 1906).
3. Including other franked articles.
4. In consequence of the regulations for C. O. D. payment by money order, the traffic of transit C. O. D. service through Switzerland no longer exists.
5. Including subsidies paid to postal relay contractors and to navigation companies.

TUNIS.

1. Personnel common to both the postal and telegraph services, the two services being jointly operated.
2. Including the other franked articles.
3. Including telegraph and telephone receipts.
4. Including the subsidies of the postal savings depositories.
5. Expenses common to the postal and telegraph services.

TURKEY.

1. The data are for the fiscal year commencing March 1-13, 1910, and ending at the end of February, 1911.
2. According to the Gotha almanac.
3. Census of 1910.
4. Including allowances received from foreign administrations.
5. The salaries and allowances of postal officials and employees are included in the expenses for the telegraph personnel.
6. These figures include also the expenses for the telegraph service.

GERMAN PROTECTORATES.

1. Including the Caroline Islands, the Palao Islands, Marian Islands, and the islands of Marshall, Brown, and Providence. (German protectorates.)
2. Including registered articles of the international service (dispatched and received).
3. This figure includes ordinary parcels of domestic and international services (received and dispatched).
4. This figure includes ordinary and insured parcels of the domestic and international services (received and dispatched).
5. Including international articles of the same nature (received and dispatched).
6. This figure includes C. O. D. articles of correspondence and parcels of the domestic and international services (received).
7. Including refused C. O. D. payments of the international service (received).

BELGIAN CONGO.

1. Approximate estimate.
2. As the expenses for the postal service are made jointly with expenses of a different nature, these figures can not be furnished.

BRITISH COLONIES.

1. *South Africa.*

A. BECHUANALAND (PROTECTORATE).

1. 4,000 whites and 116,000 natives (census of 1904).
2. This proportion includes only letters and post cards of the international service (dispatched).
3. Including the other franked articles.
4. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.
5. This proportion includes only articles of correspondence for foreign countries.

B. SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

1. 23,582 Europeans, 743,640 natives, and 2,249 of Asiatic and other nations (census of 1911).
2. Including salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates, the expenses for the purchase and maintenance of buildings and postal equipment, rent, heat and light, office furniture, and other small expenses.

C. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Census of 1904.
2. This proportion includes only letters and post cards of the international service (dispatched).
3. Including the other franked articles.
4. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.
5. Including salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.
6. This proportion includes only articles of correspondence for foreign countries.

2. Commonwealth of Australia.

A. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1. Census of 1909.
2. The personnel is common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services. The total number of personnel will be found in the general statistics of the telegraph service.
3. The difference between the figures of the year 1910 and those of the preceding year are due to the fact that a different system of accounting was employed.
4. Including postal orders.
5. The figures for the financial results are for the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
6. This figure does not include the expenses for the purchase (184,111.20 francs) and maintenance (95,382 francs) of buildings.

B. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. Including intercolonial articles.
2. Including unprepaid letters.
3. Including post cards with reply prepaid.
4. Including samples of merchandise.
5. Including the other franked articles.
6. Including "dead" articles that were destroyed in conformity with the postal laws.
7. Including samples.
8. The figures for the financial results are common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
9. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

C. NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.
2. The expenses for the postal service can not be stated for the reason that they can not be separated from the common expenses of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.

D. QUEENSLAND.

1. Including the officers and clerks of post offices.
2. Including letter carriers and the other subordinates of post offices.
3. Including samples of merchandise.
4. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

E. TASMANIA.

1. Census of 1909.
2. Including post cards with reply prepaid.
3. The number of commercial papers is included in the number of prepaid letters and samples of merchandise.

F. VICTORIA.

1. Census of December 1, 1910.
2. Including unprepaid and insufficiently prepaid letters, as well as single post cards and post cards with reply prepaid.
3. Including 2,394,401 postal notes amounting to 22,136,390 francs.
4. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.
5. Including salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

3. British India.

1. The figures are for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1909, and ending March 31, 1910.
2. Census of 1901.
3. Including boxes of rural regions.
4. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.
5. Including unprepaid and insufficiently prepaid letters, as well as single post cards and post cards with reply prepaid.
6. Including unprepaid letters.
7. Including post cards with reply prepaid.
8. Including C. O. D. parcels.
9. Including post cards.
10. Including salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

4. New Zealand.

1. These figures include articles of the domestic and international (dispatched) services.
2. Including unprepaid and insufficiently prepaid letters.
3. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.
4. Including salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

5. Other British Colonies.

A. NORTH BORNEO.

1. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.

B. GAMBIA.

1. Census of 1901.

C. GIBRALTAR.

1. Including franked articles.
2. Including post cards and franked articles.
3. Including other franked articles.
4. Including post cards.

D. MALTA.

1. The statistical data are for the fiscal year 1910-11.
2. Census of 1901.
3. Including unprepaid letters.
4. Including post cards with reply prepaid.
5. Including commercial papers and samples of merchandise.

E. MAURITIUS.

1. Census of 1901.
2. Including post cards, printed matter, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise.

F. ST. HELENA.

1. Census of the month of April, 1901.
2. This proportion includes only letters and post cards of the international service (dispatched).
3. This proportion includes only correspondence of the international service (dispatched).

G. SARAWAK.

1. This figure represents only the amount of salaries of officers, etc., of the main office, the salaries of the employees of the other offices being paid from the budget of other administrations.

H. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1. Census of 1911.

I. VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1. Census of 1911.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1. Census of 1901.
2. Including post cards, printed matter, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise.
3. Transportation charges only for macadamized and maritime routes.

FRENCH COLONIES.

A. ALGERIA.

1. Census of 1906.
2. Including newspapers.
3. The figures for the financial results are common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.

B. IVORY COAST.

1. Personnel common to both postal and telegraph services.

C. DAHOMEY INDEPENDENCIES.

1. Census of 1909.
2. Number of pirogues (boats) belonging to the administration.
3. Number of men on foot.
4. Including 270 money orders amounting to 24,693 francs of the intercolonial service.
5. Expenses common to the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
6. This figure is not correct, in view of the fact that the expenses are for the three services of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, while the receipts are only for the postal service.

D. GUADELOUPE.

1. Census of 1906.
2. This figure includes allowances for the cable service and expenses for telegrams.

E. FRENCH GUIANA.

1. Census of 1900.
2. The postal and telegraph services being jointly operated, this figure represents the general expenses for the personnel charged with the execution of both services.

F. UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER.

1. Including the Sahara regions.
2. Expenses common to the postal and telegraph services.
3. This figure is not correct, in view of the fact that the expenses are for the postal service and in part for the telegraph service, while the receipts are only for the postal service.

G. INDIA.

1. This proportion is only for international articles (dispatched).
2. Including the other franked articles.

H. INDO-CHINA.

1. Census of 1905.
2. The subsidies, which amount to 3,684,832 francs, are not paid by the postal administration; they are paid as a special item of the general budget.

I. MADAGASCAR.

1. Census of 1910.
2. Including 17 offices established for the dispatching of mails.
3. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

K. MARTINIQUE.

1. Census of 1905.
2. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.
3. Including the expenses for the maintenance of the telegraph lines.
4. Subsidy of the French cable.

L. MIDDLE KONGO.

1. Number of inhabitants that are known.
2. Personnel common to the postal and telegraph services.
3. Expenses common to the postal and telegraph services.

M. NEW CALEDONIA.

1. Census of 1910.
2. As the postal, telegraph, and telephone services are jointly operated, it is impossible to state the number of officers and employees pertaining to the postal service, which is executed jointly with those of telegraphs and telephones.
3. The expenses are for the postal, telegraph, and telephone services, which are executed by the same personnel.

N. OCEANIA, 1909-10.

1. Census of 1907.

O. OUBANGUI-CHARI-TCHAD.

1. Approximate estimate.
2. According to the almanac of Gotha.

P. ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

1. Census of 1907.

Q. SENEGAL.

1. The public treasury is charged with the metropolitan money-order service.

DUTCH COLONIES.

A. CURAÇAO.

1. Including other franked articles.

B. GUIANA.

1. Census of 1910 (month of January).

C. DUTCH EAST INDIES.

1. Including 16,666 unprepaid post cards.
2. Including post cards, printed matter, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise.
3. Including samples of merchandise.
4. Including the salaries, etc., of the telegraph employees (approximate figure) and of the letter carriers and other subordinates.
5. Including the expenses for the telegraph service, excepting the expenses for the establishment and maintenance of the telegraph lines.
6. This amount is the colonial quota of the subsidies paid by the mother country to the "Nederland" and "Rotterdamsche Lloyd" for the transportation of closed mails and parcel-post packages between Europe (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Marseilles, and Genoa) and the Dutch East Indies (Batavia, Sabang, and Padang).
7. This figure is not correct, for the reason that the expenses are for the postal service and, in part, for the telegraph service, while the receipts are for the postal service only.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

A. ANGOLA.

1. Census of 1900.

B. CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

1. Census of 1909.

C. PORTUGUESE GUINEA.

1. Census of 1907.

D. PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1. Census of 1900.

E. MACAO.

1. Census of 1911.
2. Including the salaries and allowances of letter carriers and other subordinates.

F. MOZAMBIQUE.

1. Personnel common to the postal and telegraph services.

G. ST. THOMAS AND PRINCIPE.

1. Census of 1900.

A TENTATIVE DRAFT OF A BILL DECLARING A GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY OVER ELECTRICAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION; AND PROVIDING FOR THE CONDEMNATION, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATION OF EXISTING TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS; AND PROVIDING FOR THE MAKING OF APPRAISALS, AWARDS, AND PAYMENTS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

[With a view to securing valuable assistance and guidance in duly safeguarding the interests of the Government and of the owners of the properties affected, it is suggested that this tentative draft be referred to the leading authorities on public utilities. For the purpose of full discussion, the draft has been made to include the condemnation, acquisition, and purchase of the existing systems of both telephones and telegraphs.]

A BILL To secure to the United States a monopoly of electrical means for the transmission of intelligence for hire; to provide for the acquisition by the Post Office Department of the telegraph and telephone networks; and to license certain telephone lines, radio and telegraph agencies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to promote the Postal Service the Postmaster General of the United States is hereby vested with a monopoly of the function and means of electrical communication for hire within the United States and the Territory of Alaska except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The telephone and telegraph systems and networks within the United States and the Territory of Alaska employed in the transmission of communications for hire, and such as may be necessary of the central-office equipment, underground cable, underground conduit, aerial cable, aerial wire, poles, building cable, subscribers' stations, including indoor wiring and drops to premises of subscribers, private branch-exchange switchboards, land, buildings, furniture and fixtures, tools and teams, stores and supplies, and all other property used in the telegraph and telephone service and appropriate and necessary for the operation of the same by the United States, are hereby declared to be, and the same are hereby, condemned and appropriated to and for the use of the United States of America, to be used by it for such public purposes as may be proper: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to telephone lines known as farmer lines.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, and he is hereby empowered and directed, on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to take charge and possession, in the name of, for, and by the authority of the United States of America, of all long-distance telephone lines, and of such interurban toll telephone lines connecting therewith, condemned in section two, as he may deem advisable. He is further empowered and directed to take charge and possession, immediately or within a reasonable time, of the telegraph and the remaining telephone properties condemned in section two of this act, in their entirety or by operating units or divisions or such part thereof as he may deem wise; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to use the properties and facilities of which he has taken possession in conjunction with the Postal Service for the transmission of telegrams, messages, correspondence, and communications under such rates and regulations as he may prescribe in order to promote the usefulness of the service to the public and to insure the receipt of revenue adequate to pay the cost of such service, including depreciation and a sinking-fund charge of one per centum per annum on the aggregate amount of the bonds issued for said properties and interest on the bonds which may be issued therefor. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized during the fiscal years nineteen hun-

dred and fifteen, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and nineteen hundred and seventeen to use so much of the revenue arising from the telephone and telegraph business as may be necessary to employ persons to operate the service, to pay rents, the costs of maintenance, and such other expenses as may be essential in the conduct of the service, and shall render a report in detail of such expenditures to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof.

The positions of all employees engaged in operating the service under this act shall be within the classified civil service of the United States, but any employee who remains in the service after the properties are acquired by the Post Office Department shall not be given a classified status until he establishes, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Civil Service Commission and to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, his capacity for efficient service.

SEC. 4. That immediately after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to proceed to appraise the values of the properties condemned and appropriated by section 2 of this act, such appraisals of the parts to be made in the order in which the Postmaster General elects to take them over and award to the respective owners thereof just compensation therefor, and said Interstate Commerce Commission shall, as soon as possible, file an inventory of the physical assets in use and useful in conducting such service and the values of the same, proper allowance being made for depreciation. Each Commissioner of Interstate Commerce shall make oath before a judge of a court of the United States to faithfully perform such duty, and each person employed by said commission for such purpose shall make oath before one of said commissioners to report to such commission all facts and circumstances connected with the determination of the values of such properties. The said Interstate Commerce Commission shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to summon witnesses with books and papers before it for either of the parties, and to require such witnesses to testify, and it shall give to each party a full hearing on the compensation to be awarded; and it shall be the duty of said commission to file a separate award of appraisal for each distinct ownership of such condemned properties, and give notice of the filing of such award to the Postmaster General and the owner thereof. It shall be the further duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe such methods of keeping records and accounts as may be necessary to determine the changes, by improvements and extensions and depreciation in the conditions of the properties appraised and changes in the values thereof between the date of the original appraisals and that of taking possession by the Postmaster General, if any such interval there be, which differences in values, if any, shall be added to or deducted from such original

awards. And if either party be dissatisfied with the amount of such award it may, on appeal by either party, be reviewed by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States having jurisdiction where the owner has its principal office, which Circuit Court of Appeals is hereby vested with jurisdiction for such purpose; and an appeal may similarly be taken from such Circuit Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final review of the amount of the award. Such final award shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from the date the Postmaster General shall have taken possession of the property until the date of its final payment, which interest may be paid quarterly to the owners pendente lite on such principal sum as may, for that purpose, be agreed upon between the Postmaster General and the owner; the excesses or shortages, if any, of payments of interest, as determined by the amount of the final award, to be credited or debited thereto as the award may finally warrant.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make payment to such telegraph and telephone owners of the money adjudged to be due them by said awards as aforesaid out of the Treasury of the United States, and said telegraph and telephone owners shall be entitled to payment of such awards as compensation from the Treasury of the United States after the Postmaster General takes possession of the property valued in said awards, and the amounts of said awards are hereby appropriated to the parties entitled thereto out of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be issued from time to time in the proper form bonds of the United States of America in denominations of \$20 or multiple thereof in such sum or sums as may be necessary to make payment of such awards, and also from time to time, as necessity requires, bonds to the maximum sum of \$70,000,000, to be used by the Postmaster General for extensions and improvements of the telegraph and telephone service and to provide for the reimbursement of the depreciation reserves for funds advanced for extensions. Such bonds shall be exempt from all taxes or duties levied by the United States or any State, county, or local governing body, and the interest thereon shall be paid quarterly. All citizens shall have an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per centum of such bonds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the Treasury to defray the cost of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same. Said bonds shall be payable within fifty years from the date of issue and shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall maintain a fund for the payment of such interest and for the redemption of the bonds issued under this act; and for such purposes the Postmaster General shall pay quarterly out of the receipts of such service into the Treasury of the United States a sum equal to such interest and a redemption charge equal to 1 per centum per annum of the aggregate awards. The said sinking fund shall be invested from time to time in such securities as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem secure and profitable. The sum of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$500,000 of which sum may be used by the Post Office

Department and a like sum by the Department of Justice in order to defray the expenses incurred by these departments incident to acquiring such properties.

SEC. 7. That as the values of the telegraph and telephone properties shall be determined the Postmaster General shall annually set aside out of the gross receipts of the telephone and telegraph business a sum not to exceed 10 per centum of the value of such telephone and telegraph properties owned by the United States as a depreciation fund which he may invest and expend to extend and develop such systems of electrical communication, and the Postmaster General may lease, purchase, or condemn in the name of the United States such property as may be necessary therefor, including, by agreement, "farmer lines." He may also confer the privilege by license on any State, county, municipality, company, association, or individual, under such regulations and conditions as he may prescribe, to construct and operate telegraph or telephone lines as well as telephone exchanges and radio stations, or he may require that the same be operated by the Post Office Department, but he shall stipulate in said license the right of purchase by the United States.

SEC. 8. That the existing telegraph companies which have accepted the provisions of the act of Congress of the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are hereby licensed to do a telegraphic business, subject to the act to regulate commerce between the several States, until they are acquired. The lines of telegraph or telephone which are now or hereafter may be used in connection with the operation of any railroad are hereby licensed to do an exclusively railroad business; and the existing "farmer lines" and radio and wireless stations are hereby licensed to do a telephone and radio business, subject to the provisions of existing laws. And the owners of the telephone properties condemned in section two of this act are also hereby licensed to continue the business in which they are engaged until said properties are taken possession of by the Postmaster General under section three of this act.

SEC. 9. Whoever shall construct and operate any telephone or telegraph line for the conveyance of messages or communications for hire without first securing from the Postmaster General a license so to do in accordance with section seven of this act shall be fined not less than \$1,000, or imprisoned not less than one year, or both.

Whoever shall wilfully interfere with the operation of any telephone or telegraph line operated by the Post Office Department or with the transmission of any telephone or telegraph message over lines operated by the Post Office Department or with the delivery of any such message, or whoever being employed by the Post Office Department shall divulge the contents of any such telephone or telegraph message to any person not authorized to receive the same shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisoned not less than one year, or both.

All statutes relating to offenses against the property belonging to or in use by the Post Office Department, or the embezzlement, conversion, improper handling, unlawful retention, use, or disposal of postal or money-order funds, and to offenses against the mails, and the punishment provided for such offenses are hereby made applicable to the telephone and telegraph and radio service operated by the Post Office Department.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES COMPILED AND FURNISHED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The statistics here given include the total wire mileage and the total number of telephones reported for all systems in the United States that were in operation all or any part of the years 1902, 1907, and 1912. They do not include private telephone lines used exclusively for communication between different departments of the same establishment unless connected with lines elsewhere through a private or branch exchange. The number of telephones includes all installed, including those furnishing service through private branch exchanges, local pay, and outlying toll stations.

During the year 1912 the length of wire used on the telephone lines of the United States amounted to 20,248,326 miles. This represents a gain of 15,347,875 miles during the decade, or an increase of 313.2 per cent; there were 8,729,592 telephones in use, or 6,358,548 more than the number reported for 1902, an increase of 268.2 per cent.

The number of telephones reported by the Bell Telephone System increased by 137.8 per cent during the period from 1902 to 1907, and by 62.4 per cent from 1907 to 1912. During the same periods the number of telephones reported by all other companies and systems increased by 183.4 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively. In 1902 the Bell System controlled 69.1 per cent of the wire and 55.6 per cent of the telephones in use. In 1912 this system controlled 74.7 per cent of the wire and 58.3 per cent of the telephones. The proportion of the total wire mileage and total number of telephones owned by the Bell Telephone System has increased during the decade, while that owned by the independent companies has decreased.

The purpose of telephone companies is to afford communication between distant points, and the amount of business is usually expressed by the number of separate messages or talks that pass over the wires. While some companies keep an accurate account of the number of

messages, as a rule no record is made from which accurate statistics can be compiled. It is estimated that there were 13,735,658,245 messages or talks sent over the telephone lines of companies which had an income of at least \$5,000 during 1912. A message may represent either a few words or a long conversation, and therefore does not indicate the extent to which the equipment is used. It was impossible to obtain even an estimate of the number of conversations over the private branch wires and the party lines which do not require interconnection at the public or central exchanges. No estimates were required concerning the number of messages for the 1,402,844 telephones on the lines of small companies which had an income of less than \$5,000 during 1912. Messages for these smaller systems were included to some extent at the census of 1902; therefore the statistics of messages reported for the three years are not strictly comparable, and they should not be considered as representing the total amount of business transacted by telephone systems of the United States during the year 1912.

TABLE 1.—Comparative telephone statistics: 1902, 1907, and 1912.
(Bureau of the Census.)

	Year.	Miles of wire.	Number of telephones.	Estimated number of messages or talks. ¹
United States.....	1912	20,248,326	8,729,592	* 13,735,658,245
	1907	12,999,364	6,118,578	* 10,400,433,958
	1902	4,900,451	2,371,044	5,070,554,553
Bell Telephone system.....	1912	15,133,186	5,087,027	9,137,226,831
	1907	8,947,266	3,132,063	6,401,044,799
	1902	3,387,924	1,317,178	3,074,530,080
All other companies and systems..	1912	5,115,140	3,642,565	4,602,431,409
	1907	4,052,098	2,986,515	3,999,389,159
	1902	1,512,527	1,063,866	1,996,024,468

¹ The number of messages reported by the Bell Telephone System includes only completed calls, while the figures for all other companies may include some original calls not necessarily completed; such as calls that the operator reports as "Line busy" or "Does not answer."

* Exclusive of companies with an annual income of less than \$5,000.

TABLE 2.—Telephone systems having an annual income of \$5,000 or more—comparative summary: 1912 and 1907.¹

(Bureau of the Census.)

	Total		Bell system.		All other systems.	
	1912	1907	1912	1907	1912	1907
Number of systems.....	1,916	1,536	176	175	1,740	1,461
Miles of single wire.....	19,020,817	11,921,360	15,134,412	8,947,266	3,886,205	2,974,094
Miles of pole line.....	671,086	553,758	353,122	267,458	318,264	286,294
Number of public exchanges.....	11,515	10,613	5,353	5,418	6,662	5,195
Number of telephones.....	7,326,748	4,900,993	5,087,027	3,132,063	2,229,721	1,774,630
Estimated number of messages.....	13,735,658,245	10,400,433,958	9,137,226,831	6,401,044,799	4,602,431,409	3,999,389,159
Total income.....	\$355,081,354	\$176,700,408	\$206,130,130	\$128,803,831	\$48,960,404	\$37,896,577
Total expenses, including taxes and fixed charges.....	\$203,754,009	\$135,475,177	\$163,024,105	\$107,356,551	\$40,730,804	\$28,119,626
Net income.....	\$151,326,326	\$41,225,231	\$43,106,025	\$31,447,280	\$8,219,600	\$9,777,951
Dividends.....	\$34,120,809	\$23,448,112	\$29,709,841	\$20,201,937	\$4,410,968	\$3,266,375
Total assets.....	\$1,295,670,101	\$940,357,998	\$934,805,563	\$623,036,358	\$300,864,538	\$317,321,640
Cost of construction and equipment.....	\$1,081,433,227	\$794,096,971	\$780,017,745	\$526,079,081	\$301,415,482	\$268,017,940
Stocks and bonds and other permanent investments.....	\$104,554,667	\$60,731,090	\$72,629,170	\$25,000,795	\$31,925,497	\$35,640,295
Cash and current assets.....	\$96,618,255	\$85,669,172	\$82,158,648	\$71,866,532	\$14,459,607	\$11,008,640
Sundries, including stock and bond discount and sinking and other special funds.....	\$13,063,952	\$2,566,765			\$13,063,952	\$2,566,765
Total liabilities.....	\$1,295,670,101	\$940,357,998	\$934,805,563	\$623,036,358	\$300,864,538	\$317,321,640
Capital stock.....	\$586,763,879	\$456,788,725	\$397,885,433	\$294,578,646	\$188,848,446	\$162,241,079
Funded debt.....	\$404,530,236	\$301,333,489	\$296,872,053	\$197,071,800	\$108,658,183	\$104,241,690
Real estate mortgages, floating debt, and accounts payable.....	\$71,742,344	\$74,298,503	\$40,818,920	\$40,825,741	\$21,923,714	\$23,569,702
Cash investments.....	\$3,287,138	\$2,583,833			\$3,287,138	\$2,583,833
Interest, taxes, and dividends due and accrued.....	\$17,520,891	\$11,856,910	\$14,406,707	\$9,703,482	\$3,115,184	\$2,132,448
Reserves.....	\$148,818,361	\$39,991,858	\$137,967,085	\$36,168,979	\$10,851,896	\$2,822,879
Sundries.....	\$2,234,721	\$6,210,884	\$434,304		\$1,800,417	\$6,210,884
Net surplus.....	\$90,771,821	\$48,204,796	\$38,422,061	\$34,687,730	\$22,349,580	\$18,517,066
Salaried employees:						
Number.....	88,763	22,819	31,435	17,089	7,318	5,780
Salaries.....	\$32,681,482	\$18,542,619	\$27,004,837	\$14,501,910	\$5,676,645	\$4,040,708
Wage earners:						
Number.....	144,608	108,851	110,468	78,772	34,140	30,079
Wages.....	\$93,359,059	\$46,466,730	\$49,896,524	\$36,073,994	\$13,462,535	\$10,392,736

¹ The difference in the miles of wire and number of telephones shown in Tables 1 and 2 is due to the fact that the former accounts for all telephone companies and systems, including the small farmer rural lines, while Table 2 is confined to systems and companies having an annual income of \$5,000 and more.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

TABLE 1.—Land and ocean telegraph systems, combined summary: 1912, 1907, and 1902.

	[Bureau of the Census.]			Per cent of increase. ¹		
	1912	1907	1902	1902-1912	1907-1912	1902-1907
Number of companies or systems.....	28	27	26	7.7	3.7	3.8
Miles of pole line.....	247,528	239,646	237,990	4.0	3.3	0.7
Miles of single wire owned and leased.....	1,814,196	1,577,961	1,318,350	37.6	15.0	19.7
Nautical miles of ocean cable.....	67,676	46,301	16,677	305.8	46.2	177.6
Number of messages.....	109,377,698	108,794,076	91,655,287	19.3	5.4	13.2
Number of telegraph offices.....	30,864	29,110	27,377	12.7	6.0	6.3
Income, total.....	\$64,762,843	\$51,583,868	\$40,930,038	58.2	25.5	26.0
Telegraph traffic.....	\$80,403,009	\$45,255,187	\$35,300,569	71.1	33.5	28.2
All other sources.....	\$4,359,834	\$6,328,681	\$5,629,469	-22.6	-31.1	12.4
Expenses, total.....	\$68,378,952	\$41,879,613	\$30,948,034	88.6	39.4	35.3
General operation and maintenance, including salaries and wages, and legal expenses.....	\$43,075,229	\$34,067,296	\$24,455,511	76.1	26.5	39.3
Interest and taxes.....	\$3,945,351	\$1,436,690	\$2,539,008	55.3	15.1	35.4
All other expenses.....	\$11,348,342	\$4,385,625	\$3,953,515	158.8	10.9	187.0
Balance sheet:						
Assets, total.....	\$299,099,855	\$262,155,727	\$195,503,775	53.0	14.1	34.1
Construction and equipment, including real estate, etc.....	\$222,046,746	\$210,045,969	\$161,679,579	37.3	5.7	29.9
Stocks and bonds of other companies.....	\$33,933,679	\$36,498,446	\$25,939,944	30.8	-7.0	40.7
Cash and current assets, including supplies and sundries.....	\$42,308,481	\$15,775,494	\$7,884,252	436.6	177.0	93.7
Profit and loss deficit.....	\$810,949	\$347,828	.....	133.1	.....	.....
Liabilities, total.....	\$299,099,855	\$262,155,727	\$195,503,775	53.0	14.1	34.1
Capital stock.....	\$159,763,835	\$155,089,575	\$117,053,525	36.5	3.0	32.5
Funded debt.....	\$62,741,000	\$65,204,000	\$45,893,000	36.7	-3.8	42.1
Reserves.....	\$20,803,780	\$8,257,963	\$7,859,648	164.7	151.9	5.1
Accounts payable.....	\$13,635,235	\$8,209,933	\$6,244,585	118.4	66.1	31.5
Dividends, interest, and taxes, due and accrued, and sundries.....	\$25,495,108	\$4,720,489	\$373,976	6,717.3	440.1	1,162.2
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$16,660,897	\$20,673,767	\$18,079,041	-7.8	-19.4	14.4
Capitalization:						
Capital stock, outstanding, par value.....	\$159,763,835	\$155,089,575	\$117,053,525	36.5	3.0	32.5
Dividends on stock.....	\$6,180,061	\$7,477,083	\$6,256,693	-1.2	-17.3	19.5
Funded debt, outstanding, par value.....	\$62,741,000	\$65,204,000	\$45,893,000	36.7	-3.8	42.1
Employees, and salaries and wages:						
Average number.....	37,295	28,034	27,627	35.0	33.0	1.5
Salaries and wages.....	\$24,964,994	\$17,808,249	\$15,039,673	66.0	40.2	18.4

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.² Western Union Telegraph Co. included as both a land and an ocean cable company and Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba (not existing in 1902) counted as a separate company in both 1912 and 1907.³ Exclusive of pole line wholly owned and wholly operated by railway companies.⁴ Exclusive of wire wholly owned and wholly operated by railway companies; this in 1912 was 314,329 miles. In 1902 includes mileage operated outside of the United States by Western Union Telegraph Co.⁵ Includes charges for depreciation.⁶ Includes treasury stock and "other permanent investments."⁷ Includes assumed stock of subcompanies; deferred noninterest-bearing liabilities payable only on determination of leases, not reported at previous censuses; and floating debt.⁸ Includes floating debt.⁹ Number September 16, 1912.

TABLE 2.—Land telegraph systems—summary: 1912 and 1907.

[Bureau of the Census.]

	1912	1907	Per cent of increase 1907-1912.
Number of companies or systems.....	21	20	5.0
Miles of pole line.....	247,528	239,646	3.3
Miles of single wire owned and leased.....	1,814,196	1,577,961	15.0
Number of messages.....	103,536,418	97,924,759	5.7
Number of telegraph offices.....	30,781	29,056	5.9
Income, total.....	\$56,293,469	\$43,912,168	28.2
Telegraph traffic.....	\$2,337,211	\$37,916,907	38.0
All other sources.....	\$3,956,258	\$6,995,261	-34.0
Net income for the year.....	\$3,431,044	\$5,675,181	-39.5
Expenses, total.....	\$52,862,425	\$38,236,987	38.2
General operation and maintenance.....	\$39,067,011	\$31,852,359	22.6
Interest and taxes.....	\$2,740,827	\$2,246,382	22.0
All other expenses.....	\$11,054,587	\$4,138,246	167.1
Balance sheet:			
Assets, total.....	\$191,516,700	\$166,530,835	15.0
Construction and equipment, including real estate, etc.....	\$148,910,631	\$132,607,620	8.5
Stocks and bonds, including other permanent investments and treasury stock.....	\$17,122,592	\$28,514,882	-27.2
Cash and current assets, including supplies and sundries.....	\$29,672,528	\$10,000,505	179.8
Profit and loss deficit.....	\$810,949	\$347,828	133.1
Liabilities, total.....	\$191,516,700	\$166,530,835	15.0
Capital stock.....	\$104,274,435	\$102,299,575	1.9
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000	\$37,204,000	-6.6
Reserves.....	\$5,254,329	\$1,876,858	180.0
Accounts payable.....	\$12,176,438	\$7,894,978	54.2
Dividends, taxes, and interest due and accrued.....	\$1,460,733	.....	.....
Sundries.....	\$23,447,146	\$87,852	.....
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$10,163,619	\$17,177,572	-40.8
Net surplus.....	\$9,352,670	\$16,829,744	-44.4
Capitalization:			
Capital stock outstanding, par value.....	\$104,274,435	\$102,299,575	1.9
Dividends on stock.....	\$3,139,861	\$4,944,042	-36.5
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000	\$37,204,000	-6.6
Employees and salaries and wages:			
Average number.....	35,639	26,827	32.8
Salaries and wages.....	\$23,797,980	\$16,863,166	40.9

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.² Exclusive of pole line wholly owned and used by railway companies.³ Does not include 22,816 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business.⁴ Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages.⁵ Less all expenses, including charges for depreciation.⁶ Includes charges for depreciation, which were not included in expense in 1907.⁷ Includes sinking fund and stock and bond discount.⁸ Includes assumed capital stock of subcompanies, deferred noninterest-bearing liabilities payable only on determination of leases, and floating debt.⁹ Includes floating debt.¹⁰ Number employed Sept. 16, 1912.

TABLE 3.—Ocean cable-telegraph systems; summary: 1912 and 1907.

[Bureau of the Census.]

	1912	1907	Per cent of in- crease, ¹ 1907-1912.
Number of companies or systems ²	7	7	—
Nautical miles of ocean cable ³	67,676	46,301	46.2
Number of messages ⁴	5,841,280	5,899,317	— 0.5
Income, total.....	\$3,469,374	\$7,671,700	10.4
Telegraph traffic.....	\$3,065,798	\$7,338,280	9.9
All other sources.....	\$403,576	\$333,420	21.0
Net income.....	\$2,952,847	\$4,079,074	— 26.7
Expenses, total.....	\$5,516,527	\$3,642,626	51.4
General operation and maintenance, includ- ing salaries, wages, and expenses.....	\$4,008,218	\$2,204,939	81.8
Interest and taxes.....	\$1,214,554	\$1,190,208	2.0
All other expenses.....	\$293,755	\$247,379	18.7
Balance sheet:			
Assets, total.....	\$107,583,155	\$35,624,892	12.5
Construction and equipment, including real estate, etc.....	\$78,136,115	\$77,438,339	.9
Stocks and bonds of other companies, treasury stock, and "other permanent investments" ⁵	\$16,811,087	\$12,971,564	29.6
Cash and current assets, including sup- plies ⁶	\$12,635,953	\$5,214,989	142.3
Liabilities, total.....	\$107,583,155	\$95,624,892	12.5
Capital stock.....	\$55,499,400	\$52,800,000	5.1
Funded debt and reserves.....	\$43,549,451	\$36,561,391	19.1
Accounts payable.....	\$1,459,797	\$314,955	363.5
Dividends due and sundries.....	\$587,229	\$2,452,351	139.5
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$6,497,278	\$3,496,195	85.8
Capitalization:			
Capital stock outstanding, par value.....	\$55,499,400	\$52,800,000	5.1
Dividends on stock.....	\$3,040,200	\$2,533,041	20.0
Employees and salaries and wages:			
Average number.....	71,656	1,207	37.2
Salaries and wages.....	\$1,167,014	\$915,083	27.5

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Includes returns for Western Union Telegraph Co., but no segregation could be made of financial statistics or employees for the cable business of this company.³ Number for one company estimated by company reporting.⁴ Includes sinking and other special funds and sundries for 1912 and sundries only for 1907.⁵ Includes floating debt.⁶ Includes interest due and accrued.⁷ Number employed Sept. 16, 1912.

TABLE 4.—Wireless telegraph systems—Summary, 1912 and 1907.

[Bureau of the Census.]

	1912	1907	Per cent of in- crease, 1912- 1907. ¹
Number of companies or systems.....	4	5	— 20.0
Number of messages.....	285,091	154,617	84.4
Number of tower stations.....	74	117	— 36.8
Income, total.....	\$669,158	\$160,791	526.6
Net income.....	\$44,738	—	—
Expenses, total.....	\$664,420	\$160,329	314.4
General operation and maintenance.....	\$588,712	\$117,480	401.1
Interest and taxes.....	\$7,826	\$5,562	40.7
All other expenses.....	\$67,882	\$37,287	82.1
Net deficit.....	—	\$53,538	—
Balance sheet:			
Assets, total.....	\$10,377,197	\$32,958,897	— 68.5
Construction and equipment, includ- ing real estate, etc.....	\$1,205,770	\$317,614	279.6
Cash and current assets, including sup- plies ⁴	\$9,171,427	\$32,196,456	— 71.5
Profit and loss deficit.....	—	\$444,827	—
Liabilities, total.....	\$10,377,197	\$32,958,897	— 68.5
Capital stock.....	\$9,602,570	\$32,676,242	— 70.6
Floating debt and mortgages.....	\$18,483	\$37,145	50.2
Accounts payable.....	\$583,160	\$245,510	137.5
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$172,984	—	—
Capitalization, capital stock outstanding, par value.....	\$9,602,570	\$32,676,242	— 70.6
Employees and salaries and wages:			
Average number.....	958	176	444.3
Salaries and wages.....	\$393,606	\$81,771	381.4

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Includes 5,013 land messages sent over a leased land wire by a wireless company doing land telegraph business also.³ Less all expenses, including charges for depreciation.⁴ Includes stocks, bonds, and sundries.⁵ Includes reserves, cash investments, interest and taxes due and accrued, and sundries.⁶ Number employed Sept. 16, 1912. Includes, in some cases, number of operators on shipboard who, in addition to wages, receive board and quarters.



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